Annual Report

of the

Secretary of the Treasury

on the

State of the Finances

For the Fiscal Year Ended June 30, 1958

TREASURY DEPARTMENT

DOCUMENT NO. 3210

Secretary

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SECRETARIES, UNDER SECRETARIES, AND ASSISTANT SECRETARIES OF THE TREASURY DEPARTMENT FROM JANUARY 21, 1953, TO JANUARY 16, 1959 [1]

Term of service		Official
From—	To—	
		Secretaries of the Treasury
Jan. 21, 1953	July 28, 1957	George M. Humphrey, Ohio.
July 29, 1957	--------------	Robert B. Anderson, Connecticut.
		Under Secretaries [2]
Jan. 28, 1953	July 31, 1955	Marion B. Folsom, New York.
Aug. 3, 1954	Sept. 25, 1957	W. Randolph Burgess, Maryland.
Aug. 3, 1955	Jan. 31, 1956	H. Chapman Rose, Ohio.
Aug. 9, 1957	--------------	Fred C. Scribner, Jr., Maine.
Sept. 30, 1957	--------------	Julian B. Baird, Minnesota.
		Assistant Secretaries
Jan. 24, 1952	Feb. 28, 1957	Andrew N. Overby, District of Columbia.
Jan. 28, 1953	Aug. 2, 1955	H. Chapman Rose, Ohio.
Sept. 20, 1954	--------------	Laurence B. Robbins, Illinois.
Aug. 3, 1955	Dec. 15, 1957	David W. Kendall, Michigan.
Apr. 18, 1957	Aug. 8, 1957	Fred C. Scribner, Jr., Maine.
Dec. 4, 1957	Dec. 15, 1958	Tom B. Coughran, California.
Dec. 16, 1957	--------------	A. Gilmore Flues, Ohio.
Dec. 17, 1958	--------------	T. Graydon Upton, Pennsylvania.
		Deputies to the Secretary
Jan. 21, 1953	Aug. 2, 1954	W. Randolph Burgess, New York.
Jan. 9, 1957	Jan. 15, 1959	Dan Throop Smith, Massachusetts.
		Fiscal Assistant Secretaries
Mar. 16, 1945	June 17, 1955	Edward F. Bartelt, Illinois.
June 19, 1955	--------------	William T. Heffelfinger, District of Columbia.
		Administrative Assistant Secretary
Aug. 2, 1950	--------------	William W. Parsons, California.

[1] For officials from September 11, 1789, through January 20, 1953, see exhibit 55, p. 314, in the 1953 annual report.
[2] The positions of an additional Under Secretary and an additional Assistant Secretary were established under the provisions of an act approved July 22, 1954 (5 U.S.C. 244, 246).

PRINCIPAL ADMINISTRATIVE AND STAFF OFFICERS OF THE TREASURY DEPARTMENT AS OF JANUARY 16, 1959

SECRETARY

ROBERT B. ANDERSON

Fred C. Scribner, Jr	Under Secretary.
Eugene T. Rossides	Assistant to the Under Secretary.
William W. Parsons	Administrative Assistant Secretary.
James H. Stover	Head, Management Analysis Staff.
Paul McDonald	Director of Administrative Services.
John D. Larson	Assistant Director of Administrative Services.
Willard L. Johnson	Budget Officer.
Howard M. Nelson	Assistant Budget Officer.
S. T. Adams	Director of Personnel.
Nils A. Lennartson	Assistant to the Secretary (for public affairs).
Stephen C. Manning, Jr	Deputy to Assistant to the Secretary (for public affairs).
Henry C. Wallich	Assistant to the Secretary.
Douglas H. Eldridge	Chief, Tax Analysis Staff.
Nathan N. Gordon	Chief, International Tax Staff.
Francis J. Gafford	Assistant to the Secretary and Personnel Security Officer.
Julian B. Baird	Under Secretary for Monetary Affairs.
Charles J. Gable, Jr	Assistant to the Secretary.
William T. Heffelfinger	Fiscal Assistant Secretary.
Martin L. Moore	Assistant to the Fiscal Assistant Secretary.
George F. Stickney	Technical Assistant to the Fiscal Assistant Secretary (Systems and Methods Staff).
Hampton A. Rabon, Jr	Technical Assistant to the Fiscal Assistant Secretary.
Boyd A. Evans	Technical Assistant to the Fiscal Assistant Secretary.
Frank F. Dietrich	Technical Assistant to the Fiscal Assistant Secretary.
Sidney S. Sokol	Technical Assistant to the Fiscal Assistant Secretary.
Frank A. Southard, Jr	Special Assistant to the Secretary.
Robert P. Mayo	Chief, Debt Analysis Staff.
Laurance B. Robbins	Assistant Secretary.
Robert W. Benner	Assistant to the Assistant Secretary.
A. Gilmore Flues	Assistant Secretary.
James P. Hendrick	Assistant to the Secretary.
Myles J. Ambrose	Assistant to the Secretary for Law Enforcement.
Captain Q. R. Walsh, U.S.C.G	Aide to the Assistant Secretary.
T. Graydon Upton	Assistant Secretary.
Nelson P. Rose	General Counsel.
David A. Lindsay	Assistant to the Secretary and Head, Legal Advisory Staff.

OFFICE OF THE GENERAL COUNSEL

Nelson P. Rose	General Counsel.
Elting Arnold	Assistant General Counsel.
Arch M. Cantrall	Assistant General Counsel.
John K. Carlock	Assistant General Counsel.
Jay W. Glasmann	Assistant General Counsel.
John P. Weitzel	Assistant General Counsel.
David A. Lindsay	Head, Legal Advisory Staff (Assistant to the Secretary).
Raphael Sherfy	Associate Head, Legal Advisory Staff.
Edward C. Rustigan	Assistant Head, Legal Advisory Staff.
Frederick C. Lusk	Assistant Head, Legal Advisory Staff.
Hugo A. Ranta	Assistant to the General Counsel.
Lawrence Linville	Special Assistant to the General Counsel.
Kenneth S. Harrison	Chief Counsel, U.S. Coast Guard.
Roy T. Englert	Chief Counsel, Office of the Comptroller of the Currency.
Robert Chambers	Chief Counsel, Bureau of Customs.
George F. Reeves	Chief Counsel, Office of Fiscal Assistant Secretary.
Edwin F. Rains	Chief Counsel, Foreign Assets Control.
Arch M. Cantrall	Chief Counsel, Internal Revenue Service.
Elting Arnold	Chief Counsel, Office of International Finance.
Alfred L. Tennyson	Chief Counsel, Bureau of Narcotics.
Thomas J. Winston, Jr	Chief Counsel, Bureau of the Public Debt.

OFFICE OF INTERNATIONAL FINANCE

George H. Willis	Director.
Elting Arnold	Acting Director, Foreign Assets Control.

OFFICE OF THE COMPTROLLER OF THE CURRENCY

Ray M. Gidney	Comptroller of the Currency.
L. A. Jennings	First Deputy Comptroller of the Currency.
W. M. Taylor	Second Deputy Comptroller of the Currency.
G. W. Garwood	Third Deputy Comptroller of the Currency.
H. S. Haggard	Chief National Bank Examiner.

BUREAU OF CUSTOMS

Ralph Kelly	Commissioner of Customs.
David B. Strubinger	Assistant Commissioner of Customs.
Walter G. Roy	Deputy Commissioner of Appraisement Administration.
C. A. Emerick	Deputy Commissioner of Investigations.
Lawton M. King	Deputy Commissioner of Management and Controls.
B. H. Flinn	Chief, Division of Entry, Value and Penalties.
W. E. Higman	Chief, Division of Classification and Drawbacks.
J. W. Gulick	Chief, Division of Marine Administration.
George Vlases, Jr	Chief, Division of Technical Services.

BUREAU OF ENGRAVING AND PRINTING

Henry J. Holtzclaw	Director, Bureau of Engraving and Printing.
Frank G. Uhler	Assistant to the Director.

BUREAU OF ACCOUNTS (IN THE FISCAL SERVICE)

Robert W. Maxwell	Commissioner of Accounts.
Harold R. Gearhart	Assistant Commissioner.
Howard A. Turner	Deputy Commissioner—Central Accounts.
Ray T. Bath	Deputy Commissioner—Accounting Systems.
Samuel J. Elson	Deputy Commissioner—Central Reports.
Edmund C. Nussear	Deputy Commissioner—Deposits and Investments.
Roger E. Smith	Assistant Commissioner for Administration (Acting).
Harold A. Ball	Chief Auditor.
Julian F. Cannon	Chief Disbursing Officer.
Charles O. Bryant	Assistant Chief Disbursing Officer.
Maurace E. Roebuck	Assistant Chief Disbursing Officer.
George Friedman	Technical Assistant to the Commissioner.
Louis L. Collie	Executive Assistant to the Commissioner.

BUREAU OF THE PUBLIC DEBT (IN THE FISCAL SERVICE)

Edwin L. Kilby	Commissioner of the Public Debt.
Donald M. Merritt	Assistant Commissioner.
Ross A. Heffelfinger, Jr	Deputy Commissioner in Charge, Washington Office.
Charles D. Peyton	Deputy Commissioner in Charge, Chicago Office.

OFFICE OF THE TREASURER OF THE UNITED STATES (IN THE FISCAL SERVICE)

Ivy Baker Priest	Treasurer of the United States.
William T. Howell	Deputy Treasurer.
Willard E. Scott	Assistant Deputy Treasurer.

INTERNAL REVENUE SERVICE

Dana Latham	Commissioner of Internal Revenue.
O. Gordon Delk	Deputy Commissioner.
Harry J. Trainor	Assistant Commissioner (Inspection).
William H. Loeb	Assistant Commissioner (Operations).
Harold T. Swartz	Assistant Commissioner (Technical).
Bertrand M. Harding	Assistant Commissioner (Planning and Research) (Acting).
Wilber A. Gallahan	Administrative Assistant to the Commissioner.
Gray W. Hume	Fiscal Management Officer.
Arch M. Cantrall	Chief Counsel.
George C. Lea	Director of Practice.
Leo Speer	Technical Advisor to the Commissioner.

BUREAU OF THE MINT

William H. Brett	Director of the Mint.
Leland Howard	Assistant Director.

BUREAU OF NARCOTICS

Harry J. Anslinger	Commissioner of Narcotics.
Henry L. Giordano	Deputy Commissioner.
Wayland L. Speer	Assistant to the Commissioner.

OFFICE OF DEFENSE LENDING

Edward T. Stein	Director.

UNITED STATES COAST GUARD

Vice Admiral Alfred C. Richmond	Commandant, U. S. Coast Guard.
Rear Admiral James A. Hirshfield	Assistant Commandant and Chief of Staff.
Captain Walter C. Capron	Deputy Chief of Staff.
Rear Admiral Edward H. Thiele	Engineer in Chief.
Rear Admiral Henry T. Jewell	Chief, Office of Merchant Marine Safety.
Rear Admiral Ira E. Eskridge	Chief, Office of Operations.
Rear Admiral Richard M. Ross	Chief, Office of Personnel.
Captain Paul E. Trimble	Comptroller.

UNITED STATES SAVINGS BONDS DIVISION

James F. Stiles, Jr	National Director.
Bill McDonald	Assistant National Director.

UNITED STATES SECRET SERVICE

U. E. Baughman	Chief, U.S. Secret Service.
Russell Daniel	Deputy Chief.
E. A. Wildy	Assistant Chief—Security.
Michael W. Torina	Chief Inspector.
George W. Taylor	Administrative Officer.

TREASURY MANAGEMENT COMMITTEE

William W. Parsons	Chairman.
Captain Walter C. Capron, U.S.C.G	Member.
John K. Carlock	Member.
Henry L. Giordano	Member.
Russell Daniel	Member.
O. Gordon Delk	Member.
Harold R. Gearhart	Member.
Ross A. Heffelfinger, Jr	Member.
William T. Heffelfinger	Member.
Leland Howard	Member.
William T. Howell	Member.
L. A. Jennings	Member.
Bill McDonald	Member.
David B. Strubinger	Member.
Frank G. Uhler	Member.

TREASURY AWARDS COMMITTEE

James H. Stover	Chairman.
S. T. Adams	Vice Chairman.
Captain Walter C. Capron, U.S.C.G	Member.
John K. Carlock	Member.
O. Gordon Delk	Member.
Leland Howard	Member.
Lawton M. King	Member.
Martin L. Moore	Member.
Franklin W. Chapin	Member.

WAGE BOARD

S. T. Adams	Chairman.
William T. Heffelfinger	Member.
Willard L. Johnson	Member.

INTERDEPARTMENTAL SAVINGS BOND COMMITTEE

Ivy Baker Priest	Chairman.

EMPLOYMENT POLICY OFFICER

Willard E. Scott.

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•ORGANIZATION OF THE DEPARTMENT OF THE TREASURY•

January 16, 1959

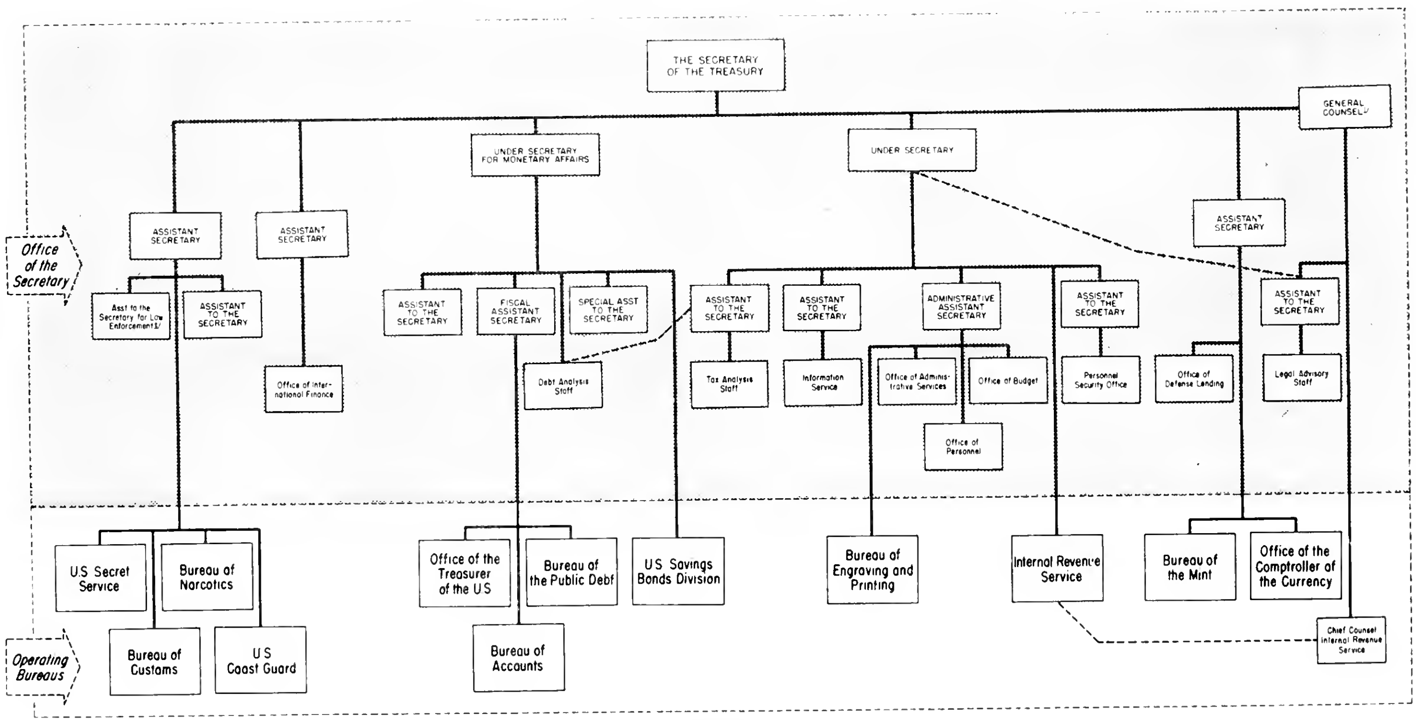


CHART 1.

[1] The General Counsel serves as legal advisor to the Secretary, his associates, and heads of bureaus.

[2] The Assistant for Law Enforcement coordinates enforcement activities of the U.S. Secret Service, U.S. Coast Guard, Bureau of Customs, Bureau of Narcotics, and Internal Revenue Service.

ANNUAL REPORT ON THE FINANCES

TREASURY DEPARTMENT,
Washington, D. C., January 30, 1959.

Sirs: I have the honor to report to you on the finances of the Federal Government for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1958.

The decline in economic activity which characterized the greater part of the fiscal year had a strong impact on revenues, which were lower than had been anticipated. As a result, the Federal Government had to close the gap between revenues and expenditures by additional new money borrowing, and this has been necessary also during the current year.

With the strong recovery now in process, the Government's fiscal position should show considerable improvement in the period ahead.

ROBERT B. ANDERSON,
Secretary of the Treasury.

TO THE PRESIDENT OF THE SENATE.
TO THE SPEAKER OF THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

REVIEW OF FISCAL OPERATIONS

Summary of Fiscal Operations

Net budget receipts were $69.1 billion and budget expenditures were $71.9 billion in the fiscal year 1958. To finance the deficit of $2.8 billion and to increase the cash balance in the account of the Treasurer of the United States, Treasury borrowing during the year resulted in an increase of $5.8 billion in the public debt. As of June 30, 1958, the public debt outstanding amounted to $276.3 billion as compared with $270.5 billion a year earlier. The following summary outlines the Government's fiscal operations and their effect on the public debt in the fiscal years 1957 and 1958.

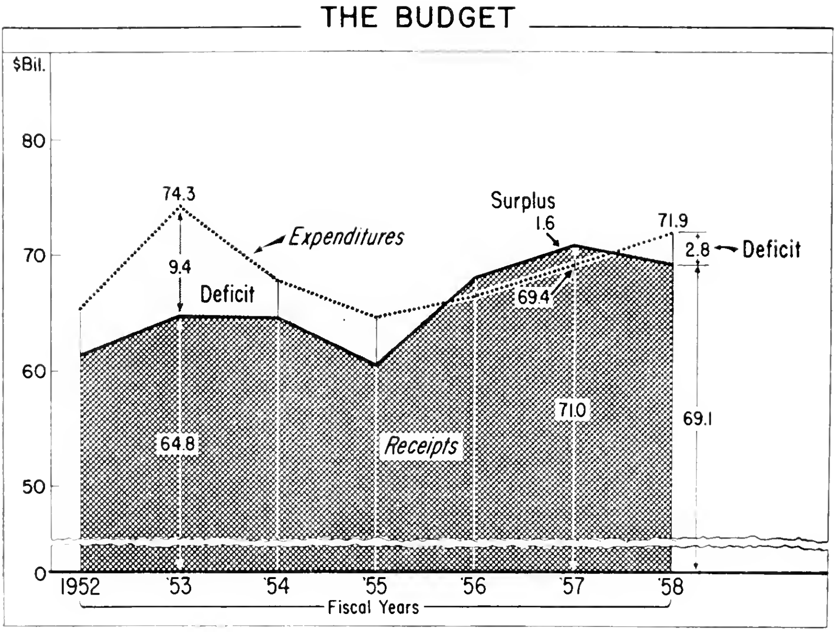
	1957		1958	
	In billions of dollars			
Budget results:				
Net receipts	71.0		69.1	
Net expenditures	69.4		71.9	
Budget deficit, or surplus (−)		−1.6		2.8
Plus:				
Trust account and other transactions, excess of expenditures, or receipts (−)[1]	.3		−1.2	
Change in Treasurer's balance:				
Increase, or decrease (−)	−1.0	−.6	4.2	3.0
Equals: Public debt increase, or decrease (−)		−2.2		5.8

[1] Includes net trust account transactions, etc.; net investments by Government agencies in public debt securities; net sales or redemptions of obligations of Government agencies in the market; changes in clearing and other accounts necessary to reconcile to Treasury cash; and changes in amount of cash held outside the Treasury.

The President's 1960 Budget Message estimates a balanced budget for the fiscal year 1960. Net budget receipts are estimated at $77.1 billion and expenditures are estimated at $77.0 billion. For the fiscal year 1959 net budget receipts are estimated at $68.0 billion and expenditures at $80.9 billion.

Budget receipts in 1958 declined because of the recession in business activity. The business downturn began and ended in the fiscal year 1958. However, because tax collections lag behind the accrual of tax liabilities, especially in the corporate tax area, the impact of the recession was only partially reflected in 1958 revenues. Receipts from all principal tax sources, individual and corporate income taxes and excise taxes, declined in 1958, but the extent of the decline was lessened by the lag in collections. The balance of the revenue impact of the recession will be reflected in receipts for fiscal year 1959,

CHART 2.



which will fall below fiscal year 1958 receipts, principally because of the large drop in corporation income taxes. The fiscal year 1960 will be the first year in which receipts will be relatively unaffected by the declines in incomes which occurred during the 1957–58 recession.

Expenditures were somewhat higher in 1958 because of antirecession measures; procurement was speeded up and programs to aid economic recovery were initiated. Partly because of these programs and partly because of certain large nonrecurring expenditures, budget expenditures are estimated to rise substantially in 1959. However, a decline is anticipated for 1960.

Since receipts in 1959 are estimated to be lower than in 1958 and expenditures to be higher, the budget deficit in 1959 is estimated to be $12.9 billion as compared with the deficit of $2.8 billion in 1958. The Treasury's cash balance is expected to decline in 1959 from the unusually high 1958 year-end level. Thus the increase in public debt in 1959 is estimated at $8.7 billion, substantially less than the budget deficit. In 1960 receipts and expenditures are estimated to be in approximate balance and no change is anticipated in the public debt in that year.

One of the important factors in Treasury financing operations is the uneven flow of receipts into the Treasury in the course of a fiscal year, as compared with the relatively stable outflow of expenditures.

During fiscal 1958 expenditures were almost equally divided between the two halves of the year; receipts, however, were more than $10 billion greater in the second half.

Receipts from the individual income tax, representing tax liability not collected through withholding at the source, and receipts from the corporation income tax are concentrated in the second half of the fiscal year. This is a necessary consequence of the tax payment calendars prescribed by the revenue laws. In the case of unwithheld individual income taxes, this situation is permanent. In the case of the corporation income tax, the situation is partly transitory. It results from the gradual acceleration of corporation income tax payments in process, which began in fiscal 1956, to provide a transition to a system of quarterly tax payments. The transition will be completed substantially in fiscal 1960. Thereafter, corporation tax receipts will be more evenly divided between the two halves of the year. As already noted, individual income taxes not withheld at the source will also continue to cause some unevenness in the flow of tax receipts. The disparity between the flows into and the flows out of the Treasury due to these two factors will remain an important aspect of the Government's financing operations.

The effect of these factors on budget operations by quarters is shown below.

Period	1956–1957			1957–1958		
	Net budget receipts	Budget expenditures	Surplus, or deficit (−)	Net budget receipts	Budget expenditures	Surplus, or deficit (−)
	In billions of dollars					
July-September	14.7	16.4	−1.7	15.4	17.9	−2.5
October-December	13.4	17.4	−4.0	13.9	18.1	−4.2
Total first half	28.1	33.8	−5.7	29.3	36.0	−6.7
January-March	21.7	17.4	4.3	20.6	17.3	3.3
April-June	21.2	18.2	3.0	19.2	18.6	.6
Total second half	r 43.0	35.6	7.3	39.8	35.9	3.9
Total fiscal year	71.0	69.4	1.6	69.1	71.9	−2.8

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BUDGET RECEIPTS AND EXPENDITURES

BUDGET RECEIPTS IN 1958

Net budget receipts amounted to $69.1 billion in the fiscal year 1958, a decrease of $1.9 billion from the record receipts of $71.0 billion in 1957.

The decrease reflected lower corporate profits in the calendar year 1957 than in 1956, and a leveling off in personal income. The further

sharp fall in corporate profits during the first half of calendar 1958 will be reflected in fiscal year 1959 tax receipts.

A comparison of receipts, by major sources, in the fiscal years 1957 and 1958 is shown in the following table.

Source	1957	1958	Increase, or decrease (−) Amount	Increase, or decrease (−) Percent
	In millions of dollars			
Internal revenue:				
Individual income taxes	39,030	38,569	−461	−1.2
Corporation income taxes	21,531	20,533	−997	−4.6
Excise taxes	10,638	10,814	177	1.7
Employment taxes	7,581	8,644	1,064	14.0
Estate and gift taxes	1,378	1,411	33	2.4
Internal revenue not otherwise classified	15	7	−8	−54.6
Total internal revenue	80,172	79,978	−193	−.2
Customs	754	800	45	6.0
Miscellaneous receipts	2,749	3,196	447	16.2
Gross budget receipts	83,675	83,974	298	.4
Deduct:				
Transfers to:				
Federal old-age and survivors insurance trust fund	6,301	6,870	569	9.0
Federal disability insurance trust fund	333	863	530	158.9
Highway trust fund	1,479	2,116	637	43.1
Railroad retirement account	616	575	−41	−6.7
Refunds of receipts:				
Internal revenue:				
Individual income taxes	3,410	3,845	435	12.7
Corporation income taxes	364	459	96	26.3
Excise taxes	103	86	−17	−16.4
Employment taxes	3	4	1	40.2
Estate and gift taxes	13	18	5	35.9
Internal revenue not otherwise classified	1	1		
Total internal revenue	3,894	4,413	518	13.3
Customs	20	18	−2	−10.4
Miscellaneous receipts	3	2	−1	−33.9
Total refunds of receipts	3,917	4,433	515	13.2
Net budget receipts	71,029	69,117	−1,912	−2.7

The income taxes, individual and corporation, declined on both a gross and net basis, that is, before and after deduction of refunds. The corporation income tax drop was the more abrupt. Excise taxes, on the other hand, increased slightly on a gross basis, but were lower in fiscal 1958 than in 1957 after deduction of refunds and the transfer

to the highway trust fund. Customs duties and estate and gift taxes were up by small amounts, and miscellaneous receipts registered a substantial rise.

The following discussion is in terms of net changes, after the deduction of refunds and transfers.

Individual income taxes.—Receipts from individual income taxes amounted to $34,724 million in the fiscal year 1958, a decline of $896 million as compared with receipts of $35,620 million in 1957. Taxes withheld from salaries and wages were actually larger in fiscal 1958, but this gain was converted to a net decline of almost $500 million by a substantial fall in the amount of taxes collected through declarations and final payments, and an increase of over $400 million in refunds of individual income taxes.

Corporation income taxes.—Corporation income tax receipts amounted to $20,074 million in fiscal 1958 as compared with receipts of $21,167 million in 1957. The $1,093 million decrease reflected smaller profits in the tax liability year 1957 than in 1956, the liabilities which primarily determined receipts in the fiscal years 1957 and 1958.

Excise taxes.—Receipts from this source are listed in the following table.

Source	1957	1958	Increase, or decrease (—)	
			Amount	Percent
	In millions of dollars			
Alcohol taxes	2,973	2,946	—27	—.9
Tobacco taxes	1,674	1,734	60	3.6
Taxes on documents, other instruments, and playing cards	108	109	2	1.8
Manufacturers' excise taxes	3,762	3,974	212	5.6
Retailers' excise taxes	336	342	6	1.6
Miscellaneous excise taxes	1,719	1,741	23	1.3
Undistributed depositary receipts and unapplied collections	66	—33	—99	(1)
Gross excise taxes	10,638	10,814	177	1.7
Deduct:				
Refunds of receipts	103	86	—17	—16.4
Transfer to highway trust fund	1,479	2,116	637	43.1
Net excise taxes	9,055	8,612	—443	—4.9

[1] Percentage comparison inappropriate.

Gross excise taxes of $10,814 million in 1958 represented an increase of $177 million over 1957. All excise tax sources, with the exception of the alcohol taxes, contributed to the rise with the principal gains coming from the manufacturers' excise taxes and the tobacco taxes. Within these groups, the important gains occurred in the receipts from taxes on gasoline and cigarettes.

This gross expansion of excise tax receipts was not reflected in net budget receipts, however, because of the transfer of certain tax categories to the highway trust fund. Transfers to the highway trust fund increased $637 million in the fiscal year 1958; this increase is exaggerated, however, because the transfers were fully effective in fiscal 1958 but had not been in 1957.

Employment taxes.—Receipts from the various employment taxes are shown in the following table.

Source	1957	1958	Increase, or decrease (−)	
			Amount	Percent
	In millions of dollars			
Federal Insurance Contributions Act and Self-Employment Contributions Act	6,634	7,733	1,099	16.6
Railroad Retirement Tax Act	616	575	−41	−6.6
Federal Unemployment Tax Act	330	336	6	1.8
Gross employment taxes	7,581	8,644	1,064	14.0
Deduct:				
Refunds of receipts	3	4	1	40.2
Transfers to:				
Federal old-age and survivors insurance trust fund	6,301	6,870	569	9.0
Federal disability insurance trust fund	333	863	530	158.9
Railroad retirement account	616	575	−41	−6.7
Net employment taxes	328	333	5	1.6

Higher levels of taxable wages and the first full year collection for the Federal disability insurance trust fund account for the increases in the employment taxes. Railroad Retirement Tax Act collections declined because of lower railroad wage payments.

Estate and gift taxes.—Receipts from estate and gift taxes amounted to $1,393 million in fiscal 1958, $28 million above receipts of $1,365 million in 1957.

Customs.—Customs receipts increased $47 million, reaching $782 million in fiscal 1958.

Miscellaneous receipts.—Miscellaneous receipts increased to $3,193 million in fiscal 1958. The growth of $448 million came primarily from larger interest payments by Government enterprises, increased deposits by the Federal Reserve Board, and higher amounts of recoveries and refunds.

ESTIMATES OF RECEIPTS IN 1959 AND 1960

The Secretary of the Treasury is required each year to prepare and submit in his annual report to Congress estimates of the public revenue for the current fiscal year and for the fiscal year next ensuing (act of February 26, 1907 (5 U. S. C. 265)).

The estimates of receipts from taxes and customs for the current and ensuing fiscal years are prepared in December of each year by the Treasury Department. In general, the estimates of miscellaneous receipts are prepared by the agencies depositing the receipts in the Treasury.

The estimates are based on the assumption that the expansion in economic activity which resumed in the second quarter of calendar year 1958 and was strongly evident in the third and fourth quarters will continue through the period underlying fiscal year 1960 receipts. It is also assumed for fiscal year 1960 that legislation will be enacted extending corporation income and certain excise tax rates at their present levels for a year beyond June 30, 1959, as recommended by the President.

Budget receipts in the fiscal year 1960 are estimated to be $77.1 billion, an increase of $9.1 billion over the amount estimated for the fiscal year 1959 and $8.0 billion over actual receipts of the fiscal year 1958. Receipts in 1960 are thus estimated to attain a record level, exceeding the previous peak of $71.0 billion achieved in the fiscal year 1957.

Detailed estimates of budget receipts under both existing and proposed legislation are contained in table 10.

Receipts by major sources

Actual receipts for 1958 and estimated receipts for 1959 and 1960 are compared by major sources in the following table. The amount shown for each receipt source is the net amount after deduction of refunds and transfers to trust funds.

Source	1958 actual	1959 estimate	1960 estimate	Increase 1960 over 1959
	In millions of dollars			
Individual income taxes	34, 724	36, 900	40, 700	3, 800
Corporation income taxes	20, 074	17, 000	21, 448	4, 448
Excise taxes	8, 612	8, 467	8, 945	478
Employment taxes	333	328	340	12
Estate and gift taxes	1, 393	1, 365	1, 415	50
Taxes not otherwise classified	6	9	9	---
Customs	782	840	900	60
Miscellaneous receipts	3, 193	3, 091	3, 343	252
Net budget receipts	69, 117	68, 000	77, 100	9, 100

In the estimates for 1959 and 1960, the individual income tax continues to be, by far, the most important tax source. Revenues from individual income taxes are about double the corporation income tax; together, the two income taxes are estimated to account for more than 80 percent of receipts in 1960.

The corporation income tax, although producing substantially less revenue than the individual income tax, provides a larger share of the increase in receipts estimated for fiscal 1960. Receipts from the corporation income tax are estimated to be $4,448 million greater in 1960 than in 1959 and thus exceed the substantial rise of $3,800 million estimated for individual income tax receipts. Significant increases in receipts are also estimated for excise taxes and miscellaneous receipts, primarily a nontax source. Some increase is expected from all the major revenue sources in 1960.

The contribution of each tax source to the increase in net budget receipts in 1960 is substantially different when the comparison is made with the last actual year, 1958, instead of with the estimates for 1959. The individual income tax provides almost $6.0 billion of the total increase of $8.0 billion estimated for 1960 over actual receipts in 1958, the corporation income tax accounts for $1.4 billion, excise taxes for $0.3 billion, and miscellaneous receipts for $0.2 billion.

Estimated budget receipts for 1960 are $6.1 billion greater than the peak level of actual receipts reached in the fiscal year 1957. The estimated rise in receipts from the individual income tax accounts for $5.1 billion or 84 percent of the total increase. The increase in miscellaneous receipts of $0.6 billion is next most important. The rise in corporation income tax receipts is less than $300 million.

Individual income taxes.—The yield from this source on a gross and net basis is shown in the following table.

Source	1958 actual	1959 estimate	1960 estimate	Increase 1960 over 1959
	In millions of dollars			
Individual income taxes:				
Withheld	27, 041	28, 700	31, 900	3, 200
Other	11, 528	12, 100	13, 100	1, 000
Gross individual income taxes	38, 569	40, 800	45, 000	4, 200
Less refunds of receipts	3, 845	3, 900	4, 300	400
Net individual income taxes	34, 724	36, 900	40, 700	3, 800

Individual income tax receipts in 1958 fell $896 million from the level of the preceding year. Reflecting the rise in personal incomes which commenced in the second quarter of the calendar year 1958, receipts in the fiscal year 1959 are estimated to rise $2,176 million over the depressed 1958 level and to rise further by $3,800 million in fiscal 1960 to a total of $40,700 million. The 1-year increase of $3,800 million estimated for 1960 exceeds any year-to-year gain since 1952. But the 2-year rise of $5,976 million for 1959 and 1960 falls short of the $6,873 million reached in 1956 and 1957.

Corporation income taxes.—Corporation receipts on a gross and net basis are shown in the following table.

Source	1958 actual	1959 estimate	1960 estimate	Increase, or decrease (−), 1960 over 1959
	In millions of dollars			
Corporation income taxes	20, 533	17, 650	22, 048	4, 398
Less refunds	459	650	600	−50
Net corporation income taxes	20, 074	17, 000	21, 448	4, 448

Receipts of corporation income taxes in each fiscal year are determined primarily by corporate profits of the calendar year ending in the fiscal year. Thus receipts in the fiscal year 1959 largely reflect calendar year 1958 profits, and receipts in the fiscal year 1960, calendar year 1959 profits. Corporate profits declined sharply in the fourth quarter of the calendar year 1957 and the first half of the calendar year 1958. Substantial gains have been reported in profits for the third quarter of 1958 and are indicated for the fourth quarter also, but it is expected that the average for the calendar year 1958 will be substantially below the calendar year 1957 average. As a result,

corporation income tax receipts are estimated to decrease from $20,074 million in fiscal 1958 to $17,000 million in fiscal 1959.

It is estimated that profits in the calendar year 1959 will increase over second half 1958 profits and that the average for 1959 will be substantially greater than the calendar year 1958 average. Receipts in fiscal year 1960 are expected to recoup all of the decrease estimated for fiscal 1959 and to rise to $21,448 million, thus exceeding the 1959 estimate by $4,448 million and actual receipts in 1958 by $1,374 million.

The 1-year gain estimated for fiscal 1960 exceeds the increase for any actual year not affected by legislation. However, comparisons of fiscal years are obscured by variations in the collections data caused by such factors as the acceleration of payments in the 1951–55 period. In terms of the profits on which the taxes are levied, the rebound estimated to occur in calendar year 1959 as compared with 1958 will have been exceeded by the profit recoveries of both calendar years 1950 and 1955.

Excise taxes.—The yield of the excise taxes is shown in the following table.

Source	1958 actual	1959 estimate	1960 estimate	Increase, or decrease (−), 1960 over 1959
	In millions of dollars			
Alcohol taxes	2,946	3,046	3,119	73
Tobacco taxes	1,734	1,802	1,848	46
Taxes on documents, other instruments, and playing cards	109	117	117	
Manufacturers' excise taxes	3,974	3,907	5,079	1,172
Retailers' excise taxes	342	343	358	15
Miscellaneous excise taxes	1,741	1,421	1,353	−68
Undistributed depositary receipts and unapplied collections	−33	51	67	16
Gross excise taxes	10,814	10,687	11,941	1,254
Deduct:				
Refunds of receipts	86	89	90	1
Transfer to highway trust fund	2,116	2,130	2,906	776
Net excise taxes	8,612	8,467	8,945	478

Gross excise taxes, before transfers to the highway trust fund and before refunds, are estimated to amount to $10,687 million in fiscal year 1959, a decline of $127 million from actual receipts in 1958. The loss in receipts from the repeal of the taxes on transportation of property and oil by pipeline, $338 million, and from other legislation of less revenue importance is greater than the overall decline estimated for 1959.

In fiscal year 1960 gross excise taxes are estimated to increase by $1,254 million over fiscal year 1959, to a total of $11,941 million. A major part of this increase is due to the proposed increase in the

taxes on gasoline and diesel fuel from 3 cents to 4½ cents per gallon effective July 1, 1959, almost all of which accrues to the highway trust fund and which therefore will not affect net budget receipts. Increased net budget receipts will result from the proposed new tax on jet fuel of 4½ cents per gallon effective July 1, 1959, and from the proposal to retain all revenues from the tax on aviation gasoline in the general fund.

A substantial increase in receipts in 1960 is attributable to the assumption that the increase in business activity which started in 1958 will continue throughout the period affecting 1960 receipts. Receipts from the tax on passenger automobiles are estimated to increase substantially in the fiscal year 1960 as automobile sales in the calendar years 1959 and 1960 are expected to surpass very appreciably the greatly reduced level of calendar year 1958. Moderate gains are expected in the revenue from the alcohol and tobacco tax groups and from telephone taxes. Increases, some of which are substantial on a relative basis, are estimated for virtually all taxes where revenues are not adversely affected by legislation. The full year effect of the repeal of the taxes on transportation of property and oil by pipeline, effective August 1, 1958, causes, in addition to the $338 million decline from 1958 to 1959, a further decline of $160 million in fiscal 1960. Other legislation is responsible for less important declines in revenue.

On a net basis after deductions for transfers to the highway trust fund and for refunds, net excise taxes are estimated to show a relatively small decline of $145 million in fiscal 1959, but then rise by $478 million to $8,945 million in fiscal year 1960.

Employment taxes.—The yield of the employment taxes is shown in the following table.

Source	1958 actual	1959 estimate	1960 estimate	Increase 1960 over 1959
	In millions of dollars			
Federal Insurance Contributions Act and Self-Employment Contributions Act	7,733	8,224	10,216	1,992
Railroad Retirement Tax Act	575	560	575	15
Federal Unemployment Tax Act	336	332	344	12
Gross employment taxes	8,644	9,116	11,135	2,019
Deduct:				
Refunds of receipts	4	4	4	
Transfers to Federal old-age and survivors insurance trust fund	6,870	7,354	9,276	1,922
Transfer to Federal disability insurance trust fund	863	870	940	70
Transfer to railroad retirement account	575	560	575	15
Net employment taxes	333	328	340	12

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Receipts from the Federal Insurance Contributions Act and the Self-Employment Contributions Act are estimated to increase by $491 million to $8,224 million in fiscal year 1959 partly because of an estimated increase in the level of taxable wages but principally because of the increase in the tax rate of ¼ percent each on employers and employees and the increase in the maximum amount taxable from $4,200 to $4,800 effective January 1, 1959. In fiscal 1960 an increase of $1,992 million is estimated as a result of higher income levels, the full-year effect of the January 1, 1959, changes in law, and the part-year effect of a further increase in the tax rate of ½ percent each on employers and employees effective January 1, 1960.

Small declines and recoveries in 1959 and 1960, respectively, are estimated for receipts from the Railroad Retirement Tax Act and the Federal Unemployment Tax Act.

Estate and gift taxes.—The yield from estate and gift taxes on a gross and net basis is shown in the following table.

Source	1958 actual	1959 estimate	1960 estimate	Increase 1960 over 1959
	In millions of dollars			
Estate and gift taxes	1,411	1,380	1,430	50
Less refunds	18	15	15	
Net estate and gift taxes	1,393	1,365	1,415	50

Receipts are expected to decline somewhat in 1959 and then to increase in 1960. Because of the length of time after date of death permitted in the filing of estate tax returns, receipts do not immediately reflect changes in security and other asset values.

Customs.—The yield of receipts from this source on a gross and net basis is shown in the table which follows.

Source	1958 actual	1959 estimate	1960 estimate	Increase 1960 over 1959
	In millions of dollars			
Customs	800	858	918	60
Less refunds	18	18	18	
Net customs	782	840	900	60

Customs receipts are estimated to increase in both 1959 and 1960 as taxable imports increase as a result of expanded business activity.

Miscellaneous receipts.—Receipts from this source on a gross and net basis are shown in the following table.

Source	1958 actual	1959 estimate	1960 estimate	Increase, or decrease (−), 1960 over 1959
	In millions of dollars			
Miscellaneous receipts	3,196	3,094	3,345	251
Less refunds	2	3	2	−1
Net miscellaneous receipts	3,193	3,091	3,343	252

The increase of $252 million in miscellaneous receipts estimated for 1960 is attributable for the most part to larger collections of interest on loans and of dividends and other earnings. It includes amounts under proposed legislation to increase charges for Government services which provide special benefits to the recipients.

BUDGET EXPENDITURES IN 1958

The net budget expenditures of $71.9 billion during the fiscal year represented a rise of $2.5 billion above those in 1957. Of the increase, $1.7 billion was divided about equally between major national security and the three allied expenditures arising mainly from wars and defense against threats of wars: Interest on debt and taxes, veterans' services and benefits, and international affairs and finance. The remainder of the rise was somewhat widely distributed among "other" functions, with the more substantial increases going for aid to housing, public assistance, conservation and development of land and water resources, postal service, and the promotion of aviation and space flight.

Fiscal year	Major national security [1]	International affairs and finance [2]	Interest	Veterans' services and benefits	Other	Total
	In billions of dollars					
1953	[r] 50.4	[r] 2.2	6.6	4.3	10.8	74.3
1954	[r] 46.9	[r] 1.7	6.5	4.3	8.4	67.8
1955	[r] 40.6	[r] 2.2	6.4	4.5	10.9	64.6
1956	[r] 40.6	[r] 1.8	6.8	4.8	[r] 12.5	66.5
1957	[r] 43.3	[r] 2.0	7.3	4.8	12.1	69.4
1958	44.1	2.2	7.7	5.0	12.8	71.9

SOURCE.—*Budget of the United States Government for the Fiscal Year Ending June 30, 1960.*

[r] Revised to conform to classification in the 1960 Budget document.
[1] Includes military defense; development and control of atomic energy; stockpiling and defense production expansion; and military assistance. The last was revised through 1957 to exclude amounts formerly shown as "Defense support."
[2] Revised through 1957 to include "Defense support" formerly shown under "Major national security."

Major national security expenditures from the beginning of the administration, since the end of the Korean conflict and especially since 1955, reflect the adjustment of the military machine to the extraordinary attainments in science and technology which are providing the advanced new weapons. Principal increases in 1958 were

$623 million for military defense (the military functions of the Department of Defense), and $278 million for the development and control of atomic energy. The 1958 totals for these were respectively, $39,062 million and $2,268 million.

As anticipated, veterans' benefits in 1958 continued their gradual net rise which began in 1955. They have tended increasingly, also as expected, to concentrate in payments for compensation and pensions and for hospital and medical care while education and readjustment benefits decline.

Details of expenditures for national security and for all other purposes are shown in table 8 for the fiscal years 1951 through 1958. A summary of "Other" expenditures, which had a net rise of $758 million in 1958, is shown in the following table.

Fiscal year	Labor and welfare	Agriculture and agricultural resources	Natural resources	Commerce and housing	General government	Total
	In billions of dollars					
1953	2.4	2.9	1.5	2.5	1.5	10.8
1954	2.5	2.6	1.3	.8	1.2	8.4
1955	2.6	4.4	1.2	1.5	1.2	10.9
1956	2.8	4.9	1.1	2.0	1.6	r 12.5
1957	3.0	r 4.5	1.3	1.5	1.8	12.1
1958	3.1	4.4	1.5	2.1	1.4	12.8

r Revised.

The increase of $654 million for commerce and housing included $279 million for aid to housing, $156 million for the postal service, and $109 million for the promotion of aviation and space flight. Total expenditures for the last amounted to $404 million, which included those attributed to the new Federal Aviation Agency ($277 million) and the new National Aeronautics and Space Administration ($89 million) both established after the close of the fiscal year 1958. Their 1958 expenditures were made for previously existing functions transferred to their jurisdictions. The decline in the outlays for general government is due to the change in the method of making the Government's contribution to the civil service retirement fund, which prior to 1958 was included in this category. Starting in 1958, this payment is allocated among all employing agencies.

ESTIMATES OF EXPENDITURES IN 1959 AND 1960

Actual expenditures for the fiscal year 1958 and estimates for the fiscal years 1959 and 1960 are summarized by agencies in the following table. Further details will be found in table 10. The estimates are based on those submitted to the Congress in the *Budget of the United States Government for the Fiscal Year Ending June 30, 1960.*

Actual budget expenditures for the fiscal year 1958 and estimated expenditures for 1959 and 1960

[In millions of dollars. On basis of 1960 Budget document]

	1958 actual	1959 estimate	1960 estimate
Legislative branch	99	119	152
The Judiciary	44	49	51
Agriculture Department (including Commodity Credit Corporation)	4,875	7,341	6,450
Atomic Energy Commission	2,268	2,630	2,745
Civil Service Commission	22	24	23
Commerce Department	327	418	476
Defense Department:			
Military functions	39,062	40,800	40,945
Civil functions	733	769	853
Expansion of defense production	441	288	215
Export-Import Bank of Washington	340	243	[a] 7
Federal Aviation Agency	277	466	560
General Services Administration	425	428	411
Health, Education, and Welfare Department	2,645	3,051	3,140
Housing and Home Finance Agency	199	1,064	318
Interior Department	666	809	757
Justice Department	229	252	259
Labor Department	567	1,007	562
Mutual security:			
Military assistance	2,187	2,312	1,850
Other mutual security programs	1,424	1,569	1,648
National Aeronautics and Space Administration	89	153	280
Post Office Department	674	752	109
Small Business Administration	79	165	168
State Department	206	277	243
Treasury Department:			
Interest on the public debt	7,607	7,500	8,000
Other	839	2,278	900
Veterans' Administration	5,098	5,286	5,168
Allowance for contingencies		200	100
All other	514	621	654
Net budget expenditures	71,936	80,871	77,030

[a] Excess of credits (deduct).

TRUST ACCOUNT AND OTHER TRANSACTIONS

Certain financial activities of Government agencies that result in an increase or decrease in the cash balance of the Treasurer of the United States or the cash held outside the Treasurer's account are nonbudgetary in character, i. e., they do not affect the budget surplus or deficit of the Government. These transactions are shown in Treasury reports under the following classifications: Trust and deposit fund transactions; net investments of Government agencies in public debt securities; and net sales or redemptions of obligations of Government agencies in the market. Details of the transactions in these categories are given in the tables section in tables 5, 6, 7, and 9. The aggregate of these transactions for the fiscal year 1958 was an excess of receipts of $633 million, as compared with $195 million in 1957.

Trust and deposit fund accounts

As defined under "Bases of Tables—Description of Accounts Relating to Cash Operations—Nonbudget Accounts," trust funds are maintained to account for moneys held by the Government for use in carrying out programs in accordance with trust agreements or statutes,

while deposit funds are used to account for moneys held by the Government as banker or agent for others, or to account for funds held in suspense temporarily and later refunded or paid into some other account of the Government. Transactions relating to the majority of trust accounts are reported on a gross basis, while some trust accounts operating as revolving or working funds and deposit fund accounts are reported net. The principal Government trust accounts include: The Federal old-age and survivors insurance trust fund; Federal disability insurance trust fund; the employees' life insurance fund, Civil Service Commission; the veterans' life insurance funds; the civil service retirement and disability funds; the railroad retirement account; the unemployment trust fund; and the highway trust fund. The aggregate of net transactions in trust and deposit accounts for the fiscal year 1958 is an excess of receipts in the amount of $262 million, as compared with $1,409 million in 1957.

Investments of Government agencies in public debt securities (net)

Transactions in this classification may involve budgetary and nonbudgetary accounts, but are not included in the classification of the parent account since they have no effect on the operating programs of the fund involved and represent an exchange of assets. The investments in United States securities, including securities guaranteed by the United States, provide interest earnings for these accounts and are primarily made in accordance with statutory provisions which require investment of moneys not needed to meet current expenditures. The aggregate of net investment transactions for the fiscal year 1958 is an excess of purchases in the amount of $197 million, as compared with $2,300 million in 1957. In addition, there were net purchases of securities for the accounts of Government-sponsored enterprises in the amount of $460 million during the fiscal year 1958, as compared with $39 million in 1957.

Sales and redemptions of obligations of Government agencies in market (net)

In this classification also, the transactions may involve budgetary and nonbudgetary accounts but are reported separately from the classification of the parent account. The transactions represent financing operations between the Government agencies and the public and are reported at the par value of the securities. Such financing activity by Government agencies is now confined to nonguaranteed secu-

rities, except for the debentures issued by the Federal Housing Administration in exchange for foreclosed mortgages, and the redemption of matured guaranteed obligations still outstanding in nominal amounts for which funds are on deposit with the Treasurer of the United States. The aggregate of net transactions for the fiscal year 1958 is an excess of sales of securities in the amount of $567 million, as compared with $1,085 million in 1957. In addition financing operations of Government-sponsored enterprises during the fiscal year 1958 resulted in excess of redemptions in the amount of $167 million, as compared with $86 million excess of sales in 1957.

ACCOUNT OF THE TREASURER OF THE UNITED STATES

In the account of the Treasurer of the United States are reported the items of cash or their equivalent and the statutory liabilities against such items. The assets consist of gold, silver, paper currency, coin, unclassified collections, and funds of the Government with the Federal Reserve Banks and other depositary banks. Liabilities consist of gold and silver certificates, Treasurer's checks outstanding, funds to the credit of the Board of Trustees of the Postal Savings System, and uncollected items, exchanges, etc. The difference between the assets and liabilities constitutes the balance in the account of the Treasurer. This balance may be classified in two categories: (1) Available operating funds, consisting of the gold balance, available funds on deposit in Federal Reserve Banks, and the balances in Treasury tax and loan accounts in commercial banks; and (2) funds not immediately available for operating purposes, consisting of the silver balance, other silver bullion, coin and currency, checks in process of collection, and deposits in general or other depositaries. Figures relating to the assets, liabilities, and balance in the Treasurer's account are published in the *Daily Statement of the United States Treasury*. A comparative analysis of the assets and liabilities in the account of the Treasurer of the United States, as of June 30, 1957, and June 30, 1958, is shown in table 52.

The balance in the account as of June 30, 1958, was $9,749 million, an increase of $4,159 million during the fiscal year. The daily balances in the Treasurer's account ranged from a low of $2,581 million on August 15, 1957, to a high of $10,747 million on June 25, 1958. Net change in the balance in the "Account of the Treasurer of the

United States," on basis of the *Daily Statement of the United States Treasury*, is accounted for as follows:

		(In millions of dollars)
Balance June 30, 1957		5, 590
Add:		
Net deposits	82, 094	
Net increase in gross public debt	5, 816	
Certain public debt redemptions included as cash withdrawals below [1]	2, 090	
		90, 000
Total		95, 590
Deduct:		
Cash withdrawals	83, 188	
Investments of Government agencies in public debt securities, net	714	
Sales of obligations of Government agencies in market, net	48	
Accrual of discount on savings bonds and Treasury bills	1, 890	
		85, 841
Balance June 30, 1958		9, 749

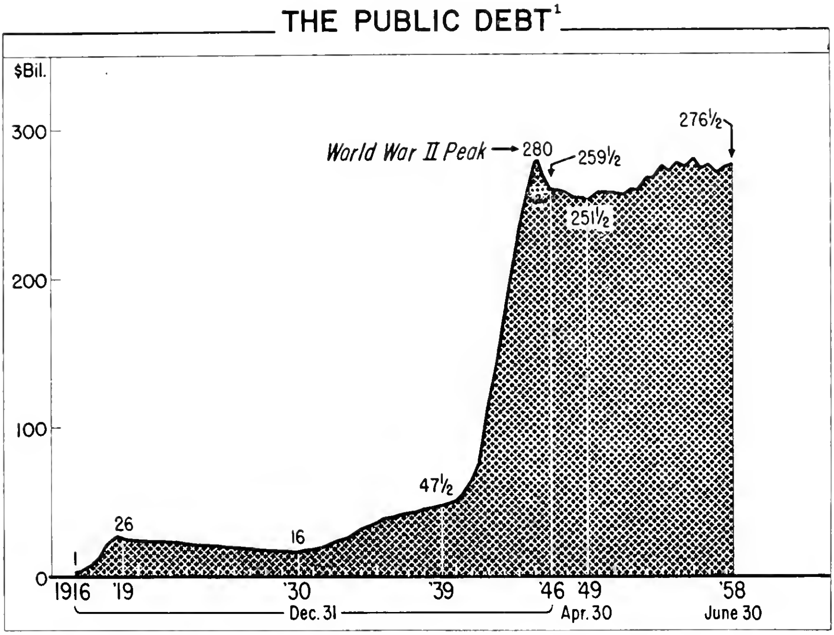
[1] Represents principally discount included in savings bond and Treasury bill redemptions.

PUBLIC DEBT OPERATIONS AND OWNERSHIP OF FEDERAL SECURITIES

A net increase of $5.8 billion in the public debt and guaranteed obligations during the fiscal year brought the total Federal debt outstanding to $276.4 billion on June 30, 1958. This increase followed net declines during the two preceding years aggregating $3.8 billion which were made possible largely by budget surpluses totaling $3.2 billion. During 1958 in contrast, there was a budget deficit of $2.8 billion. Of the $5.8 billion increase in debt, $2.8 billion can be attributed to the deficit and the remaining $3.0 billion increase in debt was reflected in the increase in the Treasury cash balance, which was higher than usual on June 30, 1958.

Interest-bearing public issues outstanding increased by $6.8 billion during the fiscal year. In the same period there were decreases of $0.6 billion in special issues to Government investment accounts and $0.4 billion in noninterest-bearing debt. The increase in public issues was accounted for by an increase of $11.0 billion in marketable securities, offset in part by a decline of $4.2 billion in public nonmarketable issues. The decline in public nonmarketable issues was largely attributable to the turning in for cash of a large volume of both matured and unmatured Series F and G savings bonds (which are no longer on sale). The decline in special issue holdings by Government investment accounts reflected the unusually high benefits

CHART 3.



[1] Including public debt and guaranteed obligations.
[2] Excluding Victory Loan proceeds used to repay debt in 1946.

and other payments made from these accounts during the fiscal year, a result, in part, of increased unemployment claims and, in part, of amendments to the Social Security Act liberalizing benefits of the old-age and survivors insurance.

A summary of changes in the debt during the year is shown in the accompanying table. Changes in the level of the debt since 1916 are illustrated in chart 3.

Class of debt	June 30, 1957	June 30, 1958	Increase, or decrease (−)
	In billions of dollars		
Public debt:			
Interest-bearing:			
Public issues:			
Marketable	155.7	166.7	11.0
Nonmarketable	66.0	61.8	−4.2
Total public issues	221.7	228.5	6.8
Special issues to Government investment accounts	46.8	46.2	−.6
Total interest-bearing public debt	268.5	274.7	6.2
Matured debt on which interest has ceased	.5	.6	.1
Debt bearing no interest	1.5	1.0	−.5
Total public debt	270.5	276.3	5.8
Guaranteed obligations not owned by the Treasury	.1	.1	(*)
Total public debt and guaranteed obligations	270.6	276.4	5.8

*Less than $50 million.

Progress toward debt management objectives

In addition to Treasury new money borrowing required to cover the deficit and to augment Treasury cash balances, a total of $60 billion of marketable Treasury issues (exclusive of regular Treasury bills and tax anticipation issues) reached maturity during the year and required refinancing.

Treasury financing in connection with both new money and refunding operations had two broad objectives: To contribute to the growth and stability of the economy and to improve the structure of the debt. During most of the year these objectives were carried forward in an environment of declining economic activity. In the fall of 1957 when economic activity was declining and credit demands were slackening, the Federal Reserve moved from a policy of credit restraint to one of credit ease. This policy of credit ease was continued throughout the remainder of the fiscal year; discount rates at the Federal Reserve Banks were lowered in four steps from 3½ percent prevailing in late August 1957 to 1¾ percent in effect at the end of the fiscal year.

During the preceding fiscal year credit tightness had made the market situation unfavorable for the issuance of long-term bonds. During the fiscal year 1958, however, the Treasury made important progress in lengthening and improving the maturity structure of the debt. Two issues of bonds of more than 20 years maturity were issued during the year, an exchange offering of a 3½ percent 32-year bond issued in the amount of $1.7 billion in February 1958, and a 3¼ percent 26-year 11-month bond issued for cash in the amount of $1.1 billion in June 1958. This addition of $2.9 billion to the amount of 20-year and over debt represented an increase of about 65 percent in the volume of such debt outstanding during the year.

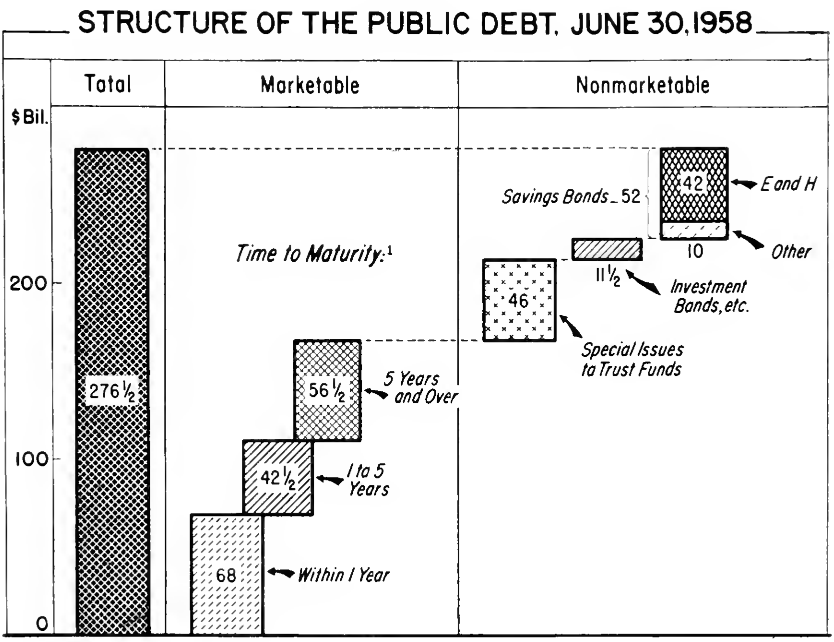
An innovation in the case of the June long-term 3¼ percent bond was its issuance at a price of 100½, to yield 3.22 percent. For many years the Treasury has characteristically issued new securities at par rather than at a premium or a discount. Since the coupon rates on new securities are typically stated in terms of an even ⅛ of 1 percent, par issuance has sometimes impeded more exact pricing of a new issue in a market where the next lower ⅛ of 1 percent would make the new issue unattractive and the next higher ⅛ would be higher than needed.

In addition to the two issues of long bonds, over $23½ billion of other bonds and notes having maturities of 4 years or more were issued for cash or in exchange for maturing obligations during the course of the year. At the end of the year the amount of marketable debt within one year of maturity amounted to $67.9 billion, as compared with $72.1 billion on June 30, 1957, a reduction which was achieved despite an overall increase of almost $6 billion in the public debt during the year. Similarly, the average length of the marketable

debt to final maturity (partially tax-exempt bonds to first call date) increased from 4 years and 9 months in June 1957 to 5 years and 3 months in June 1958. Thus the Treasury was successful during the year in not only offsetting the effect of the passage of time, which is always operating to shorten the average length of the marketable debt, but in actually lengthening the debt.

The structure of the debt at the end of the 1958 fiscal year is shown in chart 4.

CHART 4.



[1] Callable bonds to earliest call date.

The composition of the short-term debt influences to a marked extent the amount of market disturbance occasioned by refinancing. Consequently, the Treasury took steps during the year to improve the debt structure in the under-one-year category, as well as working toward debt extension.

The most important of these steps was the further scheduling of debt maturities (other than regular bills and tax anticipation issues) to fall as largely as possible in the months of February, May, August, and November. This program works in the direction of reducing the number of times each year that Treasury financing interferes with other borrowers such as corporations, States, and municipalities. It will also permit the Treasury to avoid the "churning" in the money markets on the major quarterly corporate income tax dates and it

facilitates the effective execution of Federal Reserve monetary policy. At the close of the fiscal year about 69 percent of outstanding marketable Treasury securities maturing within the next 10 years (excluding regular Treasury bills and tax anticipation securities) had maturity dates falling in these months, as compared with about 56 percent at the end of the previous year and about 10 percent at the end of June 1953.

The most significant feature of debt ownership change during the year was caused by the increased tempo of commercial bank purchases of Federal securities. The demand from the banks helped strengthen the price structure of the Government securities market and resulted in the addition of $9 billion of Federal securities to commercial banks' portfolios. Another $2½ billion was added to Federal Reserve holdings. Government securities held by private nonbank investors declined by $6 billion: $2 billion by nonfinancial corporations, $2 billion by individuals, and $2 billion by other investors. Individuals still remained the largest single group of holders of Federal securities, however.

An account of the operations in the public debt and changes in the ownership of Federal securities during the year is given in the pages immediately following. Further detail on the debt and its ownership is given in the exhibits and tables sections of the Report.

PUBLIC DEBT OPERATIONS

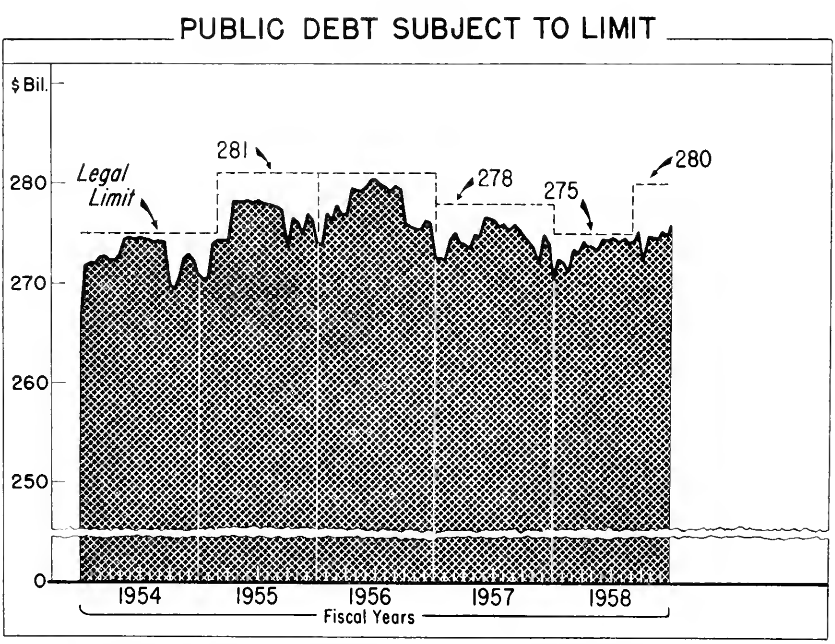
As indicated previously, the Treasury made notable progress during the year in its efforts to lengthen and improve the structure of the debt. In the first major financing of the year, which took place in August 1957, holders of maturing issues were offered a 4 percent 4-year note, redeemable at the option of the holder in 2 years, in addition to a 4 percent 1-year certificate and a 3⅝ percent 4-month certificate. In the next major financing, announced in September 1957, three types of issues were offered for cash: A 4 percent 12-year bond, a 4 percent note maturing in 4 years and 11 months but redeemable at the option of the holder in 2 years and 5 months, and the reopening of the 4 percent 1-year certificate originally issued in August 1957. In November a 3⅞ percent 16-year 11½-month bond and a 3¾ percent 4-year 11½-month note were offered for cash in addition to an exchange offering of a 1-year certificate. The February 1958 exchange offering included, along with a 2½ percent 1-year certificate, a 3½ percent 32-year bond and a 3 percent 6-year bond. Later in February a 3 percent 8-year 5½-month bond was issued for cash. In April a 2⅝ percent 4-year 10-month note was offered for cash and this was followed by the cash offering of a 3¼ percent 26-year 11-month bond in June. The June financing also included a 2⅝ percent 6-year 8-month bond

and a 1¼ percent 11-month certificate, both offered in exchange for maturing obligations. In all, $15.5 billion of bonds and notes with maturities in excess of 4 years were issued in exchange for maturing obligations and $11.1 billion of securities in this category were issued for cash.

Part of the seasonal needs in the July–December deficit period were met through the issuance of a 264-day tax anticipation bill issued in July (maturing on March 24, 1958) and a 237-day special bill issued in August (maturing on April 15, 1958). The tax anticipation issue was repaid out of the seasonally heavy tax receipts in the spring of 1958, and the special bill was included in the February refunding.

During the first half of the fiscal year seasonal and other cash borrowing brought the public debt very close to the statutory ceiling of $275 billion. The amount of debt subject to the statutory limit for the July–December period reached a peak of $274.8 billion on December 30. In an act approved February 26, 1958, a temporary increase of $5 billion was authorized in the debt limit then in effect, bringing the temporary ceiling up to $280 billion. The increase was made effective for the period February 26, 1958, through June 30, 1959. A comparison of the statutory debt limit with the public debt outstanding subject to the limit since June 30, 1953, is shown in chart 5.

Chart 5.



For further detail on the statutory limit on the public debt and guaranteed obligations as of June 30, 1958, see table 27, and for summary data for earlier years see table 28.

The following tables summarize the financing operations during the fiscal year and show the results of the public offerings of marketable notes, certificates of indebtedness, and bills.

In the June exchange offering, holders of the securities maturing on June 15, 1958, elected to take $7, 388 million of the 2⅝ percent Treasury bonds maturing February 15, 1965, an amount in excess of the anticipated exchanges at the time of the offering. The weight of an issue of this size, with large acquisitions by temporary holders, exerted

Public offerings of marketable Treasury securities excluding refinancing of regular weekly bills, fiscal year 1958

[In millions of dollars]

Date of issue	Description of security and maturity date	Issued for cash	Issued in exchange for other securities	Total issued
1957	BONDS, NOTES, AND CERTIFICATES OF INDEBTEDNESS			
Apr. 1	1½% exchange note—April 1, 1962 [1]	----------	[2] 471	471
Aug. 1	3⅝% certificate—Dec. 1, 1957	[3] 100	9, 871	9, 971
Aug. 1	4% certificate—Aug. 1, 1958	[3] 100	10, 487	10, 587
Aug. 1	4% note—Aug. 1, 1961 [4]	[3] 100	2, 509	2, 609
Aug. 1 [5]	4% certificate—Aug. 1, 1958	933	----------	933
Sept. 26	4% note—Aug. 15, 1962 [6]	2, 000	----------	2, 000
Oct. 1	4% bond—Oct. 1, 1969	657	----------	657
Oct. 1	1½% exchange note—Oct. 1, 1962 [1]	----------	590	590
Nov. 29	3¾% note—Nov. 15, 1962	1, 143	----------	1, 143
Dec. 1	3¾% certificate—Dec. 1, 1958	----------	9, 833	9, 833
Dec. 2	3⅞% bond—Nov. 15, 1974	654	----------	654
1958				
Feb. 14	2½% certificate—Feb. 14, 1959	----------	9, 770	9, 770
Feb. 14	3% bond—Feb. 15, 1964	----------	3, 854	3, 854
Feb. 14	3½% bond—Feb. 15, 1990	----------	1, 727	1, 727
Feb. 28	3% bond—Aug. 15, 1966	1, 484	----------	1, 484
Apr. 1	1½% exchange note—April 1, 1963 [1]	----------	106	106
Apr. 15	2⅝% note—Feb. 15, 1963	3, 971	----------	3, 971
June 3	3¼% bond—May 15, 1985	1, 135	----------	1, 135
June 15	1¼% certificate—May 15, 1959	----------	1, 817	1, 817
June 15	2⅝% bond—Feb. 15, 1965	----------	[7] 7, 388	7, 388
	Total bonds, notes, and certificates of indebtedness	12, 277	58, 422	70, 699
1957	BILLS [8] (MATURITY VALUE)			
July 3	3.485% 264-day tax anticipation bills—Mar. 24, 1958	3, 002	----------	3, 002
Aug. 21	4.173% 237-day special bills—Apr. 15, 1958	1, 751	----------	1, 751
	Increase in offerings of regular weekly bills during period Dec. 19, 1957 to Jan. 23, 1958	600	----------	600
	Total bills	5, 353	----------	5, 353
	Total public offerings	17, 630	58, 422	76, 052

[1] Issued only on demand of owners in exchange for 2¾% Treasury Bonds, Investment Series B-1975-80.
[2] Amount issued subsequent to June 30, 1957.
[3] Issued in special allotment to Government investment accounts.
[4] Redeemable at the option of the holder in 2 years (August 1, 1959) on three months' advance notice.
[5] Issued September 26, 1957 (additional amount of the security dated August 1, 1957).
[6] Redeemable at the option of the holder in approximately 2½ years (February 15, 1960) on three months' advance notice.
[7] During June and July 1958, $491 million of the 2⅝% bonds of 1965 were purchased by the Treasury in the market and retired ($104 million during June and $387 million during July).
[8] Amounts are maturity value. Treasury bills are sold on a discount basis with competitive bids for each issue. The average sale price gives an approximate yield on a bank discount basis as indicated for each series.

Disposition of matured marketable Treasury securities excluding refinancing of regular weekly bills, fiscal year 1958

[In millions of dollars]

Date of refunding or retirement	Called or maturing security: Description and maturity date	Called or maturing security: Issue date	Redeemed for cash or carried to matured debt [1]	Exchanged for new security	Total	Percent exchanged
	BONDS, NOTES, AND CERTIFICATES OF INDEBTEDNESS					
1957						
Aug. 1	2¾% note—Aug. 1, 1957	July 16, 1956	$342	$11,714	$12,056	97.2
Aug. 1	2% note—Aug. 15, 1957	Feb. 15, 1955	369	3,423	3,792	90.3
Aug. 1	3¼% certificate—Oct. 1, 1957	Dec. 1, 1956	318	6,953	7,271	95.6
Aug. 1	1½% exchange note—Oct. 1, 1957	Oct. 1, 1952	49	775	824	94.1
Dec. 2	3⅝% certificate—Dec. 1, 1957	Aug. 1, 1957	138	9,833	9,971	98.6
1958						
Feb. 14	3⅜% certificate—Feb. 14, 1958	Feb. 15, 1957	257	10,594	10,851	97.6
Feb. 14	2½% bond—Mar. 15, 1956–58	June 2, 1941	164	1,285	1,449	88.7
Feb. 14	1½% exchange note—Apr. 1, 1958	Apr. 1, 1953	49	334	383	87.3
Feb. 14	3½% certificate—Apr. 15, 1958	May 1, 1957	357	1,995	2,351	84.8
June 15	2⅞% note—June 15, 1958	Dec. 1, 1955	181	4,211	4,392	95.9
June 15	2¾% bond—June 15, 1958–63, called June 15, 1958.	June 15, 1938	28	891	919	97.0
June 15	2⅜% bond—June 15, 1958	July 1, 1952	143	4,102	4,245	96.6
June 15	2⅝% bond—Feb. 15, 1965	June 15, 1958	[2] 104		104	
	Total bonds, notes, and certificates of indebtedness		2,499	56,109	58,608	
1957	BILLS					
Sept. 23	Tax anticipation bills—Sept. 23, 1957.	May 27, 1957	1,501		1,501	
1958						
Feb. 14	Special bills—Apr. 15, 1958	Aug. 21, 1957	607	1,144	1,751	65.4
Mar. 14	Tax anticipation bills—Mar. 24, 1958.	July 3, 1957	3,002		3,002	
	Decrease in offering of regular weekly bills of Mar. 13, 1958.		100		100	
	Total bills		5,210	1,144	6,354	
	Total Treasury securities		7,709	57,253	64,962	

[1] Including amounts redeemed for taxes in the case of tax anticipation issues.
[2] During June and July 1958, $491 million of the 2⅝% bonds of 1965 were purchased in the market by the Treasury for retirement under Section 19 of the Second Liberty Bond Act, as amended (31 U. S. C. 754a), $104 million during June 1958 and $387 million during July 1958.

a disturbing effect on the price structure in the Government securities market.

Under these circumstances, and inasmuch as cash balances in the general fund of the Treasury resulting from the collection of the June 15 income tax installment aggregated nearly $10 billion, purchases of this issue for retirement were authorized so as to enable the market to absorb the new issue more readily. During the period from June 19 through June 30, 1958, and continuing in July, the Treasury purchased in the market $625 million, face amount, of 2⅝ percent Treasury bonds of 1965. Purchases for retirement under Section 19 of the Second Liberty Bond Act, as amended, amounted to $491 million: $104 million during June and $387 million during July. In

addition, purchases of $134 million of the 2⅝ percent bonds of 1965 were made in June for the account of Treasury investment funds.

In handling its regular weekly offering of 13-week Treasury bills during the year, the Treasury raised a net amount of $0.5 billion of new cash. The level of weekly offerings was increased by approximately $100 million a week for six consecutive weeks beginning with the issue of December 19, 1957. For the issue dated March 13, however, the level of the offering was decreased by $100 million. The 13 issues of regular weekly bills outstanding at the close of the fiscal year 1958 totaled $22.4 billion, as compared with $21.9 billion at the close of the previous fiscal year.

To raise additional cash for current requirements, the Treasury, as already noted, issued $3.0 billion of 264-day tax anticipation bills in July and $1.8 billion of 237-day special bills in August. The tax anticipation bills which matured on March 24, 1958, were acceptable at par in payment of taxes due on the fifteenth of that month. The special bills were included in the February refunding. (For additional information on all bill issues see exhibit 6.)

The easing of credit beginning in the late fall of 1957 was reflected in a decline in borrowing costs for the Treasury. The average rate on new issues of 13-week Treasury bills, for example, dropped from a high of 3.660 percent in October to a low of 0.635 percent in May, with only slightly higher rates in June. Longer term rates also dropped, but less sharply.

The weekly average rates on new bill offerings throughout the year are shown in exhibit 6, and the trend of long-terms is reflected in table 47. The average annual interest rate as computed on the total interest-bearing public debt was 2.638 percent on June 30, 1958, as compared with 2.730 percent a year earlier. (For further detail on the computed annual interest rate by security classes see table 44.)

Changes contributing to the net decline of $4.2 billion in the public nonmarketable debt are shown in the following table.

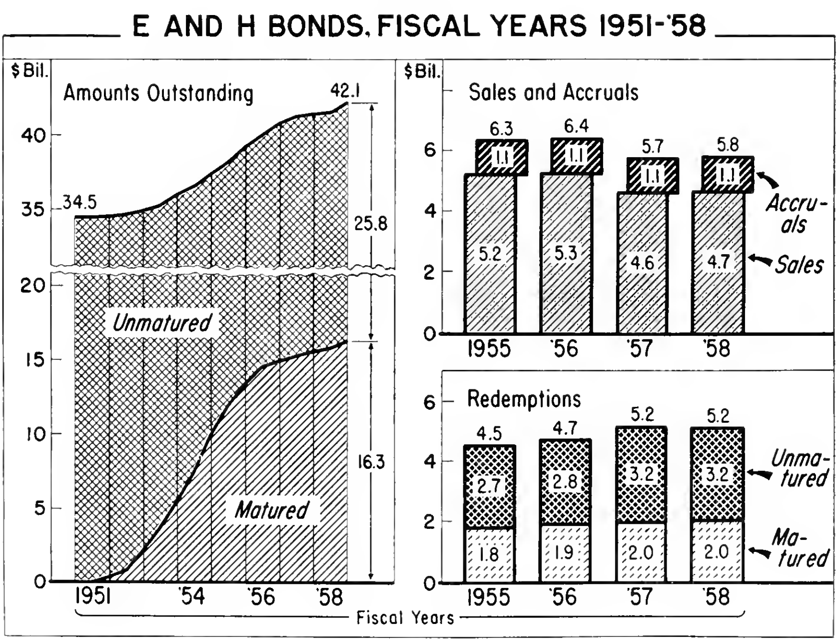
Class of security	June 30, 1957	June 30, 1958	Increase, or decrease (−)
	In billions of dollars		
United States savings bonds:			
Series E	38.0	38.1	0.1
Series H	3.5	4.1	.5
Subtotal E and H	41.5	42.1	.6
Series F and G	10.1	7.2	−2.9
Series J and K	3.0	2.7	−.3
Subtotal savings bonds	54.6	52.0	−2.6
Treasury bonds, investment series	11.1	9.6	−1.5
Depositary bonds	.2	.2	(*)
Total interest-bearing public nonmarketable issues	66.0	61.8	−4.2

*Less than $50 million.

The decline of \$1.5 billion in investment series bonds outstanding was due principally to the exchange of \$1,167 million of the 2¾ percent convertible Series B 1975–80 bonds for marketable 5-year 1½ percent notes, and the redemption at par of \$213 million of these bonds held by the Postal Savings System in order to provide funds to meet withdrawals of postal savings deposits.

The largest portion of the nonmarketable debt is in United States savings bonds. The total of all series of interest-bearing savings bonds outstanding at the close of the fiscal year was \$52.0 billion as compared with \$54.6 billion at the close of the previous fiscal year. The decline of a little over \$2½ billion in outstanding savings bonds was due entirely to the large redemption of Series F, G, J, and K savings bonds, both matured and unmatured.

CHART 6.



The amount of E and H bonds outstanding (including accrued interest) reached an alltime peak of \$42.1 billion on June 30, 1958, as compared with \$41.5 billion on June 30, 1957.

An excess of redemptions of E and H bonds over sales during the fiscal year was more than offset by the automatic accrual of interest on E bonds. Throughout the period sales of the smaller denomination E bonds (\$200 or under) continued at the high level of last year and larger denomination bonds showed a small increase over fiscal 1957.

Percent of Series E, F, G, H, J, and K savings bonds sold in each year redeemed through each yearly period thereafter [1]

[On basis of Public Debt accounts, see "Bases of Tables"]

Series	Redeemed by end of—																
	1 year	2 years	3 years	4 years	5 years	6 years	7 years	8 years	9 years	10 years	11 years	12 years	13 years	14 years	15 years	16 years	17 years
	Series E [2]																
E-1941	3	6	10	14	18	23	27	30	34	40	62	67	70	72	75	77	80
E-1942	8	15	21	29	35	40	44	48	52	58	68	71	74	77	79	81	-----
E-1943	15	24	34	41	47	51	55	58	61	65	71	75	78	80	82	-----	-----
E-1944	19	33	41	47	52	56	60	62	64	68	73	76	79	81	-----	-----	-----
E-1945	28	38	45	50	54	58	61	63	65	68	73	76	79	-----	-----	-----	-----
E-1946	23	34	40	45	51	54	56	58	60	64	69	73	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
E-1947	21	30	37	43	47	50	52	55	57	61	67	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
E-1948	20	30	39	44	47	49	52	54	56	61	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
E-1949	22	34	40	44	47	50	53	55	57	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
E-1950	26	36	41	45	48	51	54	57	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
E-1951	29	38	44	48	52	55	57	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
E-1952	29	39	45	49	53	56	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
E-1953	28	38	44	49	53	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
E-1954	29	38	45	50	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
E-1955	29	39	46	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
E-1956	32	43	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
E-1957	33	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
	Series F and G																
F and G–																	
1941	1	3	5	7	10	13	15	18	20	24	27	68	97	98	99	99	100
1942	1	4	7	11	14	18	21	24	28	31	34	60	95	97	98	99	-----
1943	2	6	10	14	19	22	26	29	33	36	39	68	95	97	98	-----	-----
1944	2	6	10	14	18	21	25	28	31	34	36	72	96	98	-----	-----	-----
1945	2	7	11	14	18	21	24	27	30	32	34	72	97	-----	-----	-----	-----
1946	3	7	12	15	20	23	27	30	33	36	39	74	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
1947	3	8	12	17	21	24	28	31	34	40	46	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
1948	2	5	9	11	13	16	18	21	31	43	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
1949	3	9	13	17	20	23	26	34	42	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
1950	3	9	11	15	16	18	28	39	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
1951	4	9	14	17	20	26	33	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
1952	6	12	16	20	24	31	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
	Series H																
H-1952	3	8	13	17	21	26	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
H-1953	3	8	12	17	21	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
H-1954	3	7	13	19	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
H-1955	4	11	16	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
H-1956	4	11	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
H-1957	3	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
	Series J																
J-1952	2	6	14	18	28	37	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
J-1953	2	8	14	20	28	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
J-1954	3	14	28	40	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
J-1955	4	17	27	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
J-1956	6	13	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
J-1957	7	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
	Series K																
K-1952	2	6	9	12	19	28	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
K-1953	3	6	10	15	22	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
K-1954	1	6	19	31	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
K-1955	2	12	22	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
K-1956	4	12	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
K-1957	4	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----

NOTE.—The percentages shown in this table are proportions of the value of the bonds sold in any calendar year which are redeemed before July 1 of the next calendar year, and before July 1 of succeeding calendar years. Both sales and redemptions are taken at maturity value.

[1] Percentages by denominations may be found in table 42.

[2] Similar detail for Series A through E savings bonds may be found in the 1952 annual report, p. 77.

(For further detail on savings bonds sales by denominations see table 40.)

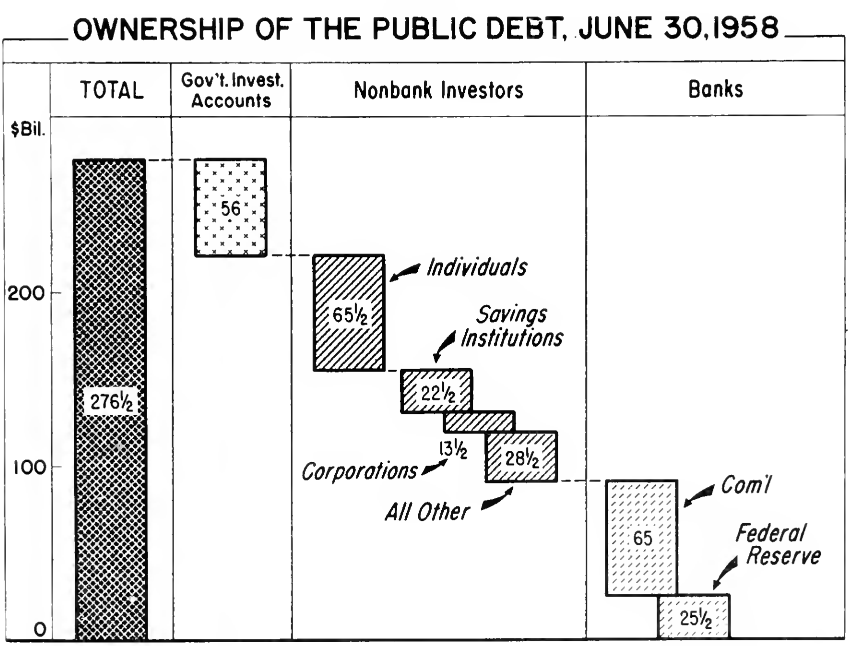
The redemptions of savings bonds as a percentage of the total sold by yearly series are summarized in the accompanying table. Detailed information on savings bonds from March 1, 1935, when this type of security was first offered, through June 30, 1958, is given in tables 38 through 42.

OWNERSHIP OF FEDERAL SECURITIES

Private nonbank investors held an estimated $130.2 billion of Federal securities at the end of the fiscal year 1958—nearly one-half of the $276.4 billion total debt outstanding. Private nonbank investors include individuals, insurance companies, mutual savings banks, nonfinancial corporations, pension funds, foreign accounts, State and local governments, and nonprofit associations. Commercial banks and Federal Reserve Banks together held $90.3 billion, representing about one-third of the debt. The remaining $55.9 billion of debt was held by Government investment accounts, primarily in social security and unemployment trust funds, veterans' insurance funds, and Government retirement funds.

The major ownership change taking place in fiscal 1958 was an increase of $11.5 billion by the banking system, an amount equivalent to nearly all of the $6.0 billion decrease in holdings by the private

CHART 7.



nonbank investors as well as the $5.8 billion increase in total debt. The Government investment accounts absorbed the remainder, with a $0.3 billion increase in their holdings of Federal securities. The banking system increase was comprised of a $9.0 billion increase by the commercial banks and a $2.4 billion increase by the Federal Reserve System. The following table presents figures on bank and nonbank ownership together with details on the holdings of Federal securities by the various other investor classes. Chart 7 also presents ownership by class of investor as of June 30, 1958.

Ownership of Federal securities by investor classes on selected dates, 1941–58 [1]

[Dollars in billions]

	June 30, 1941	Feb. 28, 1946 [2]	June 30, 1957	June 30, 1958	Change during fiscal year 1958
Estimated ownership by:					
Private nonbank investors:					
Individuals [3]	$11.2	$64.1	r $67.8	$65.7	−$2.1
Insurance companies	7.1	24.4	12.3	11.7	−.6
Mutual savings banks	3.4	11.1	7.9	7.4	−.5
Corporations [4]	2.0	19.9	r 15.4	13.3	−2.1
State and local governments	.6	6.7	16.9	16.9	----------
Miscellaneous investors [5]	.7	8.9	r 16.0	15.2	−.8
Total private nonbank investors	25.0	135.1	136.2	130.2	−6.0
Federal Government investment accounts	8.5	28.0	55.6	55.9	.3
Banks:					
Commercial banks	19.7	93.8	55.8	64.9	9.0
Federal Reserve Banks	2.2	22.9	23.0	25.4	2.4
Total banks	21.8	116.7	78.9	90.3	11.5
Total gross debt outstanding	55.3	279.8	270.6	276.4	5.8
	Percent of total				
Percent owned by:					
Private nonbank investors:					
Individuals	20	23	25	24	----------
Other	25	25	25	23	----------
Total	45	48	50	47	----------
Federal Government investment accounts	15	10	21	20	----------
Commercial banks	36	34	21	24	----------
Federal Reserve Banks	4	8	8	9	----------
Total gross debt outstanding	100	100	100	100	----------

r Revised.
[1] Gross public debt, and guaranteed obligations of the Federal Government held outside the Treasury.
[2] Immediate postwar peak of debt.
[3] Includes partnerships and personal trust accounts. Nonprofit institutions and corporate pension trust funds are included under "Miscellaneous investors."
[4] Exclusive of banks and insurance companies.
[5] Includes savings and loan associations, nonprofit institutions, corporate pension trust funds, dealers and brokers, and investments of foreign balances and international accounts in this country.

Although holdings by individuals declined by $2.1 billion from $67.8 billion in June 1957 to $65.7 billion in June 1958, individuals remained the largest single investor group in the Federal debt ownership structure. Savings bonds comprised nearly three-fourths of these holdings by individuals, with the E and H Series representing the major share. The E and H Series are the only series now being sold. Individuals increased their holdings of E and H bonds by $0.6 billion in 1958, slightly more than in 1957, but their redemptions of Series F, G, J, and K bonds amounted $1.7 billion resulting in a net decline of $1.1 billion in their holdings of all savings bonds. Individuals' holdings of other securities, principally marketables, declined $1.0 billion in the year.

Federal securities held by insurance companies at the end of the fiscal year amounted to $11.7 billion, a decrease of $0.6 billion during the year. Life insurance companies accounted for $6.9 billion, or almost 60 percent of total insurance holdings at the end of the year. During 1958 these companies reduced their holdings by $0.3 billion in order to provide additional funds for investment in mortgages and corporate securities, or less than half the liquidation in fiscal 1957.

Fire, casualty, and marine insurance companies held $4.7 billion of Federal securities on June 30, $0.3 billion less than a year earlier. The decline in 1958 was about the same as the decline in 1957.

Mutual savings banks' holdings of Federal securities at the end of the fiscal year were $7.4 billion, $0.5 billion lower than on June 30, 1957. Like the life insurance companies, mutual savings banks have continued to increase their mortgage and corporate securities portfolios and have liquidated some of their holdings of Federal securities to aid in financing these acquisitions.

Although their total holdings of Federal securities declined during the year, by the end of fiscal year 1958 life insurance companies and mutual savings banks had acquired $0.8 billion of the $4.2 billion of over 10-year bonds issued during the year; and the average maturity of their portfolios of Federal securities had increased. The maturities of life insurance companies' holdings of marketable issues increased about 12 months to an average length of 9½ years, and those of mutual savings banks increased about 6 months to an average of over 8 years. These levels are slightly below the prewar averages for both groups.

Federal securities held by nonfinancial corporations declined by $2.1 billion to a level of $13.3 billion on June 30, 1958. This was the lowest at any postwar fiscal year end. This decline is partly attributed to lower corporate profits associated with the recession and the resulting lower level of corporate tax liabilities against which many corporations hold Federal securities as a reserve, and partly to a widespread decline in corporate liquidity.

Holdings of Federal securities by State and local governments amounted to $16.9 billion at the close of the fiscal year, a level unchanged from that of 1957. Almost one-third of the Federal security holdings of these governmental units are in State and local government employee retirement funds.

The holdings of all other private nonbank investors amounted to $15.2 billion on June 30, 1958, a decrease of $0.8 billion. Savings and loan associations increased their holdings by $0.2 billion to a level of $3.3 billion as they built up their reserves against larger share balances. Corporate pension trusts decreased their holdings of Federal securities by $0.2 billion, bringing them down to $2.4 billion at the close of the year. Ownership of Federal securities by foreign and international accounts declined by $1.2 billion, bringing the total down to $6.4 billion on June 30, 1958. Holdings of the remaining classes in this group (nonprofit associations, dealers and brokers, and certain smaller institutional groups), increased $0.4 billion during the fiscal year.

Government investment accounts increased their holdings of Federal securities by $0.3 billion. This was in contrast to the $2.1 billion increase of the previous fiscal year and primarily reflected the heavier than normal payouts from the unemployment trust fund and the increased payments out of the Federal old-age and survivors insurance trust fund. Of the $55.9 billion held by all Government investment accounts, $46.2 billion, or more than 80 percent, was in the form of special issues held only by these accounts. Details on the ownership of securities by Government investment accounts are shown in table 60.

As already noted, holdings of Federal securities by banks increased and holdings by private nonbank investors decreased during the year. An analysis of the estimated changes in bank versus nonbank ownership of Federal securities during the fiscal year 1958 is shown by type of issue in the following table.

Estimated changes in ownership of Federal securities [1] *by type of issue, fiscal year 1958*

[In billions of dollars]

	Total changes	Change accounted for by				
		Private nonbank investors	Government investment accounts	Banks		
				Total	Commercial	Federal Reserve
Marketable securities:						
13-week Treasury bills	.5	−3.4	(*)	3.8	1.4	2.4
Tax anticipation bills	−1.5	−1.1		−.4	−.4	(*)
Treasury certificates of indebtedness and notes	1.9	−1.3	.1	3.0	3.0	(*)
Treasury bonds, etc	10.1	3.9	1.0	5.2	5.2	(*)
Total marketable	11.0	−1.9	1.2	11.7	9.3	2.4
Nonmarketable securities, etc.:						
United States savings bonds	−2.6	−2.5		−.2	−.2	
Special issues to Government investment accounts	−.6		−.6			
Treasury bonds, investment series	−1.5	−1.2	−.2	(*)	(*)	
Other	−.4	−.4		(*)	(*)	
Total nonmarketable, etc	−5.2	−4.1	−.8	−.3	−.3	
Total change	5.8	−6.0	.3	11.5	9.0	2.4

*Less than $50 million.

[1] Gross public debt, and guaranteed obligations of the Federal Government held outside the Treasury.

CORPORATIONS AND CERTAIN OTHER BUSINESS-TYPE ACTIVITIES OF THE UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

The activities of Government corporations and certain other business-type activities are financed according to law from their own receipts, from capital stock subscriptions or by appropriations, from sale of their obligations to the public, or from borrowing from the United States Treasury. The Secretary of the Treasury is authorized not only to purchase obligations of many of the agencies, but he is also, under certain circumstances, authorized to approve the terms and conditions of such obligations. Under provisions of the Government Corporation Control Act (31 U. S. C. 868), the obligations of most agencies issued to the public must be approved by the Secretary of the Treasury; the few agencies which are exempt from this requirement must consult with the Secretary of the Treasury before issuing obligations to the public. Most Government corporations and all other business-type activities are required to maintain their checking accounts with the Treasurer of the United States, although, with the approval of the Secretary of the Treasury, such accounts may be kept with the Federal Reserve Banks or with private banks designated as depositaries or fiscal agents of the United States.

Financial statements submitted to the Treasury

Under provisions of Circular No. 966, corporations and agencies operating business-type activities submit balance sheets, income and expense statements, source and application of funds statements, and supplemental data to the Treasury Department. These reports are submitted periodically and serve as a basis for consolidation of data designed to provide full disclosure regarding the financial operations as well as the assets, liabilities, and net investment of the United States in these enterprises. As of June 30, 1958, the combined assets of Government corporations and agencies amounted to $101,563 million, consisting primarily of inventories, fixed assets, and loans receivable. The combined liabilities amounted to $6,680 million, consisting primarily of accounts payable and borrowings from the public. Borrowings from the United States Treasury are reported as part of the Government's investment. The combined total of the Government's investment in these agencies amounted to $94,883 million, exclusive of the United States interest in mixed ownership Government-sponsored corporations.

Individual and combined statements of the financial condition of the reporting agencies are published quarterly and the operating statements are published semiannually in the *Treasury Bulletin*. The combined financial statements as of June 30, 1958, are shown in this report in tables 116, 117, and 118. These tables include certain supplementary financial data.

Borrowing authority and outstanding obligations

The borrowing authority of Government corporations and activities is established by law, and the Secretary of the Treasury is authorized to purchase the obligations of many of the agencies. During 1958 new borrowing authorizations were made available to Government agencies in the amount of $5,638 million and there were reductions in authorizations amounting to $1,209 million, resulting in a net increase in borrowing authority of $4,429 million. As of June 30, 1958, the unused borrowing authority of these agencies amounted to $22,592 million. Table 112 shows the status of the borrowing authority and the outstanding obligations of these corporations and agencies issued to the Secretary of the Treasury.

Advances by the Treasury

The Secretary of the Treasury is authorized by legislation to advance funds to certain Government corporations and agencies, by the purchase of obligations or by acceptance of notes of these agencies. Such loans or advances are generally applicable to the borrowing authority of the corporation or agency, but for balance sheet purposes these

advances and repayments are reported under the net investment of the United States in the enterprise. During the fiscal year 1958 advances made by the Treasury amounted to $7,302 million and repayments amounted to $8,170 million, resulting in net repayments of $868 million. The total of loans and advances outstanding as of June 30, 1958, was $21,859 million. Figures on advances and repayments for 1958 exclude refunding operations. Detailed information in connection with the loans and advances is shown in table 111.

Interest and other payments made to the Treasury

The rates of interest on borrowings from the Treasury, except where fixed by statute, are determined by the Treasury from month to month, taking into account the cost which the Treasury would have to pay to borrow money in the current market, as reflected by prevailing market yields on Government obligations with maturities corresponding to the approximate duration of the advances to be used by the agencies for their programs. Information on amounts of borrowing from the Treasury outstanding as of June 30, 1958, a description of the securities held, and the applicable rates of interest are given in table 114.

On the basis of operating results of an enterprise, or as may be required by statute, Government corporations and agencies make payments into the Treasury representing interest, dividends, and other earnings. During the fiscal year 1958 the interest paid to the Treasury by Government agencies amounted to $641 million, and payments other than interest on borrowings amounted to $56 million. Details concerning these payments, including interest on borrowings from the Treasury, are given in table 120.

Guaranteed obligations of Government agencies

The only obligations of Government agencies guaranteed as to principal and interest by the United States which are currently being issued are those of the Federal Housing Administration. These are debentures issued in behalf of its various mortgage insurance funds in exchange for foreclosed mortgages. During the fiscal year 1958 these debenture issues amounted to $53 million and redemptions amounted to $59 million, resulting in a net decrease of $6 million. The amount outstanding on June 30, 1958, was $101 million. In addition, matured guaranteed securities representing obligations issued by the Federal Farm Mortgage Corporation and the Home Owners' Loan Corporation in the nominal amount of $0.7 million were outstanding as of June 30, 1958. Funds for payment of these obligations and accrued interest thereon are on deposit with the

Treasurer of the United States. Detailed information relating to the outstanding securities is given in table 25.

Nonguaranteed obligations of Government agencies

Nonguaranteed obligations are issued to the public by Government-owned trust and sponsored corporations. Among the corporations issuing such obligations in the market are the Federal National Mortgage Association, Federal intermediate credit banks, Federal home loan banks, Federal land banks, and banks for cooperatives. During the fiscal year 1958 the issues of nonguaranteed securities amounted to $7,021 million, while redemptions amounted to $6,615 million, resulting in a net increase of $406 million. The total outstanding as of June 30, 1958, was $5,453 million.

Subscriptions to and repayments of capital stock of Government corporations

A net reduction in the capital stock holdings of Government corporations in the amount of $61.1 million occurred during the year. This reduction resulted from repayments and other reductions by the following corporations: Federal Savings and Loan Insurance Corporation, $16.2 million; Reconstruction Finance Corporation, $35 million; banks for cooperatives, $5.7 million; and Federal intermediate credit banks, a net of $4.2 million. During the year the Federal Farm Mortgage Corporation made final repayment of its capital stock to the Treasury amounting to $10,000. Details relating to the capital stock outstanding and the changes during the fiscal year are given in table 111.

SECURITIES OWNED BY THE UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

In connection with the Government's financing of or participation in certain enterprises, activities, and programs authorized by Congress, various types of securities are acquired and held by the Treasury or other Government agencies. Among such securities are: Capital stock, bonds, and notes of Government corporations and agencies; notes covering loans to home owners, farmers, railroads, foreign governments, etc.; mortgages acquired from the sale of Government

property; and securities evidencing United States participation in the International Monetary Fund, International Finance Corporation, and other international organizations. Summaries of the holdings of such securities are shown in tables 111 and as parts C and D of table 116. These securities are exclusive of Federal securities held by Government trust funds and certain other accounts.

TAXATION DEVELOPMENTS

The considerations guiding Treasury tax policy during the past year were the budgetary impact of rising defense expenditures and the temporary interruption in national economic growth, together with the President's determination to adhere to sound principles of government and finance. In his message to the Congress transmitting the budget for the fiscal year 1959, the President identified these principles as economy in expenditures, efficiency in operations, promotion of economic growth and stability, a vigorous Federal-State system, concern for human well-being, priority of national security, revenues adequate to cover expenditures and permit debt reduction during periods of high business activity, and revision and reduction of taxes when possible.

On the basis of these considerations the President recommended the continuation of corporation income and excise tax rates which, in the absence of legislation, would have been reduced on July 1, 1958. (See exhibits 27, 28, and 29.) The 52 percent corporate income tax would have reverted to 47 percent through a scheduled reduction of the normal tax rate from 30 to 25 percent. Excise tax rates would have been reduced by $1.50 per gallon for distilled spirits, $1 per barrel for beer, 50 cents per thousand of cigarettes, and 3 percent of manufacturers' sales price for passenger automobiles and automotive accessories.

The Tax Rate Extension Act of 1958 (Public Law 85–475) was approved on June 30, 1958. It extended the corporation income and excise tax rates until July 1, 1959, and prevented a revenue loss of about $2.6 billion on a full year basis, of which an estimated $1.9 billion represents collections in the fiscal year 1959 and virtually all

the rest in fiscal 1960. The estimated revenue effect of the tax rate extensions are shown in detail in the following table.

Revenue effect of Public Law 85–475, extending certain tax rates from June 30, 1958, to June 30, 1959, and repealing certain excise taxes effective August 1, 1958

[In millions of dollars]

	Changes in rates	Full year effect, increase, or decrease (−)	Increase, or decrease (−) in receipts	
			Fiscal year 1959	Fiscal year 1960
Rate extensions:				
Corporation income tax	47 percent to 52 percent	1,750	875	[1] 875
Excise taxes:				
Alcohol taxes:				
Distilled spirits	$9 to $10.50 per gallon	150	150	
Beer	$8 to $9 per barrel	73	73	
Wines	Various	8	8	
Total alcohol taxes		231	231	
Tobacco taxes:				
Cigarettes (small)	$3.50 to $4 per thousand	198	198	
Manufacturers' excise taxes:				
Passenger automobiles	7 percent to 10 percent	350	300	50
Parts and accessories for automobiles	5 percent to 8 percent	65	55	10
Total manufacturers' excise taxes		415	355	60
Total excise taxes		844	784	60
Postponed, floor stocks refunds	Under rate changes above		207	−207
Total effect of rate extensions		2,594	1,866	728
Other provisions:				
Transportation of property	Repeal 3 percent tax	−487	−360	−487
Transportation of coal	Repeal 4 cent per ton tax			
Transportation of oil by pipe line	Repeal 4½ percent tax	−40	−30	−40
Net effect of Public Law 85–475		2,067	1,476	201

[1] Includes some receipts (approximately $125 million) actually attributable to 1961 and subsequent years.

Contrary to the President's recommendation, the legislation extending these tax rates also repealed the 3 percent tax on amounts paid for the transportation of property, the 4 cent per ton tax on the transportation of coal, and the 4½ percent tax on the transportation of oil by pipeline, effective August 1, 1958. This resulted in an estimated revenue loss of $390 million in the fiscal year 1959 and $527 million on a full year basis, reducing the net full year yield of Public Law 85–475 from $2.6 billion to $2.1 billion.

During the year many proposals were advanced for substantial reductions in various taxes. (See exhibits 28 and 29.) After consultation with the leadership of both political parties in the Congress the Treasury successfully opposed these proposals as undesirable in view of the impending large deficit. The Department's position on tax reduction was explained by Secretary Anderson to the House Committee on Ways and Means on May 28, 1958, as follows:

"We do not believe that at this time * * * a general reduction in individual income taxes is in the Nation's best interests. Such re-

ductions would widen the gap between revenues and expenditures and thereby substantially increase the deficits. Nor can the serious disadvantages of so increasing the deficit be offset by a reasonable certainty that any particular individual income tax adjustment would predictably assure resumption of growth either in specific areas of the economy or the economy as a whole. From both the long-term and short-term point of view, our competitive, private-enterprise economy is putting on an impressive performance of resistance to further decline without so-called "massive" intervention by the Government.

"The Treasury is of the opinion that a reduction of corporate rates is not justified at a time when the reduction in the rate on individuals cannot properly be made.

"We also do not believe that it is appropriate or logical to select certain excise tax rates for reduction and decline to make reductions in others. Should any excise taxes be recommended for reduction, contentions would undoubtedly be made that others were entitled to like treatment. We believe that in fairness and in the best interest of the country, the excise rates that currently exist should be extended without change for another year.

"We recognize that the burdens of taxation and the burdens of debt are exceedingly heavy at all levels of government. We must continue to be concerned with restraints which weigh on our economic growth and our system of incentives. The very fact that taxes are high emphasizes the requirement that we utilize our best efforts to achieve economical operations at all levels of our Government and to work diligently to make the tax system as fair and as simple as possible with minimum repressive effects on individual and business activities.

"We all look forward to a period when the Government can again operate with a reasonable balance between its expenditures and its revenues. We must be equally careful not to widen unduly the gap between revenue and expenditures. To do so would add to the burden of an already heavy debt which encumbers our economy not only by the cost of interest but by substantial interference in the financial markets where private business, States, municipalities, and other political subdivisions compete for our national savings. Increases in the debt also make it more difficult for the Federal Reserve System to discharge its monetary and credit responsibilities.

"I think we must bear in mind that we are looking forward not to a peak of expenditures which we now see sure ways of reducing in subsequent years but rather to a level of expenditures which in the absence of changing conditions offer little prospect of declining. Even with a resumption of a rate of sustainable growth and the con-

sequent recovery of tax receipts which would result therefrom, the deficits will run into the recovery period."

Relief for small business

Despite the budgetary situation, it was possible to provide in the budget for tax relief measures for small business in recognition of the great importance of new and small companies in the American economy. These measures had been developed by the Cabinet Committee on Small Business and recommended by the President to broaden the opportunities of small business with a minimum revenue loss. Important parts of these measures were enacted into law.

By a floor amendment in the Senate, the Small Business Tax Revision Act of 1958, which had passed the House as H. R. 13382, was incorporated in the Technical Amendments Act of 1958 (discussed below) as Title II of Public Law 85–866. It consists of several sections. One provides an ordinary loss rather than a capital loss deduction on original investors' losses in certain small business stock up to $25,000 a year ($50,000 in the case of husband and wife filing a joint return). Another extends the present 2-year net operating loss carryback to three years. A third provides an additional 20 percent first-year depreciation allowance on costs up to $10,000 a year ($20,000 on joint returns) of both new and used tangible personal property. In addition, the minimum accumulated earnings credit for purposes of the tax on improper accumulation of surplus is raised from $60,000 to $100,000, in order to increase the earnings a small business may accumulate in liquid form with assurance that no penalty tax will apply. Finally, provision is made for installment payment of estate taxes attributable to investment in closely held business enterprises.

These small business tax provisions are expected to result in a budgetary loss of about $260 million in the first full year. However, these effects on the revenue are largely a matter of timing and represent tax postponement rather than actual tax reduction.

In addition to these small business tax provisions in Title II, another provision designed to help small business was included in Title I of the act. It permits small corporations (corporations having 10 or fewer shareholders) to elect not to be taxed as a corporation. When such an election is made the corporate tax will not apply but the shareholders must pay the individual income tax on their pro rata share of the corporation's earnings whether or not the earnings are distributed.

Elimination of tax inequities

Another important tax development was the enactment of legislation to eliminate substantive unintended benefits in income, estate,

and gift taxes, most of which arose under provisions of the 1939 Code which had been carried over substantially intact into the 1954 Code, and to remove technical errors and ambiguities in the tax laws (Title I of the Technical Amendments Act of 1958, approved September 2, 1958).

The importance of this legislation, introduced during the first session of the 85th Congress, was stressed by the President in his message accompanying the budget for the fiscal year 1959:

"We shall continue our efforts to assure that no one can avoid paying his fair share of the country's total high tax burden. Pending legislation (H. R. 8381), which was developed jointly by the Treasury Department and the House Committee on Ways and Means to remove unintended tax benefits and hardships, should be enacted with a few modifications."

Enactment of this legislation was urged also by Secretary Anderson on the occasion of his first appearance before the House Committee on Ways and Means on January 16, 1958:

"Loopholes or unintended benefits are always a matter of concern. They are particularly serious when tax rates have to be maintained at high levels. It is particularly important that we maintain respect for our voluntary tax system, which should continue to be a source of national pride. This gives added emphasis to the necessity of maintaining fairness and equality in the application of our country's tax burden." (See exhibit 23.)

The Technical Amendments Act is a tax revision measure consisting of more than 100 sections, too numerous to be detailed here. About half represent technical adjustments; the other half represent substantive provisions, the majority of which close loopholes or foreclose unintended benefits in the present law. The remainder of the substantive provisions relate generally to the removal of hardships. While this is not a revenue raising measure, as such, it will have the general effect of strengthening the revenue system. It will perfoım a preventive function in blocking the growth and spread of known avoidance devices which, even where they do not result in substantial revenue losses at present, threaten more widespread abuse and loss of tax receipts in the future. The immediate net revenue effect of the legislation is not believed to be significant since the cost of relief provisions is generally balanced by those which close loopholes.

Excise tax revision

Approval of the Excise Tax Technical Changes Act of 1958 on September 2, 1958 (Public Law 85-859), brought to fruition the revision of the excise tax provisions of the Revenue Code initiated during the 84th Congress. This area of taxation was left largely

unchanged because of time limitations during the comprehensive revision of the Revenue Code in 1954.

The 1958 legislation revises many technical aspects of the excise taxes. While some changes were made in practically all taxes, major revisions were made in the terminology of the taxes on communications, the method of computing the stamp taxes on stocks, the statutes relating to distilled spirits, and those pertaining to the general credit and refund provisions. A few examples will illustrate the more important of these changes. To bring the taxes on communications in line with technical developments in the industry, the categories of "local telephone service" and "long distance telephone service" were redefined and redesignated as "general telephone service" and "toll telephone service." Both substantive and clerical changes were made in documentary stamp taxes, including changing the base of the taxes on issuance and transfer of stocks from par value to actual value. In the tax-free sales area, exemption was provided from retailers', manufacturers', and from transportation and communication taxes for sales to nonprofit educational institutions, provided the purchases are made for their exclusive use. The period during which distilled spirits may be maintained in bond was extended from 8 to 20 years. Another change grants credit or refund of certain manufacturers' excise taxes where taxpaid articles have been exported prior to any other use, even though not originally sold for export by the manufacturer.

While this legislation is essentially technical in character, it makes a number of changes in tax bases and in exemptions with an aggregate annual revenue loss of nearly $50 million. A major portion of this loss, $25 million, results from making the general admissions tax of 1 cent per 10 cents of the admissions charge applicable only to the charge in excess of $1. Under prior law, admissions of 90 cents or less were exempt but the full amount was taxable if the admissions charge exceeded 90 cents. A nearly $10 million revenue loss results from the exemption of assessments for the construction or reconstruction of capital facilities of social clubs from the 20 percent tax on club dues and initiation fees.

Tax simplification

Further progress can be reported toward tax simplification. A tax table for the ready determination of the fractional rate self-employment tax for social security was adopted.

The card return Form 1040A was revised to cover employees with less than $10,000 of income. Formerly, this simple card form could be used only for incomes under $5,000. It may now be used by any individual (or husband and wife filing jointly) with total income of

less than $10,000 consisting of wages reported on Form W–2 and not more than $200 in dividends, interest, and wages not subject to withholding. Taxpayers using Form 1040A automatically claim the standard 10 percent deduction allowed for personal expenses such as contributions, interest payments, medical expenses, and the like. It is estimated that as many as 31 million individuals can qualify to use the new form, as compared with 14 million who filed it for 1957.

In cooperation with the Department of Health, Education, and Welfare, a single annual employer report form has been developed to replace the separate quarterly social security and annual income tax reports. The bill authorizing use of the simplified form, however, has not yet been enacted.

To simplify taxpayers' problems in complying with reporting requirements, a new regulation on travel expenses has been developed which relieves employees who account to their employer for their business travel expenses from reporting such expenses in their individual tax returns.

A program has been initiated to simplify tax return forms to reduce the tax compliance burdens of taxpayers. These efforts, however, are meeting with difficulty because the complexities of the present tax return forms originate so largely from the variety of special Code provisions which have to be accommodated as long as they remain part of the law.

Administrative clarification of tax laws

A concerted effort was made during the year to expedite the completion of regulations to simplify and increase understanding of the tax laws. During the past year 58 Treasury Decisions were published. Many of these relate to major sections of the 1954 Internal Revenue Code, including the definition of gross income, adjusted gross income, and taxable income, major deductions such as medical expense and charitable contributions; trade and business deductions; special rules for determining capital gains and losses; income in respect of decedents; employees' stock options; income from international trade and investment and taxation of nonresident citizens and aliens; the estate tax; procedural and administrative provisions; withholding of income taxes on wages; and methods of accounting.

A new regulation has liberalized the provisions relating to deductibility of educational expenses—of special interest to teachers. Teachers may now deduct such expenditures as a business expense even if incurred voluntarily and not required to retain a teaching job. Educational expenses can be deducted if their purpose is to update and expand knowledge of the subject taught, to learn improved teaching methods, or otherwise improve teaching effectiveness.

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Revised regulations were issued on the traffic in firearms and ammunition under the Federal Firearms Act (15 U. S. C. 901–909). The final regulations were much less stringent than the preliminary draft issued as a Notice of Proposed Rule Making. For instance, serial numbers were not required to be stamped by the manufacturer on shotguns and .22 caliber rifles, and dealers were not required to keep records (including the name of the purchaser) of the sale of pistol and revolver ammunition.

Other taxation developments

Legislation developed by the Treasury was enacted (Public Law 85–321, approved February 11, 1958) to secure greater compliance with provisions concerning the collection and payment by employers and others of moneys representing withheld income and social security taxes and excise taxes on facilities and services. As of December 31, 1956, the delinquent withheld income and social security taxes alone amounted to $279 million, roughly one-fifth of one percent of the total of these taxes collected over the past six years.

Under the new legislation employers and others who have failed to collect and pay over the appropriate taxes, and who have been notified of such failure must thereafter collect the taxes and deposit them in a special trust account for the United States Government. Persons who subsequently fail to deposit the funds as required can be convicted of a misdemeanor unless the failure was due to reasonable doubt as to the requirement under law or due to factors beyond the person's control. The new provisions will have no application to the vast majority of taxpayers but will reduce compliance difficulties in certain areas. Regulations have already been issued to clarify the administration of the new law.

The taxation of life insurance companies has been unsettled and handled on a year-to-year stopgap basis for several years pending the development of a plan suitable on a long-range basis for taxing the life insurance industry. Two approaches to the long-range solution of the problem were submitted to the congressional tax committees on April 10, 1958 (see exhibit 26), which are currently under examination by members of the industry and the staff of the Joint Committee on Internal Revenue Taxation. Pending the enactment of permanent legislation, Public Law 85–345, approved March 17, 1958, extended the 1955 stopgap formula to taxable years beginning before January 1, 1958.

During the second session of the 85th Congress, several hundred tax bills were introduced providing tax relief for restricted groups. In accordance with established practice the Treasury prepared analyses and stated its position on many of these legislative items to

the appropriate committees of Congress. In conformity with the policy of the President to conserve the Government's revenues, the Department consistently advised against enactment of legislation which afforded special relief to limited groups of taxpayers thereby adding to the deficit, impairing tax equity, and postponing general tax reduction for all taxpayers.

During the congressional session several bills were enacted to amend the revenue laws in addition to those described above. Public Law 85–367, approved April 7, 1958, excluded from the definition of unrelated business taxable income, under certain specified conditions, a charitable trust's share in a limited partnership. Public Law 85–380, approved April 16, 1958, exempted from the admissions tax concerts and athletic games conducted for the benefit of certain nonprofit activities. Public Law 85–517, approved July 11, 1958, extended for two years the authority of the Secretary of the Treasury to permit emergency transfers of distilled spirits for national defense purposes. Public Law 85–930, approved September 6, 1958, extended the Renegotiation Act of 1951 for six months to June 30, 1959.

An inventory of the miscellaneous amendments to the Revenue Code enacted during the second session of the 85th Congress is contained in exhibit 30.

Federal-State relations

To strengthen the finances of State and local governments, to reduce their reliance on Federal financial assistance, and to enable them to accept more governmental responsibility, the President proposed to the State governors on the occasion of their 1957 annual conference held in Williamsburg, Va., the establishment of a Joint Federal-State Action Committee. The governors concurred in the President's proposal and during the past year the Joint Action Committee composed of governors and Federal representatives has been at work on implementing three objectives:

"(1) To designate functions which the States are ready and willing to assume and finance that are now performed or financed wholly or in part by the Federal Government;

"(2) To recommend the Federal and State revenue adjustments required to enable the States to assume such functions; and

"(3) To identify functions and responsibilities likely to require State or Federal attention in the future and to recommend the level of State effort, or Federal effort, or both, that will be needed to assure effective action."

The Secretary, as the cochairman and one of the Federal members of the Joint Action Committee, participated in developing the program submitted in its Progress Report No. 1, dated December 5, 1957.

The committee recommended that the Federal Government: Discontinue its grants for vocational education and for the construction of waste treatment facilities; reduce its 10 percent tax on local telephone service to 6 percent to assist the States in assuming financial responsibility for these programs; and that the tax credit device be used for the first five years to facilitate the transition from Federal to State imposition of this portion of the local telephone tax. Legislation (H. R. 12524) incorporating the committee's recommendations was introduced during the last session of Congress. After the governors, at their 1958 annual conference, recommended that the proposal be modified "to insure that the revenue source made available to each State is substantially equivalent to the cost of the functions to be assumed," the Treasury developed and the joint committee approved a modification of its original proposal to bring it into accord with the views of the Governors' Conference.

In its continuing work the Joint Action Committee is moving toward the very important objective of decentralizing governmental authority and responsibility. It is examining both present and proposed programs with the objective of providing proper distribution of responsibilities among the Federal Government, the States, the municipalities, and other political subdivisions—to insure that the functions of Government are properly and more effectively performed within the traditional and constitutional structure. (See exhibit 24.)

Social security developments

Public Law 85-840, approved August 28, 1958, amended the old-age, survivors, and disability insurance program in several significant respects. It increased benefits for those now on the rolls and for future beneficiaries on the average by about 7 percent, effective January 1959. It increased the rates of the employment tax on both employers and employees by ¼ of 1 percent above present law rates, effective January 1, 1959, and the tax on self-employment income by ⅜ of 1 percent. Moreover, future increases in rates scheduled under present law were accelerated to take place at 3-year instead of 5-year intervals. These changes result in a 2½ percent employer and employee tax rate for 1959, increasing thereafter by ½ percent at 3-year intervals beginning in 1960 to reach a 4½ percent permanent level in 1969. The tax on self-employment income is scheduled to increase correspondingly. The maximum amount of annual earnings subject to these tax rates was increased from $4,200 to $4,800.

The excess of income over outgo resulting from this legislation is estimated to be 0.32 percent of payrolls on a level premium basis and in the words of the President "will further strengthen the financial condition of this system in the years immediately ahead and over the long-term future. It is, of course, essential that the old-age, sur-

vivors, and disability insurance program which is so vital to the economic security of the American people, remains financially sound and self-supporting."

Changes were made also in the provisions of the Social Security Act relating to old-age assistance, aid to dependent children, aid to the blind, and aid to the permanently and totally disabled, to revise the formula for determining the Federal share of public assistance payments within the area where formerly 50 percent–50 percent matching applied. Within this area of matching, the 1958 legislation introduced the concept of variable grants, ranging from 50 percent to 65 percent, for States with per capita incomes below the national average. The revisions in the formula for determining the Federal share of assistance payments will increase Federal contributions to the States, on an annual basis, by an estimated $187 million, assuming that expenditures of State and local funds continue at present rates.

International tax matters

Several of the Internal Revenue Code provisions applicable to income from foreign sources were amended during the year (Public Law 85–866, approved September 2, 1958). The credit for foreign income taxes was revised to provide a carryback and carryover in cases where the credit cannot be fully utilized in a given year. Contrary to the recommendation of the Treasury, a specific credit provision for United Kingdom taxes on patent and copyright royalties received by an American licensor was enacted retroactive to taxable years beginning after 1949. The tax return filing requirements were revised with respect to earned income derived abroad so that such income must be taken into account in determining whether a tax return is to be filed by the recipient. However, this amendment does not disturb the long existing exemption from tax allowed for such income under certain circumstances, and is intended only to secure information about foreign income to insure that the taxpayer has properly treated it for tax purposes. To provide greater flexibility, additional discretional authority was granted to the Treasury concerning requirements for the filing of returns by aliens leaving the country. The 30-percent withholding tax on income received by nonresident aliens and corporations was made applicable to distributions from certain pension plans to which the tax formerly did not apply. Modifications were made in the estate tax provisions of the Code so that estates of citizens who became residents of United States possessions would nevertheless be subject to the Federal estate tax.

The program to negotiate international tax agreements to remove tax obstacles here and abroad was continued in the interest of facilitating international trade and investment. A supplementary income tax convention with the United Kingdom to eliminate an area of double

taxation with respect to royalties was approved during the 1958 congressional session and the British treaty as modified was extended to twenty British overseas territories. The income tax convention with Belgium was also modified to facilitate its extension to overseas territories and it was extended to the Belgian Congo and Ruanda-Urundi. The income tax convention with Pakistan, which had been held over from the preceding session, was approved with a reservation and awaits exchange of ratifications. The reservation related to the credit that would have been granted for the first time under a tax convention for the tax exemption allowed by Pakistan to new investment. The reservation was based upon the fact that the Pakistan tax exemption law expired earlier in the year, making the credit provision ineffectual. A supplement to the income tax convention with Norway modifying the taxes on dividends flowing between the two countries was signed and transmitted to the Senate for consent to ratification. Negotiations on a treaty were conducted with Cuba, Mexico, Peru, and Chile and the start of negotiations with India was announced. Discussions were held with Canada looking toward a revision of the estate tax convention.

International Financial and Monetary Developments

There was some diminution in world economic activity during the fiscal year. Among the industrialized countries, rates of growth, which had been declining in the previous year, in some cases became stabilized and in others showed evidence of actual contraction. In the less-developed countries, the combined impact of domestic inflationary pressures and falling demand and prices for basic commodities produced in some instances severe exchange stringency and the need for reexamination of programs for economic development. The continuing flow of exports from the industrial countries of Western Europe to the nonindustrialized countries required the latter to draw heavily on their exchange reserves in payment. Although United States exports were reduced during the year to a greater degree than those of other industrial countries, total United States imports were well maintained and served to cushion the contracting forces acting on world trade.

The effects of the Suez crisis, which had disturbed the world payments picture in the previous fiscal year, had largely run their course by the middle of the year under review. The postwar trend toward reserve accumulation by a number of foreign countries, which was interrupted during 1957, was resumed by the first quarter of 1958. Several Western European countries were able to add to their gold holdings during the latter half of the fiscal year; the proportion of

gold to total reserves in some instances reached levels which had been maintained in earlier postwar years.

The United States Government, through its bilateral programs, and the major international institutions, supplied a substantial volume of hard currency resources to the rest of the world for both temporary stabilization purposes and for basic long-term development. The International Monetary Fund provided resources at a rate much below its peak rate of the year preceding but still well above the rate of earlier years, while the International Bank exceeded past records in both its disbursements on existing loans and in commitments on new loans. The United States continued its regular programs of lending through the Export-Import Bank and the Development Loan Fund, of stabilization of currencies through exchange agreements, and of lending and other assistance under mutual security legislation. The United States also took part in multilateral arrangements for special assistance for certain countries, including France.

The United Kingdom exercised its option under the Anglo-American Financial Agreement, as amended, to defer payment of the 1957 installments of principal and interest (totaling $137 million) on the 1945 loan of $3.75 billion and the lend-lease and surplus property settlements of the same year.

The return of silver which had been transferred abroad during World War II under the Lend-Lease Act continued during the fiscal year 1958.

World economic conditions did not permit much progress toward liberalizing trade and payments arrangements. A number of countries, however, were able to avoid reimposition of earlier controls in the face of adverse developments. Bilateralism in payments declined markedly. The European Common Market Treaty came into effect, and broader proposals for trade integration in Europe were under consideration at the end of the fiscal year.

At the close of the fiscal year there was considerable discussion of the advisability of measures to increase the long-term effectiveness of the International Monetary Fund and the International Bank. Subsequently, the United States took the lead in both institutions in suggesting a study of possible measures to increase their resources. The United States also considered the feasibility of an International Development Association which would be affiliated with the International Bank.

The United States balance of payments and gold and dollar movements[1]

Total United States payments to foreigners during the fiscal year 1958 amounted to $26.3 billion, representing a decline of about $1.2

[1] Figures for 1958 are preliminary. Differences between 1957 figures published in the 1957 Annual Report and those for 1957 cited in this section are due to revisions made during the year.

billion from 1957.[2] The decline was mainly a result of the decrease in the net outflow of United States private capital from the record level of $4.1 billion in 1957 to $2.8 billion in 1958. Payments for the other major items remained at or near the levels of 1957. Merchandise imports were valued at $13.0 billion; payments for nonmilitary services amounted to $4.3 billion; United States military expenditures abroad were $3.1 billion; net United States Government nonmilitary grants, loans, and other capital outflow totaled $2.5 billion; and net remittances and pensions totaled about $700 million.

Foreign payments in the United States for goods and services amounted to $24.3 billion in the fiscal year 1958, a decline of about $1.6 billion from the previous year.[2] United States nonmilitary merchandise exports declined by $1.9 billion, amounting to $17.3 billion as compared with the previous year's record $19.2 billion. United States receipts for nonmilitary services remained constant and military cash transactions increased by about $300 million.

These United States international payments and receipts resulted in an increase in net United States payments to foreigners of about $430 million in the fiscal year 1958 as compared with 1957.

All of the financial transactions between the United States and the rest of the world (including international institutions) during fiscal 1958 resulted in a recorded gain of $1.4 billion by foreigners in gold and liquid dollar assets, in contrast to a loss by foreigners during 1957 of about $150 million. This substantial improvement in the recorded gold and liquid dollar position of foreigners arose only partly from the increase in the net United States payments cited above. To a larger extent the improvement was due to the sharp reduction in the rate of foreign long-term investment in the United States and to an apparent cessation in the net inflow of unrecorded foreign capital. Net foreign long-term investment in the United States amounted to about $100 million in 1958, as compared with $550 million during 1957. Transactions unaccounted for in the balance of payments declined substantially, from $1.2 billion in fiscal 1957 to $450 million in 1958. This decline may indicate that the relatively large net inflow of unrecorded foreign capital during the previous year had stopped during 1958 and may even have been reversed during the latter part of the year.

The gold and short-term dollar assets[3] of foreign countries (excluding gold holdings of the U.S.S.R. and other Eastern European countries) amounted to an estimated $30.5 billion on June 30, 1958, an increase of about $2.4 billion over the $28.1 billion held on June 30,

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[2] These figures exclude net transfers of military supplies and services financed by U. S. Government military grant aid, amounting to $2.5 billion in the fiscal year 1958 and $2.3 billion in the fiscal year 1957.

[3] Includes official gold reserves and official and private holdings of short-term dollar assets as reported by United States banking institutions. Excludes, for the first time, estimated gold holdings of all Eastern European countries.

1957. The United Kingdom made the largest gain of over $900 million. Continental Western European countries and their dependencies increased their gold and short-term dollar holdings by $1.4 billion, as Belgium, the Federal Republic of Germany, Italy, the Netherlands, and Switzerland each registered gains of roughly $250–$350 million. Canadian holdings rose by $375 million, and Japanese holdings by about $175 million. Latin American gold and short-term dollar holdings declined by approximately $215 million, with Argentine and Colombian holdings being reduced by roughly $75 million each. Egyptian holdings declined by about $55 million.

At the end of fiscal 1958 foreign countries held $1.0 billion in United States Government bonds and notes, a net decline of $265 million from the end of 1957. Canadian holdings of bonds and notes were lower by about $115 million. The holdings of Cuba decreased by $70 million, of Switzerland by $50 million, and of the United Kingdom by $40 million.

The holdings of gold and liquid dollar assets by international institutions rose by about $50 million during 1958. Their holdings of gold and short-term dollars declined by about $30 million and their holdings of United States Government bonds and notes increased by $80 million.

Total estimated world official gold holdings on June 30, 1958 (exclusive of the U.S.S.R. and other Eastern European countries) were $39.4 billion, of which the United States held $21.4 billion and international institutions held $1.2 billion. Thus, the United States held 54 percent of world gold reserves and 56 percent of gold reserves held by individual countries.

Postponement of 1957 Anglo-American Financial Agreement payments

In December 1957 the Government of the United Kingdom advised the Treasury Department of its intention to defer payment of the annual installment of principal and interest due in 1957 on its obligations under the Anglo-American Financial Agreement of 1945 and under the 1945 agreement covering settlement of Britain's lend-lease and surplus property obligations to the United States. The British action was in conformance with an amendment to the Anglo-American Financial Agreement, which was approved by the Congress on April 20, 1957. (See page 48 and exhibits 18–21 of the 1957 Report of the Secretary of the Treasury.) The amount deferred was approximately $136.7 million, of which $80.5 million was interest and $56.3 million was principal repayment. It is payable in full the first year after the end of the payment schedule in the original agreement.

There is an interest charge of 2 percent per annum on each deferred amount. On December 31, 1957, the Government of the United

Kingdom paid $1.6 million to the United States Treasury Department, representing interest due on the interest portion ($81.6 million) of the 1956 installment. This interest portion had been deferred under the amendment agreement until the year after all other payments under the Agreement have been completed.

In connection with this deferment, the Government of the United Kingdom also notified the Canadian Government of its intention to defer the installment due in 1957 under the financial agreement of March 6, 1946, between the Government of Canada and the Government of the United Kingdom.

Lend-lease silver

During World War II the United States transferred a total of 410.8 million ounces of Treasury silver to certain foreign countries under authority of the Lend-Lease Act of March 11, 1941. Although the agreements differed somewhat in detail, they provided that the debtor countries were to return a like kind and quantity of silver within 5 years after termination of the National Emergency as determined by the President. Accordingly, the lend-lease silver was due to be returned by April 27, 1957, although the agreements with several of the countries permitted a postponement of part of the repayment for an additional 2 years. Prior to June 30, 1957, the entire amount of silver due from the Governments of Australia, Belgium, and the United Kingdom (also acting for the Government of the Fiji Islands) and all but a small amount of the silver due from the Netherlands had been returned and taken into the account of the Treasurer of the United States. In addition, agreements had been concluded with the Governments of India and Pakistan relative to the return of 225,999,904 ounces of silver furnished during the war under lend-lease for use in undivided India. (See Annual Report for 1957, pp. 49–50.) As provided in these agreements, title to 122,219,999 fine troy ounces of silver had been delivered by the Government of India to the American Embassy in New Delhi, and title to approximately 15.5 million fine troy ounces of silver had been delivered by the Government of Pakistan to the American Embassy in Karachi, with shipment to the United States to be arranged as soon as possible. In addition, the Government of India had begun shipment to the United States of 50,322,101 ounces of fine silver.

In the course of fiscal 1958 a total of 111 million fine troy ounces of silver, consisting of 96 million fine troy ounces of the silver due from India, and 15 million fine troy ounces of that due from Pakistan, were returned and taken into the account of the Treasurer of the United States.

Lend-lease silver transactions as of June 30, 1958

[In millions of fine ounces]

Country	Silver transferred from the Treasury to lend-lease for account of foreign governments	Silver returned and taken into the account of Treasurer of the United States	Silver being returned	Silver to be returned
Australia	11.8	11.8		
Belgium	.3	.3		
Ethiopia	5.4			5.4
Fiji	.2	.2		
India	172.5	99.3	73.3	
Netherlands	56.7	52.4	4.3	
Pakistan	53.5	15.0	38.5	
Saudi Arabia	[1] 22.3			22.3
United Kingdom	88.1	88.1		
Total	[1] 410.8	267.0	116.1	27.8

[1] Includes 1,031,250 ounces lost at sea while in transit.

International Monetary Fund

The International Monetary Fund continued during the year to provide substantial assistance to countries experiencing temporary exchange difficulties. Although drawings on the Fund by members did not approach the high level of the preceding year, they nevertheless amounted to $598 million, which was more than double the annual average of drawings in the Fund's entire history. Member countries also had unused drawing rights of $806 million under standby agreements outstanding as of June 30, 1958. The standby agreement assures a country of access to a specified amount of the Fund's resources, during an agreed period and under agreed circumstances. Total drawings from 1947 through June 30, 1958, were $3,131 million. A total of $1,250 million has been repaid to the Fund, leaving net drawings of $1,881 million outstanding on June 30.

Two members made large drawings on the Fund in the fiscal year, while numerous other members made drawings of smaller amounts. In July and August 1957, Japan drew a total of $125 million. Between February and June 1958, France drew the whole of a $131 million standby agreement arranged with the Fund in January in conjunction with other external assistance to alleviate a critical payments situation. Among the other countries making substantial drawings were: Brazil ($75 million), Chile ($37 million), Denmark ($34 million), Netherlands ($69 million), Union of South Africa ($36 million), and Yugoslavia ($23 million). Some of these drawings have already been reduced by voluntary repurchases.

The unusually heavy drawings on the Fund during the past 2 years resulted in a heavy reduction in the Fund's holdings of gold and major convertible currencies. The Fund had $3,837 million in gold and major convertible currencies on hand on June 30, 1956. Holdings

of gold and major convertible currencies amounted to $2,318 million on June 30, 1958.

With the acceptance of seven new members during the year, the membership of the Fund reached 67 by June 30, 1958.[4] The new members were (in the order of joining) Ireland, Saudi Arabia, Sudan, Ghana, Malaya, Tunisia, and Morocco. As a result of the new members' quotas and minor upward revisions of existing ones, total quotas increased by $151 million during the fiscal year to $9,088 million.

Only one country, Ireland, established an initial par value during the year ended June 30, 1958. The par value of the Irish pound was fixed at the rate of Irish £1 equals U.S. $2.80, which had been the effective rate since 1949. During the year, Finland proposed, and the Fund did not object to, a change in the par value of the markka from 230 to the United States dollar to 320 to the United States dollar.

In October 1958 Secretary of the Treasury Anderson, in his capacity as Governor of the three institutions, headed the United States delegation to the Thirteenth Annual Meeting of the International Monetary Fund and the International Bank, and the concurrent Second Annual Meeting of the International Finance Corporation, at New Delhi, India. The delegation included Under Secretary of State C. Douglas Dillon, who served as United States Alternate Governor, Senators J. W. Fulbright and A. Willis Robertson of the Senate Banking and Currency Committee, members of the National Advisory Council on International Monetary and Financial Problems, United States Ambassador to India Ellsworth Bunker, Assistant Secretary of the Treasury Tom B. Coughran (United States Executive Director of the International Bank), Special Assistant to the Secretary of the Treasury Frank A. Southard, Jr. (United States Executive Director of the International Monetary Fund), and the President of the Federal Reserve Bank of New York, Alfred Hayes.

Secretary Anderson, in his address to the opening joint session, announced the intention of the United States to put before the Board of Governors resolutions calling for a study by the Executive Directors of the advisability and feasibility of a general increase in quotas in the International Monetary Fund and a general increase in capital of the International Bank. The Secretary read in the course of his speech a message from the President of the United States expressing the President's concern that the Fund and the Bank have the resources to continue their work over the following decade. Secretary Anderson also referred to the exchange of letters between himself and the President (see exhibit 35), in which the reasons for the United

[4] Since July 1958, Egypt and Syria have been regarded as a single member, the United Arab Republic, by both the Fund and the Bank. Spain and Libya joined both institutions in September 1958. The effect of these changes was to raise total membership in the Fund and the Bank to 68 as of September 30, 1958.

States resolutions were set forth. The United States resolutions were subsequently adopted unanimously by the Boards of Governors, and the question of increased resources for the Fund and Bank was thereby referred to the Executive Directors for study and proposal of appropriate action.

In discussion of the Annual Report of the Fund, the Secretary commended the role played by the Fund, and spoke of the promising outlook for a strengthening of the world trade and payments situation. Assistant Secretary Coughran, addressing the Governors of the International Finance Corporation, expressed the hope that the following year would bring an expansion in the activities and usefulness of the Corporation.

Secretary Anderson also made reference in his address to the opening joint session to the proposal for an International Development Association, to be affiliated with the International Bank. He indicated that the United States was not offering at this time a blueprint for such an association, but would welcome the informal views of member governments. These views, together with the results of preliminary studies within the United States Government, would guide the United States in its decision on the appropriateness of further study and negotiation.

Treasury exchange agreements

During the fiscal year the Treasury Department renewed four existing exchange agreements and concluded two new agreements, all with countries in Latin America. Such agreements are intended to assist countries in the maintenance of monetary stability, and of a trade and payments system free from restrictions. Exchange agreements are often associated with a program of financial and economic reform.

The exchange agreement with Mexico (the oldest agreement in continuous effect, having been originally negotiated in 1941) was renewed in the amount of $75 million in January 1958 for a period of 2 years. The exchange agreement with Bolivia in the amount of $7.5 million was renewed on November 30, 1957, for a period of 1 month, and then was extended for a period of a year from December 31, 1957. The Treasury Department negotiated a 1-year exchange agreement with Peru for $17.5 million in February. This agreement replaces a similar one for $12.5 million, which had been periodically renewed since 1954. The exchange agreement with Chile was renewed in the amount of $10 million in April 1958 for a period of 1 year. Paraguay entered into a new 1-year exchange agreement for $5.5 million with the Treasury in August 1957. A short-term exchange agreement in the amount of $5 million was in effect with Nicaragua from October 1, 1957, through March 31, 1958. In all of these

instances except the Mexican one, a standby arrangement was concurrently entered into between the country concerned and the International Monetary Fund. No drawings were made under any of the Treasury exchange agreements.

Foreign investment, the Export-Import Bank, the International Bank, and the International Finance Corporation

In calendar 1957 American private investment abroad again increased by over $3 billion (including reinvested earnings), bringing such investment to an estimated total of approximately $37 billion as of December 31, 1957. The book value of direct investments in subsidiaries and branches of United States corporations constituted more than $25 billion, an increase of slightly over $2 billion during the year. Other long-term investments (principally portfolio holdings) amounted to an estimated $8.3 billion, and short-term investments to $3.2 billion. During the first half of 1958 United States private investment abroad (excluding reinvested earnings of subsidiaries) continued at the high rate of about $1¾ billion for the 6 months.

More than 40 percent of the increase in direct investment in 1957 was in Latin America (about $1.35 billion), while $870 million was added to the United States investment in Canada and about $475 million to United States direct investment in Western Europe. Investment in the petroleum industry again predominated, accounting for about 55 percent of the total increase in direct investment, with investment in manufacturing increasing by somewhat less than half as much. Investments in a number of other industries also showed increases.

In contrast to the rise in United States investment abroad, foreign assets and investments in the United States declined somewhat in 1957. A reduction in long-term investments, reflecting a decline in the market value of United States corporate stocks held by foreigners, was only partially offset by a relatively small increase in foreign holdings of short-term assets and United States Government obligations.

The indebtedness of foreign countries to the United States Government under various loan and credit agreements, concluded principally since the end of World War II, amounted to $12.2 billion as of June 30, 1958. (See table 110.) These agreements included settlement of lend-lease, surplus property, and similar obligations, the loan under the Anglo-American Financial Agreement, loans by the Export-Import Bank, and obligations arising under the mutual security and foreign aid program.

The Export-Import Bank.—During the fiscal year 1958, the Export-Import Bank authorized 191 new credits, totaling $856 million, in 30

countries. The Bank during the same period approved 111 allocations and transactions totaling $46 million under credits authorized prior to July 1, 1957. Participation by private financial institutions in Export-Import Bank credits was larger than in any earlier 12-month period. These participations, amounting to $223 million, were made in 21 of the Bank's credits in 11 countries, and were all for the account and risk of the private institutions.

The largest single credit during the period was to India for $150 million to assist in carrying out the second 5-year plan. Japan received two credits, totaling $175 million, for the purchase of cotton and other agricultural commodities in the United States, as well as several project loans for steel mills and the electric power industry. Colombia received two credits, totaling $138 million. The remaining credits were of smaller amounts, and were widely dispersed geographically.

The Bank also made its first loans in a foreign currency during the year, under Public Law 480, the Agricultural Trade Development and Assistance Act of 1954, as amended (7 U.S.C. 1704(e)). Under Section 104(e) of this act, the Bank may receive up to 25 percent of the proceeds in foreign currencies of sales of agricultural commodities under Public Law 480. Commodity sales agreements negotiated by the Department of Agriculture included provisions making the currencies of 18 countries available for loans by the Export-Import Bank, and in June 1958, credits totaling 41 million Mexican pesos ($3.3 million) were authorized to borrowers in Mexico.

In October 1957 the British Government drew $250 million of the $500 million line of credit which the Export-Import Bank had established in December 1956. This line of credit, which had been authorized to make dollars available for the importation of United States goods and services, and for dollar costs of petroleum and petroleum products, was designed to assist in relieving some of the pressure on the British pound which accompanied the Suez Canal difficulties. Principal repayments begin 3 years after disbursements and are to be made in semiannual installments over 4½ years thereafter. Interest is chargeable at 4½ percent, payable semiannually.

The original deadline for drawing the balance of $250 million under the line of credit was February 28, 1958. However, the credit availability was subsequently extended for an additional year.

In accordance with the recommendation contained in the President's budget message, legislation was enacted by the Congress to increase the lending authority of the Bank by $2 billion, and was signed by the President on May 22. Including this increase the uncommitted lending authority of the Bank on June 30, 1958, was slightly less than $2.5 billion.

Net income for the year amounted to $66.5 million, from which dividends of $22.5 million were paid on the capital stock of the Bank held by the Secretary of the Treasury. The net reserves of the Bank, representing undistributed earnings, stood at $487 million on June 30, 1958.

The International Bank.—During the fiscal year 1958 the International Bank made 34 loans in 18 countries and territories, equivalent to $711 million. This total was more than three-quarters larger than the annual average of the preceding 3 years, and disbursements, at nearly $500 million, were more than 50 percent greater. Asia was the chief recipient, with India ($165.5 million), Japan ($77 million), Thailand ($66 million), Pakistan ($49.2 million), and the Philippines ($21 million) each obtaining one or more loans. Latin America received the next largest total, $121 million; the largest single loan, of $75 million, was to Italy; and a number of loans were made to other European countries and to Africa. Nearly half the Bank's lending during the year was for improvements in transportation, with electric power (long in first place), industry, and agriculture accounting for the balance. In three instances, involving Belgium, South Africa, and the Federation of Rhodesia and Nyasaland, respectively, the Bank's loans were part of joint operations in which the borrowers simultaneously obtained funds in the private capital market. There was also participation by private capital in 22 of the year's 34 loans, and sales of parts of the Bank's loans, including these participations, totaled $87 million, all without the Bank's guarantee. As of June 30, 1958, the Bank had made 204 loans in 47 member countries and territories equivalent to $3.7 billion, and had disbursed $2.8 billion. The funded debt of the Bank increased by $625 million during the year, and amounted on June 30, 1958, to the equivalent of $1,658 million. Membership in the Bank corresponds to the membership of the Fund (see *supra*).

The International Finance Corporation.—The International Finance Corporation's first complete fiscal year of operation coincided with the period of this report. On June 30, 1958, the membership of the Corporation numbered 55 countries, with applications pending from Ireland and Libya. Members' subscriptions to capital amounted to $93.3 million of which the United States had subscribed $35.2 million, or 37.7 percent.

The Corporation had by June 30 made nine investment commitments to companies located in Australia, Brazil (four), Chile, Mexico (two), and Pakistan. These commitments amounted to $9.5 million, net of cancellations. The largest single commitment was for $2.45 million for expansion of motor vehicle production facilities in Brazil, and the smallest ($450,000) was in the same country to enlarge a

plant producing automotive parts. Disbursements on the Corporation's investments amounted to $3.3 million at the end of the fiscal year. Negotiations were well advanced for investments by the Corporation in several additional projects.

Coordination of loan policies

In accordance with its statutory authority, the National Advisory Council on International Monetary and Financial Problems, of which the Secretary of the Treasury is chairman, continued to coordinate the policies and operations of the representatives of the United States on the International Monetary Fund, the International Bank, the International Finance Corporation, and of all agencies of the Government (such as the Export-Import Bank, the Development Loan Fund, etc.) which make or participate in making foreign loans or which engage in foreign financial, exchange, or monetary transactions.

International trade and payments

There was only limited progress toward a freer world trade and payments system during fiscal 1958. A relatively unfavorable atmosphere in world payments made it necessary for most countries to concentrate on maintaining measures of liberalization instead of breaking new ground. To the extent that past gains were maintained, the year's developments may be considered satisfactory.

Several currencies of Western Europe were made more freely transferable during the period under review. Italy added significantly to the list of countries among which "multilateral lira" arrangements are effective. France and Sweden took steps in a similar direction. The so-called "Paris Club" scheme, by which payments were multilateralized between Argentina and 11 Western European countries, was formalized and extended in November 1957 to include West Germany. A roughly parallel arrangement between Brazil and eight Western European countries continued in force during the year. Finland negotiated arrangements with its Western European trading partners, enabling it to use its export earnings on a multilateral basis.

There was little net reduction in the use of quantitative restrictions through the year. However, discrimination against the dollar area, through quantitative restrictions or otherwise, was further reduced in many sectors of trade, although it remained an important factor in trade in manufactured consumer goods. The International Monetary Fund's drive to simplify or eliminate complex multiple rate systems in member countries continued to yield results. Brazil, China, Ecuador, Nicaragua, Paraguay, and Yugoslavia were among those reducing the complexity of their exchange systems. Finland moved to a unitary rate system at the time of its devaluation in September 1957.

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The European Payments Union was renewed in June 1958 for another year (to June 30, 1959) without change in the settlement basis of 75 percent in gold and 25 percent in credit, which has been in effect since August 1, 1955, and also without change in the provision for replacing the Payments Union with a European Monetary Agreement if the Union should be terminated.

The Rome Treaty establishing the European Economic Community, better known as the Common Market, came into force on January 1, 1958. Belgium, France, Germany, Italy, Luxembourg, and the Netherlands are member states. The Common Market provides for the gradual elimination of customs duties and other obstacles to trade and the free movement of persons, services, and capital within the Community. Among the institutions established by the Community are the European Investment Bank, which will finance projects within the Community, and the Development Fund which will make grants to the associated overseas territories of the member states.

Parallel with the establishment of the European Economic Community was the setting up by the same countries of the European Atomic Energy Community (Euratom) for the purpose of developing nuclear industries. It shares the same Court of Justice and Assembly as the European Economic Community and the European Coal and Steel Community. The United States is cooperating with the work of Euratom through the Euratom Cooperation Act of 1958 (Public Law 85-846).

A French financial mission headed by M. Jean Monnet held discussions in Washington in January 1958 on the French financial situation with representatives of the United States Government. The United States was represented in these talks by the Secretary of the Treasury, by C. Douglas Dillon, then Deputy Under Secretary of State for Economic Affairs, and by the President of the Export-Import Bank, Samuel C. Waugh. The French Government simultaneously conducted similar discussions with the International Monetary Fund and the European Payments Union.

During the discussions the French representatives described the financial program which was being adopted by the French Government and Parliament for the purpose of eliminating inflation, achieving equilibrium in the French balance of payments, and restoring financial stability. In view of this French financial program, the European Payments Union agreed to extend to France credits equivalent to $250,000,000; the International Monetary Fund agreed to make available to France the equivalent of $131,250,000; and the United States agreed to extend to France certain financial facilities amounting to $274,000,000 (see exhibit 38).

Secretary Anderson headed the United States delegation to the Economic Conference of the Organization of American States held in Buenos Aires in August 1957. In his statement to the Conference the Secretary stressed the importance of cooperation among the American republics, the interest which the United States had in the expansion of their trade and economic development, and the significance of private capital investment in Latin America. The text of the Secretary's statement was reprinted as exhibit 17 in the 1957 Annual Report.

Secretary Anderson and the Chancellor of the Exchequer of the United Kingdom, the Rt. Hon. Peter Thorneycroft, held a discussion in September 1957 on various economic problems of mutual interest. Informal meetings were also held with British representatives in Washington in February 1958 and again in May.

The Secretary of the Treasury, together with Secretary of State Dulles, Secretary of Agriculture Benson, and Secretary of Commerce Weeks, represented the United States at the third meeting of the Joint United States-Canadian Committee on Trade and Economic Affairs held in Washington in October 1957. The Committee examined a wide range of subjects, including domestic economic developments in the United States and Canada, the trade policies of the two Governments, agricultural policies and surplus disposal activities (especially those relating to wheat), the trade in agricultural products between the two countries, United States investment in Canada, United States policies affecting Canadian mineral products, and a number of other specific questions of special interest to both sides.

At the Heads of Government Meeting of the North Atlantic Treaty Organization in December, decisions were taken on such matters as the establishment of nuclear stockpiles in the NATO area and the provision of American intermediate-range ballistic missiles to NATO forces. The Secretary of the Treasury participated in the meeting as a member of the United States delegation.

In March meetings were held with the Minister of Economics of the Federal Republic of Germany, Dr. Ludwig Erhard, who met with Secretary Anderson and with the President and the Secretary of State. These discussions covered the economic situation in the United States and in Germany, international trade and payments questions, and economic development of the less-developed countries.

The Treasury participated in the twelfth regular meeting of the Contracting Parties to the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade in October 1957, as well as in the April 1958 meeting of the Intersessional Committee consisting of all the Contracting Parties. This intersessional meeting was concerned primarily with problems expected to arise from the creation of the European Economic Com-

munity. Extensive discussions were held in which members of the European Economic Community participated fully and as a result of which understandings were reached regarding procedures for consultation between members and nonmembers designed to mitigate the untoward effects which some nonmember countries anticipate from the operation of the European Common Market.

As indicated in the last Annual Report, the Contracting Parties at their twelfth session also considered certain proposals of the International Chamber of Commerce designed to abolish or ameliorate the incidence of certain onerous customs formalities. These proposals pertain to the certification of consular invoices, the nationality of imported goods, and marks of origin. Discussion revealed that further work would be required in each of these areas, and therefore additional consideration will be given to these proposals at the thirteenth meeting of the Contracting Parties.

The Treasury was also represented during the year on United States delegations to the Organization for European Economic Cooperation, various United Nations bodies, the Southeast Asia Treaty Organization, and the Colombo Plan Organization.

Foreign assets control

For the purpose of preventing Communist China from obtaining foreign exchange through the exportation of merchandise to the United States, the Foreign Assets Control Regulations prohibit the unlicensed purchase and importation into the United States of Communist Chinese or North Korean merchandise, as well as numerous other commodities therein specified which are of types that have historically come from China in the past. The Control does not issue licenses authorizing importation of Chinese-type merchandise unless satisfactory evidence of their non-Communist Chinese origin is presented

Importation under general licenses is authorized with respect to specific shipments of Chinese-type merchandise certified to be of non-Communist Chinese origin by the government of a foreign country from which they were directly exported, provided that the country in question has set up procedures for certification pursuant to standards agreed to by the Treasury Department. The following Governments now have such certification procedures: Australia, Formosa, France, Hong Kong, India, Italy, Japan, the Netherlands, Switzerland, Viet-Nam, and the Republic of Korea. Notices of the availability of certificates of origin for particular commodities and of the governments prepared to issue them are published from time to time in the Federal Register. During the year, the Government of India entered into a certification agreement, and a number of addi-

tional individual items became available for certification under existing agreements with other governments.

The enforcement measures of the Control resulted in a number of successful criminal prosecutions. Substantial amounts representing criminal penalties and fines imposed by the courts and sums paid in mitigation of civil penalties were paid to the Treasury Department. The largest of these involved sales and shipments of leaf tobacco to Communist Chinese-controlled firms in Hong Kong, and in cases involving illegal importations of Chinese bristles, gallnuts, and tussah silk waste.

Effective May 1, 1958, the Egyptian Assets Control Regulations were revoked, under advice of the Department of State, thereby unblocking assets in the United States of the Suez Canal Company and the Egyptian Government that were blocked pursuant to these Regulations.

In addition, the Control exercised responsibilities with respect to blocked accounts of approximately $9 million received from the sale of a Czechoslovak-owned steel mill, sold pursuant to an order issued by the Secretary on March 25, 1954. At the end of the fiscal year, a bill was pending in Congress to devote these funds to the satisfaction of the claims of American citizens whose property had been nationalized by Czechoslovakia. The Treasury Department testified in favor of this bill, which was passed and became Public Law 85–604 on August 8, 1958. Pursuant to this statute, the funds were centralized in an account in the Treasury and will be available for the payment of awards to Americans whose claims are approved by the Foreign Claims Settlement Commission.

ADMINISTRATIVE REPORTS

Management Improvement Program

Achievements of the management improvement program in the fiscal year 1958 clearly demonstrate the interest and support of the Bureau heads. Significant actions taken resulted in estimated annual savings of over $6¾ million, including more than $1 million from the incentive awards program. These savings, which are summarized under various headings in this report and in the Bureau reports which follow, have been accomplished without adversely affecting the collection of revenue or reducing essential services to the public, despite major increases in workload throughout the Treasury Department.

Other savings and economies were made also. The Bureau of the Mint acquired surplus copper from the Navy at $90,000 less than the commercial market price. Likewise, the Department acquired surplus equipment, mostly laboratory items, valued at $100,000, from surplus inventories of other Government agencies. The Department declared excess to its needs real properties with a total acquisition cost of $640,000 and reported them to the General Services Administration for disposal; and the Bureau of the Mint made available to other Federal agencies space in the Mint Building in San Francisco amounting to 92,000 square feet with an annual rental value of $230,000.

The management improvement program has placed great emphasis on analysis and review of manpower utilization within the Treasury. Various evaluations have resulted in more efficient use of available personnel and limitations on increasing personnel. The number of civilian employees on the rolls decreased from 78,376 as of June 30, 1957, to 77,467 on June 30, 1958 (see table 124).

In December 1957 Secretary Anderson sent a memorandum to all Treasury supervisors asking for their cooperation in keeping up with rising workloads without increasing personnel. The Secretary asked that each supervisor submit his own economy suggestions and invite each of his employees to submit suggestions. As a result, 4,749 suggestions were submitted in the first half of calendar 1958 compared with 3,002 in the last half of 1957. In one bureau alone suggestions increased from 25 to 802.

The incentive awards program has contributed approximately one-sixth of all tangible savings from management improvements. This program brings employees into active participation in management. Employee participation in the suggestion program increased 20 percent. The number of awards granted for superior work performance and special acts or service increased 6 percent each. The Coast Guard initiated a military awards program designed to reward military personnel for contributions to improving the efficiency and economy of its operations. A comparison of overall results for fiscal 1957 and 1958 appears in table 125.

Training, executive, and supervisory development

The Department continued to develop and expand its own training facilities and took advantage, where possible, of training programs offered by outside sources. Upon nomination by the Department, one employee received a fellowship offered through the American Management Association's Management Course Scholarships, and

three employees attended the Brookings Institution's Executive Management Conference. Six employees were awarded scholarships: Two by the Department of Agriculture Graduate School, three by Southeastern University, and one by George Washington University. More than 60 newly appointed management interns attended nine orientation sessions given by the Office of the Secretary. The Internal Revenue Service conducted summer management development institutes for 836 management officials, and 60 officials from several other Treasury bureaus attended.

Accounting improvements

A number of significant improvements were made in accounting. As a result of action during the year, accrual accounting, including monetary property accounting, is now employed with respect to appropriation and fund accounting throughout the Treasury Department. A study of the Public Debt accounting system has resulted in discontinuance of posting certain detailed redemption ledgers and simplification of balance sheets reflecting audit activity. The Treasurer's Office no longer maintains detailed cash accounts of public debt principal transactions, but records information relating to such transactions in summary form. This procedure resulted in annual savings of 8 man-years estimated at $33,600. A comprehensive statement of accounting developments is contained in the *Report on Accounting Developments in the Treasury Department for the fiscal year 1958*, prepared by the Bureau of Accounts.

Safety program

In May the Treasury Safety Council marked its tenth anniversary. Since the Council's inception there has been a 29 percent improvement in the accident safety rate. The accident frequency ratio[1] of the Treasury Department in the calendar year 1957 was 4.7 as compared with 4.8 in 1956. At the annual May meeting of all bureau heads, the Secretary presented two National Safety Council awards to the U. S. Coast Guard for exceptional service in the promotion of safety through its publications: *Proceedings of the Merchant Marine Council*, and *Safety News*. The Secretary also presented the Treasury Safety Award to nine units of the Bureau of Accounts; the U. S. Secret Service; the Office of the Comptroller of the Currency; and to the Internal Revenue Service in recognition of the performance of functions for an extended period without a lost-time injury. The Treasury was one of five Departments with 50,000 or more employees nominated for the President's Safety Award for its 1957 program.

Equipment modernization

During the fiscal year 1958, modernization of equipment resulted in substantial reductions in processing costs. The Bureau of Engraving and Printing now has in use eight new sheet-fed rotary intaglio presses. The production attained during the changeover and the 29 percent increase achieved in the first full month of operation indicate annual savings of 270 man-years estimated at $1,000,000. The Bureau has installed five high-speed presses for the production of postage stamps

[1] The number of disabling injuries per man-hours worked.

to replace 29 presses which had been in operation for over 40 years. Annual savings of 47 man-years are estimated at $180,000.

Internal Revenue payroll operations for the Atlanta, Boston, Cincinnati, New York, and Philadelphia regions and the national office (approximately 32,000 pay accounts) were centralized in the Northeast Service Center at Lawrence, Mass., on tabulating equipment. Personnel analysis reporting, year-end reports, and reports of 1959 financial plans were furnished from this centralized payroll record.

The Bureau of the Public Debt is installing at its new offices in Parkersburg, W. Va., a new large-scale computer to handle the accounting of all Series E savings bonds in punch card form. Installation of equipment, including the central processor unit, was begun in March 1958 by the DATAmatic Company.

The Coast Guard has installed cardatype equipment to handle its Reserve personnel accounting, payroll activities, and property accounting. IBM 305 Ramac computer installations were made in New York for merchant vessel reporting and at the Coast Guard Yard, Curtis Bay, for all fiscal functions including payroll operations, cost accounting, and materiel control.

Paperwork management and records disposal

Control of paperwork was a major management objective of the bureaus during the year.

The Internal Revenue Service is using copying machines to reproduce copies of examiners' reports; has adopted a simplified method of requisitioning stock room supplies by a supply issue book; and has adopted a simplified audit operations production report which reduces the amount of information to be recorded on examination record cards by technical audit personnel in field offices.

The Office of the Treasurer has installed a new tape filing system to account for outstanding checks. This is a tape file consisting of descriptions of checks that remain outstanding and is updated periodically as these checks are paid or additional outstanding checks are added. Used with the electronic data processing equipment this tape file reduced machine time by over 40 percent.

The Coast Guard, pursuant to the act of May 10, 1956 (46 U. S. C. a–g), effective June 1, 1958, must inspect all vessels which carry more than six passengers. The resulting increase in paperwork has been eased by a new consolidated form which eliminated 5 report card forms and replaced 3 others.

Total records disposed of amounted to 110,133 cubic feet and the total transferred to the Federal Record Centers and the Archives amounted to 183,102 cubic feet.

Organizational analysis

To achieve greater efficiency in operations, Treasury bureaus give constant scrutiny to their organizational structures. The following changes have been made during the year.

The Bureau of Accounts has obtained additional improvements in operations by merging the Examining Unit and Processing Unit of

the Miscellaneous Payments Branch, abolishing the Check Assignment and Custody Section, and reorganizing the Claims and Correspondence Branch and Payments Service Branch. These improvements resulted in estimated annual savings of $61,000.

The Coast Guard eliminated seven manned lights by converting some to automatic unattended stations and by discontinuing others. One radarbeacon station was discontinued. As a direct result, 29 billets were released and reassigned to other stations.

Refinery operations at the San Francisco Mint were discontinued at the end of fiscal 1957, and the mint is now being operated as an assay office and depository only. This is resulting in an annual saving estimated at $151,000.

After the adoption of the new punch card savings bonds, the Chicago and New York savings bonds audit branches of the Bureau of the Public Debt were closed and operations transferred to the Cincinnati savings bonds audit branch, which will process all transactions of old bonds. The punch card savings bonds will be processed electronically at the new Parkersburg, W. Va., office.

Procedural changes

Evaluation of operating procedures during the past fiscal year resulted in the adoption of new and more efficient methods for handling workloads of large volume. Some of these procedural changes are described in the following paragraphs.

The Bureau of Accounts has adopted a simplified procedure for verifying income tax refund checks, improved procedures relating to claims for substitute checks, and combined microfilming and check signing functions into a single operation.

The Internal Revenue Service reported that although the number of taxpayers (11 million) assisted was about the same as in 1957, there was a decrease of 12 percent in the number of man-days required in 1958. Through encouragement of self-help and use of the telephone question-answering service the number of taxpayers assisted per man-day increased from 82 in 1957 to 91 in 1958. Internal Revenue supervisors-in-charge now determine the frequency and scope of special inspections to be made at producing and bottling plants on an individual plant basis rather than an arbitrarily required number of special inspections each year.

Manpower utilization surveys

The Treasury's rising workload has made it increasingly necessary to apply its existing work force in the most effective manner. Examples of attainments in fiscal 1958 in improving utilization of manpower follow.

Bureau of Customs management teams, in the course of inspecting 50 of the 104 customs districts, reevaluated manpower requirements in terms of existing and anticipated workloads. Simplified procedures and other improvements resulted in a net reduction of seven positions.

Following studies of manpower utilization in the United States Savings Bonds Division, 25 positions were eliminated.

The Bureau of Engraving and Printing conducted a review of its Guard Services Section, including a physical inspection of all guard posts. With the overall consideration for manpower requirements but without relaxing or sacrificing the security protective service, nine positions were eliminated. A survey of clerical and operating procedures in the Surface Printing Division resulted in a reduction of 16 positions.

Examples of projects under study

The search for ways to improve management is a continual process. Each Treasury bureau has identified and selected new projects to be studied and analyzed during the coming year. A few of these major projects are listed below.

1. The Bureau of Accounts is making a study of the feasibility of applying automatic data processing systems to the accounting operations in the Division of Central Accounts.

2. The Division of Disbursement, in cooperation with the Veterans Administration, is developing coordinated procedures for the mechanization of due-date insurance. Also, both agencies are considering plans for a centralized computer installation to speed up monthly benefit checks to veterans.

3. The Comptroller of the Currency conducted an extensive survey of its Statistical Division to determine the practicability of mechanizing its work. As a result, additional surveys are being made by the IBM, Remington Rand, and Burroughs companies.

4. On the basis of a proposal by the Post Office Department, the Bureau of Customs and the Post Office Department worked out a new system for controlling collections of duties and taxes assessed on merchandise not exceeding $250 imported by mail. By remitting collections through the 15 regional comptroller offices of the Post Office Department to one central customs office the system will eliminate an estimated 500,000 remittances from hundreds of postmasters.

5. The Bureau of Engraving and Printing is studying the potential use of electronic equipment for processing requisitions from postmasters. This would enable the Bureau to furnish punch card data to be used in conjunction with the Post Office IBM equipment.

6. The Internal Revenue Service has under study a long-range project for application of improved mechanical and electronic techniques to fiscal accounting, budget, and related operations. The program for fiscal 1959 includes the conversion of payroll operations for the Chicago, Dallas, Omaha, and San Francisco regions to mechanized operation in the Western Service Center.

7. The Bureau of the Mint is modernizing the melting and rolling equipment at its Philadelphia Mint. This equipment is expected to reduce production cost of coinage at that plant.

8. The Bureau of the Public Debt is undertaking a study of its accounting procedures involved in maintaining the Bureau's administrative accounts.

9. The United States Coast Guard is in process of converting the Atlantic Coast Light List to the Foto-List system of reproduction.

10. The United States Secret Service is analyzing the redemption procedures of fraudulently altered United States paper money and coins. Possible elimination of procedures in the Counterfeit Forgery Section will reduce paperwork throughout the Service.

11. The Office of the Treasurer of the United States is programming for higher speed electronic equipment. They plan to install IBM 705 Model 3 in the Check Payment and Reconciliation Division during the second quarter of fiscal 1960 to replace the present system.

Bureau of the Comptroller of the Currency [1]

The Bureau of the Comptroller of the Currency is responsible for the execution of laws relating to the supervision of national banking associations. Duties of the office include those incident to the formation and chartering of new national banking associations, the examination of all national banks, the establishment of branch banks, the consolidation of banks, the conversion of State banks into national banks, recapitalization programs, and the issuance of Federal Reserve notes.

Changes in the condition of active national banks

The total assets of the 4,606 active national banks in the United States and possessions on June 23, 1958, amounted to $122,469 million, as compared with the total assets of 4,654 banks amounting to $112,792 million on June 6, 1957, an increase of $9,677 million during the year. The deposits of the banks in 1958 totaled $110,407 million, which was $9,112 million more than in 1957. The loans in 1958 were $50,902 million, exceeding the 1957 figure by $2,342 million. Securities held totaled $45,286 million, an increase of $5,676 million during the year. Capital funds of $9,476 million were $732 million more than in the preceding year.

[1] More detailed information concerning the Bureau of the Comptroller of the Currency is contained in the separate annual report of the Comptroller of the Currency.

Abstract of reports of condition of active national banks on the date of each report from June 6, 1957, to June 23, 1958

[In thousands of dollars]

	June 6, 1957 (4,654 banks)	Oct. 11, 1957 (4,641 banks)	Dec. 31, 1957 (4,627 banks)	Mar. 4, 1958 (4,622 banks)	June 23, 1958 (4,606 banks)
ASSETS					
Loans and discounts, including overdrafts	48, 560, 163	49, 895, 576	50, 502, 277	49, 688, 857	50, 902, 433
U. S. Government securities, direct obligations	30, 432, 845	30, 904, 269	31, 335, 767	31, 795, 874	34, 599, 192
Obligations guaranteed by U. S. Government	3, 620	2, 531	2, 309	2, 393	2, 813
Obligations of States and political subdivisions	7, 259, 756	7, 452, 643	7, 495, 878	7, 626, 441	8, 364, 896
Other bonds, notes, and debentures	1, 675, 150	1, 631, 550	1, 880, 706	1, 927, 818	2, 045, 247
Corporate stocks, including stocks of Federal Reserve Banks	239, 074	251, 494	267, 049	271, 708	274, 438
Total loans and securities	88, 170, 608	90, 138, 063	91, 483, 986	91, 313, 091	96, 189, 019
Cash, balances with other banks, including reserve balances, and cash items in process of collection	22, 588, 753	24, 208, 398	26, 865, 134	23, 633, 476	24, 032, 436
Bank premises owned, furniture and fixtures	1, 141, 472	1, 177, 168	1, 187, 155	1, 212, 207	1, 252, 651
Real estate owned other than bank premises	37, 888	38, 091	36, 487	38, 386	40, 858
Investments and other assets indirectly representing bank premises or other real estate	93, 484	104, 147	116, 139	118, 621	121, 766
Customers' liability on acceptances	286, 367	343, 075	374, 518	437, 646	334, 949
Income accrued but not yet collected	275, 118	252, 266	272, 846	276, 359	263, 311
Other assets	198, 280	226, 654	186, 375	212, 350	233, 825
Total assets	112, 791, 970	116, 487, 862	120, 522, 640	117, 242, 136	122, 468, 815
LIABILITIES					
Demand deposits of individuals, partnerships, and corporations	54, 380, 721	56, 410, 493	58, 715, 522	55, 043, 742	55, 115, 495
Time deposits of individuals, partnerships, and corporations	27, 761, 505	28, 737, 084	29, 138, 727	29, 882, 234	31, 329, 692
Deposits of U. S. Government and postal savings	2, 061, 530	2, 405, 939	2, 424, 137	2, 174, 693	4, 994, 800
Deposits of States and political subdivisions	7, 677, 687	7, 176, 372	7, 878, 315	8, 018, 405	8, 611, 982
Deposits of banks	7, 967, 347	8, 403, 799	9, 483, 436	8, 688, 328	8, 685, 161
Other deposits (certified and cashiers' checks, etc.)	1, 446, 341	1, 274, 991	1, 796, 174	1, 418, 851	1, 669, 619
Total deposits	101, 295, 131	104, 408, 678	109, 436, 311	105, 226, 253	110, 406, 749
Demand deposits	71, 102, 007	73, 320, 107	77, 880, 965	72, 437, 659	75, 681, 195
Time deposits	30, 193, 124	31, 088, 571	31, 555, 346	32, 788, 594	34, 725, 554
Bills payable, rediscounts, and other liabilities for borrowed money	814, 874	1, 020, 221	38, 324	610, 019	491, 502
Mortgages or other liens on bank premises and other real estate	1, 110	1, 251	1, 522	1, 034	1, 062
Acceptances outstanding	294, 708	358, 738	388, 516	449, 038	345, 382
Income collected but not yet earned	538, 493	588, 700	576, 713	566, 634	593, 004
Expenses accrued and unpaid	613, 800	612, 260	557, 082	722, 667	621, 317
Other liabilities	489, 687	435, 827	430, 955	423, 669	534, 145
Total liabilities	104, 047, 803	107, 425, 675	111, 429, 423	107, 999, 314	112, 993, 161
CAPITAL ACCOUNTS					
Capital stock	2, 706, 473	2, 772, 530	2, 806, 213	2, 842, 903	2, 867, 859
Surplus	4, 201, 561	4, 320, 927	4, 416, 426	4, 448, 129	4, 514, 485
Undivided profits	1, 602, 630	1, 730, 206	1, 618, 857	1, 694, 533	1, 839, 600
Reserves and retirement account for preferred stock	233, 503	238, 524	251, 721	257, 257	253, 710
Total capital accounts	8, 744, 167	9, 062, 187	9, 093, 217	9, 242, 822	9, 475, 654
Total liabilities and capital accounts	112, 791, 970	116, 487, 862	120, 522, 640	117, 242, 136	122, 468, 815

Summary of changes in number and capital stock of national banks

The authorized capital stock of the 4,602 national banks in existence on June 30, 1958, consisted of common stock aggregating $2,870 million, and preferred stock aggregating $3.5 million. The common stock of the 4,647 national banks in existence a year earlier amounted to $2,709 million and preferred stock to $3.8 million. During the year charters were issued to 20 national banks having an aggregate of $6.5 million of common stock. There was a net decrease of 45 in the number of national banks in the system by reason of voluntary liquidations, statutory consolidations and mergers, conversions to and mergers or consolidations with State banks under the provisions of the act of August 17, 1950 (12 U. S. C. 214), and one receivership.

More detailed information regarding the changes in the number and capital stock of national banks in the fiscal year 1958 is shown in the following table.

Organizations, capital stock changes, and liquidations of national banks, fiscal year 1958

	Number of banks	Capital stock	
		Common	Preferred
Charters in force June 30, 1957, and authorized capital stock	4,647	$2,708,640,105	$3,791,170
Increases:			
Charters issued	20	6,515,000	
Capital stock:			
198 cases by statutory sale		76,477,673	
354 cases by statutory stock dividends		70,600,512	
1 case by stock dividend under articles of association		35,000	
31 cases by statutory consolidation		18,900,250	
17 cases by statutory merger		6,209,000	
1 bank by new issue			$800,000
Restored to solvency	1	250,000	
Total increases	21	178,987,435	800,000
Decreases:			
Voluntary liquidations	13	4,317,500	
Statutory consolidations	18		
Statutory mergers	10		
Conversions into State banks	2	300,000	
Merged or consolidated with State banks	22	12,979,000	15,000
Receivership	1	25,000	
Capital stock:			
2 cases by statutory reduction		225,010	
2 cases by statutory consolidation		112,000	
3 cases by statutory merger		136,000	
4 cases by retirement			1,068,000
Total decreases	66	18,094,510	1,083,000
Net change	45	160,892,925	−283,000
Charters in force June 30, 1958, and authorized capital stock	4,602	2,869,533,030	3,508,170

Bureau of Customs

The Bureau of Customs is responsible for the assessment and collection of duties and taxes on imported merchandise and baggage; prevention of smuggling, undervaluations, and frauds on the customs revenue; apprehension of violators of the customs and navigation laws; entry and clearance of vessels and aircraft; issuance of documents and signal letters to vessels of the United States; admeasurement of vessels;

collection of tonnage taxes on vessels engaged in foreign commerce; supervision of the discharge of imported cargoes; inspection of international traffic; control of the customs warehousing of imports; determination and certification for payment of the amount of drawback due upon the exportation of articles produced from duty-paid or tax-paid imports; enforcement of the antidumping and export control acts; regulation of the movement of merchandise into and out of foreign trade zones; and enforcement of the laws and regulations of other Government agencies affecting imports and exports.

Collections

Revenue collected by the Customs Service during the fiscal year 1958 totaled nearly $1,122 million, the largest in history. Compared with $1,059 million collected in 1957, there was an increase of nearly 6 percent. In addition to customs collections the total included certain internal revenue taxes for the Internal Revenue Service and some collections for other Government agencies.

Customs collections alone amounted to almost $806 million, an increase of 5.9 percent over the $761 million collected in 1957. They consisted of duties, tonnage taxes, fees, and fines and penalties for the violation of customs and navigation laws, etc. There was again a substantial increase in collections by Customs of internal revenue taxes on imported liquors, wines, perfumes, etc., which amounted to $316 million, 6 percent more than the $298 million collected in 1957.

Of the customs collections more than $799 million were derived from duties (including import taxes) levied on imported merchandise. The source of duty collections by type of entry is shown in table 88. The tables showing collections by tariff schedules and countries and values of dutiable imports which are usually included in this report (tables 86 through 90 in the 1957 report) are omitted this year because of technical difficulties. It is expected that they will be published in the next Annual Report.

In 1958 considerably less than one-half of all imports into the United States were duty free and included some commodities imported free for Government stockpile purposes or authorized by special acts of Congress for free entry although dutiable under the Tariff Act of 1930, or taxable under the Internal Revenue Code such as copper and iron and steel scrap. The 55 percent which was dutiable constituted the basis of customs duties on imports.

Collections of customs duties were at a higher level during each month of this fiscal year than at any time in customs history.

By customs districts.—Of the 45 customs districts in which collections are covered into the Treasury of the United States, all but 11 reported larger customs collections than in 1957. The collections for each customs district are shown in table 89.

Extent of operations

Vehicles and persons entering.—More than 39 million vessels, aircraft, automobiles, buses, trains, and other vehicles entered our harbors or crossed our borders during the fiscal year 1958, bringing over 137½ million persons, and more than 26 million persons walked across our borders. All were subject to customs inspection.

The number of various types of vehicles and the number of persons entering the United States during 1957 and 1958 is shown in table 91,

and the number of aircraft and passengers arriving in districts where this mode of travel is most prevalent is shown in table 92.

Entries of merchandise.—Imports into the United States reached a record peak in fiscal 1958. Formal entries of merchandise (consumption and warehouse and rewarehouse entries) exceeded 1 million for the third consecutive year; the 1,175,271 entries filed were 5.3 percent more than in 1957. Informal entries and baggage declarations covering both mail importations and other shipments valued at less than $250 rose 3.2 percent over 1957 to an alltime record of 3,776,940. All other types of entries showed similar increases. The number of each type of entry filed during the past 2 fiscal years is shown in table 90.

Drawback transactions.—Drawback, which is allowed on the exportation of merchandise manufactured from imported materials and for certain other export transactions, usually amounts to 99 percent of the customs duties paid at the time the goods are entered. More than 95 percent of the drawback allowed in 1957 was due to the export of products manufactured from imported raw materials. The principal imported materials used in manufactured exports in 1958 were iron and steel semimanufactures; tobacco, unmanufactured; watch movements; petroleum and products; aluminum; sugar; paper and manufactures; cotton cloth; lead ore, waste, pigs and bars; and tungsten ore.

Tables 93 and 94 show the drawback transactions for the fiscal years 1957 and 1958.

Appraisement of merchandise (including Customs Information Exchange).—The number of invoices and packages examined by appraisers' personnel continued to increase in fiscal 1958. There were 1,822,000 invoices filed in 1958, compared with 1,774,000 [r] during 1957, an increase of 2.7 percent. Packages examined in 1958 totaled 1,375,000, a slight increase over those in 1957. Appraising officers from Washington headquarters, with the assistance of personnel selected from various field offices, aided ports throughout the country to reduce the backlog of unappraised invoices. During 1958, this backlog decreased from 190,000 to 176,000, or by 7 percent.

The valuation provision of the Customs Simplification Act of 1956 (19 U. S. C. 1402) became effective February 27, 1958. The effect of this provision on appraisement operations cannot yet be evaluated fully because of the short time it has been in existence.

The Bureau of Customs worked closely with the Office of the Secretary in preparing necessary background and statistical material for presentation to Congress in connection with the proposed amendment to the Antidumping Act of 1921. The bill amending the act, passed by the House of Representatives during the first session of the 85th Congress, was considered by the Senate during the second session and was enacted August 14, 1958, as Public Law 85–630.

Thirteen complaints of dumping under the Antidumping Act were received during the fiscal year 1958 as compared with 41 received in 1957. The probable cause for the decrease in the number of complaints was the pending legislation amending the act. Twenty-five dumping cases were disposed of during the year, leaving 26 cases

[r] Revised.

under investigation at the end of 1958 as compared with 38 [r] at the end of 1957.

The volume of countervailing duty cases was lower again in the fiscal year under review than in the previous year. Seven complaints were received, as compared with 12 in 1957. Eighteen countervailing duty cases were disposed of during the year and 4 remained on hand at the end of the year.

The activities of the Customs Information Exchange, New York City, continued on the upward trend as shown by the number of reports received from and disseminated to appraising officers. Appraisers' reports of classification and value covering a cross section of importations of merchandise received at each port totaled 63,000 in fiscal 1958, compared with 54,000 in the previous year. These reports indicate the relative number of commodity items received at any given port for the first time, as well as regular items received at new prices or subject to different terms of sale from previous shipments.

Differences in classification and value indicate the number of instances where information varied at different ports and in which additional study and analysis were required before establishment of a uniform price or rate. The reports of value differences in fiscal 1958 increased to 6,886 from 6,118 in 1957.

The number of differences in classification were 3,355 in 1958, while in 1957 there were 3,154, reflecting a slight increase in new commodities received.

An increase in the variety of merchandise being imported is reflected in the number of foreign inquiries requiring detailed investigation abroad to procure information sufficient for appraisement purposes. There were 454 such inquiries in 1958 and 412 in 1957.

Technical services.—This branch of the Customs Service furnishes chemical, engineering, statistical sampling, and other scientific and technical services; provides proper weighing and gauging equipment; designs and oversees the construction of border inspection stations; and directs the field operations of customs laboratories. In 1958 the laboratories analyzed more than 120,000 samples, about one-half of which consisted of ores and metals, sugar, and wool. The large majority were "import" samples of dutiable merchandise analyzed to develop and report facts needed for tariff classification purposes. Other types of samples tested included those taken from customs seizures, mostly narcotics and other prohibited articles; preshipment samples of articles intended for shipment to the United States, analyzed to assist in establishing their proper classification; and samples tested for other Government agencies.

Statistical quality control of sample weighing operations, by making analyses of cargo sample weighing data to assure accuracy and precision within control limits, was continued during fiscal 1958. There were 786 such weighing operations, consisting of 583 cargoes of raw sugar, 51 cargoes of refined sugar, 146 cargoes of cigarette tobacco, and 6 cargoes of other merchandise. Statistical control over the verification of liquidations (final determination of duties and taxes due) was continued. The sampling guide, completely revised as a new part of the *Customs Manual*, should provide a more uniform and

[r] Revised.

equitable assessment of duties and taxes by extending the use of the proven sampling techniques to a wider range of commodities.

Construction and installation of a 50-ton truck scale in Brooklyn, N. Y., was completed. In cooperation with the Immigration and Naturalization Service, three contracts were awarded for construction of border stations (station and two residences) under the $60,000 limitation. The General Services Administration continued development of plans for construction of 12 border stations over the customs-immigration $60,000 limitation. Plans for the construction of truck handling facilities by the General Services Administration were completed and approved at 7 locations. Six sites are in the process of being procured in anticipation of constructing border stations.

Export control.—Export declarations authenticated declined in 1958 although the number of shipments examined and the number of seizures increased. The following table shows the volume of export control activities during fiscal 1957 and 1958.

Activity	1957	1958	Percentage increase, or decrease (−)
Export declarations authenticated	4,596,141	4,562,437	−0.7
Shipments examined	r 563,790	564,530	.1
Number of seizures	309	358	15.9
Value of seizures	r $738,822	$460,005	−37.7
Export control employees	198	194	−2.0

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Protests and appeals.—Reversing the trend of 1956 and 1957, there was a pronounced increase in the number of protests filed by importers against the rate and amount of duty assessed and other decisions by the collectors. Appeals for reappraisement filed by importers who did not agree with appraisers as to the value of merchandise were 87.7 percent more than in 1957. The increase was due, in part, to the Customs Simplification Act of 1956.

The following table shows the number of protests and appeals filed and acted on during the fiscal years 1957 and 1958.

Protests and appeals	1957	1958	Percentage increase, or decrease (−)
Protests:			
Filed with collectors by importers	29,400	37,787	28.5
Allowed by collectors	2,651	3,182	20.0
Denied by collectors and forwarded to customs court	25,664	25,643	−.1
Appeals for reappraisement filed with collectors	15,272	28,664	87.7

Marine activities.—The American merchant marine continued its steady growth as reflected in the total number of vessels documented at the close of the fiscal year as compared with 1957. On June 30, 1958, there were 46,071 vessels in the documented fleet compared with 44,680 r on the corresponding date of the previous year. Of the total, slightly more than 4,000 were documented as yachts while

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nearly 42,000 were authorized through documentation for commercial use in foreign, coasting, or fishing trades. During the year 1,421 vessels were removed from documentation.

The following table shows the volume of marine documentation activities during the fiscal years 1957 and 1958.

Activity	1957	1958	Percentage increase, or decrease (−)
Total vessels documented at end of year	r 44,680	46,071	3.1
Documents issued (registers, enrollments, and licenses)	15,371	14,277	−7.1
Licenses renewed and changes of master endorsed	47,748	46,153	−3.3
Mortgages, satisfactions, notices of lien, bills of sale, abstracts of title, and other instruments of title recorded	13,681	12,456	−9.0
Abstracts of title and certificates of ownership issued	6,822	5,849	−14.3
Navigation fines imposed	2,414	2,496	3.4
Tonnage tax payments	24,739	23,363	−5.6

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During the year, vessels of certain foreign countries posed a difficult problem by presenting two sets of papers describing the tonnage. Papers for some showed dual tonnages as open and closed shelter deckers. Others showed dual tonnages as ore or grain carriers. Since it was not practicable to verify the tonnage used, tonnage tax was charged upon the higher of the two net tonnages shown. The entire situation was under consideration at the end of the year for determining whether any satisfactory method of establishing the true applicable tonnage could be worked out.

The following tabulation shows the number of entrances and clearances of vessels in fiscal 1957 and 1958.

Vessel movements	1957	1958	Percentage increase, or decrease (−)
Entrances:			
Direct from foreign ports	54,423	51,822	−4.8
Via other domestic ports	28,857	33,057	14.6
Total	83,280	84,879	1.9
Clearances:			
Direct to foreign ports	57,511	46,447	−19.2
Via other domestic ports	29,630	32,945	11.2
Total	87,141	79,392	−8.9

Regulations were issued under recent congressional legislation governing the loss of coastwise privileges by vessels rebuilt in foreign shipyards. Waivers of navigation laws granted during the year related to various operations in connection with the construction of the Saint Lawrence Seaway and Power Project.

The Department forwarded to the Congress certain draft legislation which would repeal existing statutes prohibiting the collection of fees in connection with the admeasurement, documentation, and inspection of vessels. If the proposed legislation is enacted into law, uniform charges will be prescribed under existing general authority to recover the Government's cost for the services provided.

Legislation was enacted again during 1958 permitting certain Canadian vessels to provide service, principally passenger, to those ports in Alaska where American vessels do not now provide service. This year the legislation provides for termination of the authority when the Secretary of Commerce determines that American vessels are available to furnish such service.

Legal problems and proceedings.—The Office of the Chief Counsel considered many legal problems and questions arising in connection with the administration and enforcement of the customs and navigation laws and other related laws. Among these were various problems relating to classification and appraisement of imported merchandise; interpretation of enforcement provisions; rights and duties of Customs employees; delegations of authority to Customs officers; activities of customs brokers; drafting proposed legislation; preparing and reviewing reports on pending legislation; and preparing and reviewing customs regulations. Many of the questions considered arose in connection with amendments of the tariff act and other new legislation.

Special consideration was given to questions arising in connection with the interpretation and implementation of the Customs Simplification Act of 1956; of laws relating to insular possessions; and to various matters relating to reimbursement for services and other benefits furnished to parties in interest.

Much work was done in connection with new customs administrative bills which were introduced in the 85th Congress in August 1957 as H. R. 9424 and H. R. 9425. Attention was given also to matters that arose in connection with the proposed amendments in H. R. 6006 of the Antidumping Act of 1921.

Assistance was given to the office of the Assistant Attorney General in charge of the trial and appeal of customs cases in the Customs Court and the Court of Customs and Patent Appeals, and also the Department of Justice in connection with litigation in the Court of Claims.

To improve coordination and supervision of legal activities in New York, the solicitor to the collector of customs was made solicitor for the port of New York. The solicitor's function as legal adviser to the collector was combined with the additional functions of legal adviser to all other branches of the Customs Service in New York City, and supervising, on behalf of the Customs Service throughout the country, liaison with the attorneys of the Department of Justice charged with the trial of cases in the Customs Court.

Law enforcement and investigative activities.—The Customs Agency Service conducted 16,282 investigations during fiscal 1958, compared with 16,473 in fiscal 1957, a decrease of 191 cases. These investigations arose not only under the customs, navigation, and related laws administered by the Bureau of Customs, but also in connection with a number of laws administered by other Government agencies and enforced by Customs. Table 96 shows the investigative activities for the fiscal years 1957 and 1958. Major enforcement problems involved the smuggling into the United States of narcotic drugs, diamonds, and watch movements, and the smuggling out of the country of arms, ammunition, and implements of war.

One Customs enforcement officer was killed during this fiscal year, the first supreme sacrifice in line of duty made by an officer of the Customs Service since 1947.

There was a substantial increase both in the number and amount of seizures of narcotic drugs and marihuana taken into custody. A total of 778 seizures was made during the year compared with 641[r] in 1957. The drugs seized included 171 ounces of heroin, 1,710 ounces of smoking opium (of which 77 percent was seized in December 1957), 207 ounces of raw opium, and 39,641 ounces of marihuana. There were 2,275 marihuana cigarettes seized this year as compared with 7,868 seized in 1957. The largest seizure of marihuana ever made in the United States, 11,859 ounces, was accomplished in February 1958. This substantially equaled the total of the 3 largest seizures made in previous years. The marihuana problem on the Mexican border, where this type of illegal traffic enters the United States, shows no sign of abating. There seems to be a shift in the established "trade route" which formerly led from the border to New York City, but now has shifted to the Midwest, centered in the area around Chicago. Under the provisions of the Narcotic Control Act of 1956, which was in effect during the entire fiscal year, 219 arrests under the registration law were made and a total of 187 dispositions reported. In practically every case where a violator was sentenced to serve time, it was recommended that he be sent to a Federal hospital for treatment of narcotic addiction.

Cocaine, which was largely out of the picture for several years, returned to prominence with three large seizures during the year, one at Miami and two at New York. Heroin continues to be received from both Europe and the Far East, while numerous shipments were intercepted on the Mexican border.

The unlawful entry of watches and watch movements into this country continues one of the most important enforcement problems. Diamond smuggling apparently continues on a substantial scale, undoubtedly motivated by the savings from evasion of income and luxury taxes and also by avoidance of the customs duty imposed by this Government. These diamond shipments usually originate in Belgium, with New York as the ultimate point of destination.

The smuggling of arms, ammunition, and implements of war out of the country due to the conflict in Cuba has been another problem confronting our enforcement officers. This activity was confined principally to New York and Miami and to ports on the Gulf of Mexico. The Mutual Security Act under which these attempted exports are prohibited is administered by the Department of State and enforced by the Bureau of Customs.

Seizures of merchandise throughout the country during 1958 for violations of laws enforced by the Customs Service numbered 18,807, with an appraised value of $8,443,568, compared with 14,812 seizures in 1957, appraised at $11,596,706. This was an increase of 27 percent in the number of seizures, but a decrease of 27.2 percent in the appraised value. Title to only a small fraction of these seizures actually passes to the Government, as the majority are destroyed or remitted to the owners upon payment of fines or penalties. Details of seizures are shown in table 95. There were 1,268 arrests for violations of

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laws enforced by the Bureau of Customs in 1958, or 369 more than in 1957. The additional arrests stemmed largely from narcotic registration act cases and those involving violation of the Mutual Security Act. The number of arrests exceeds substantially the number in any one of the last 21 years.

The following tabulation shows the number of arrests and dispositions during fiscal 1957 and 1958.

Activity	1957	1958	Percentage increase, or decrease (−)
Arrests	899	1,268	41.0
Convictions	457	704	54.0
Acquittals	35	25	−28.6
Nolle prossed	86	61	−29.1
Dismissed	86	247	187.2
Not indicted	58	13	−77.6
Under, or awaiting indictment	285	372	30.5

Foreign trade zones.—Duties and internal revenue taxes collected on merchandise entered from Foreign Trade Zone No. 1 at Staten Island, N. Y., exceeded by more than $1½ million the amount collected in fiscal 1957. Other activities in the zone showed a considerable decrease, however, 70 ships berthed in the zone to lade domestic ship's stores and 19 vessels used the zone facilities for discharging cargo from foreign countries. In Foreign Trade Zone No. 2 in New Orleans, La., the tonnage received declined, but the value of the merchandise received was increased by 40.5 percent over that in fiscal 1957. There was also an increase of approximately $282,000 in amount of duties and internal revenue taxes collected over those in 1957. For the second consecutive year, the volume of operations in Foreign Trade Zone No. 3 in San Francisco, Calif., declined. The only increase was in the value of merchandise delivered from the zone. There was a slight rise in the number of entries into Foreign Trade Zone No. 5 at Seattle, Wash., and in the number of long tons delivered from the zone. All other activities decidedly decreased.

The following table contains a brief summary of foreign trade zone operations during fiscal 1958.

Trade zone	Number of entries	Received in zone		Delivered from zone		Duties and internal revenue taxes collected
		Long tons	Value	Long tons	Value	
New York	4,859	22,660	$20,356,946	25,503	$19,245,507	$4,556,572
New Orleans	5,174	33,734	21,049,413	26,517	14,191,306	1,314,362
San Francisco	5,744	2,256	2,276,120	1,628	2,289,112	169,368
Seattle	551	5,430	483,852	11,606	765,250	57,478

Customs ports of entry, stations, and airports.—Ysleta, Tex., was abolished as a port of entry and by annexation is now within the port limits of El Paso, Tex. The designations of Fort Pierce, Fla., and Taku Inlet, Alaska, as customs stations were revoked and a customs station at Grammercy, La., was created during the year. The limits of the following ports were extended to include areas not heretofore

covered: Fall River, Mass.; Jacksonville, Fla.; Houston, Tex.; Los Angeles, Calif.; and Green Bay, Wis. The name of the Detroit-Wayne Major Airport, Detroit, Mich., was changed to the Detroit Metropolitan Wayne County Airport.

Cost of administration

During 1958 regular customs employment, both nonreimbursable and reimbursable, increased slightly, while employment financed by funds from the Departments of Agriculture and Commerce decreased.

The following table shows employment data during the fiscal years 1957 and 1958.

Operation	1957	1958	Percentage increase, or decrease (−)
Regular customs operations:			
Nonreimbursable	7,175	7,187	0.2
Reimbursable [1]	289	291	.7
Total regular customs employment	7,464	7,478	.2
Export control	198	194	−2.0
Additional inspection for Department of Agriculture	171	170	−.6
Total employment	7,833	7,842	.1

[1] Salaries reimbursed to the Government by those private firms who received the exclusive services of these employees.

Customs operating expenses totaled $51,878,261, including export control expenses for which the Bureau was reimbursed by the Department of Commerce, and the cost of additional inspection reimbursed by the Department of Agriculture.

Management improvement program

The Customs management improvement program is designed to facilitate international trade and travel, and develop an efficient customs organization. Management actions taken in 1958 to simplify customs procedures and improve the utilization of personnel, space, and equipment produced annual recurring savings in manpower equal to 49 man-years valued at $267,000.

The bulk of these savings consisted of manpower released from certain areas of Customs activity as a result of management and procedural improvements and reassigned to other areas where increased workloads required additional resources not available from budgeted funds. In addition, onetime savings of $61,000, representing the value of equipment obtained without cost to the customs appropriation, were also realized. The total savings of $328,000 enabled Customs to meet an overall workload increase of approximately 5 percent without significantly increasing the average number of employees.

Marked progress was also made in the Bureau's continuing program of customs simplification. Descriptions of some of the more important legislative and administrative improvements follow.

Legislation.—Two laws sponsored by Customs and enacted during the 2d Session of the 85th Congress are of particular interest and benefit to manufacturers who use imported materials in new products which are subsequently exported. Public Law 85–414, approved

May 16, 1958, permits the free importation of merchandise and materials to be used for such purposes under a temporary importation bond. Formerly, it was necessary to make a formal entry of the merchandise and deposit the duties which were then refunded as drawback when the new products were exported. Public Law 85–673, approved August 18, 1958, extends to all classes of merchandise the privilege of substituting domestic merchandise for imported merchandise in order to obtain a refund of duties when the new product is exported. The provisions of this law will enable manufacturers to reduce inventory control costs and simplify materials stockpiling.

Other legislation, Public Law 85–925, approved September 2, 1958, permits automobiles rented abroad by United States residents to be imported free under certain conditions. In view of the increased use of rented automobiles in recent years, this law will do much to facilitate motor vehicle travel across United States borders.

Delegations of authority.—To expedite the refund of duties on transactions in field offices and reduce the number of cases referred to Washington headquarters, collectors of customs were authorized to extend the time allowed for the return to Customs custody and exportation of merchandise not conforming to sample or specification. Collectors were also authorized to approve certain supplemental drawback statements filed by manufacturers operating under existing rates of drawback and to amend these rates to cover the desired changes.

Some of the delays and difficulties in recruiting and placing new personnel were eliminated by giving principal field officers the authority to appoint individuals before completion of qualifications and fitness investigations when such action is warranted. Authority was delegated also to field officers to approve certain applications to engage in outside employment and acquire private interests in business. Previously, all such cases were referred to Washington for decision.

Entry of merchandise.—Installation of a modern conveyor belt system for processing foreign mail parcels at the port of New York was completed and placed in operation early in the year. This equipment has reduced the labor required to move some 18 million mail parcels annually through customs inspection and examination and has prevented the accumulation of large backlogs that formerly occurred. In addition, it has been possible to expand the operations at New York to include the examination of ordinary and insured mail packages valued at $250 or less which were formerly sent from the New York Post Office to Baltimore and Philadelphia for customs treatment. The increased efficiency and capacity of the New York mail division as a result of this installation effected personnel savings of 16 man-years with annual recurring savings of $80,000.

Simplified procedures were adopted to clear articles purchased abroad by United States residents which are shipped or mailed separately, and are entitled to free entry under tourist exemptions. A returning resident, who declares such "articles to follow" at the port of arrival is now furnished with a new form of declaration which he retains until the articles actually arrive. At that time a new declaration, when properly executed, may be tendered to postal or customs authorities in lieu of duties and taxes levied on the shipment. The exemptions so allowed are post audited. Under the old procedures, unaccompanied tourist purchases were released only upon payment of

the duties which were afterward refunded, or were held by Customs until the claim for exemption could be verified. In order to make the new declaration available on as wide a basis as possible, it was also printed on the reverse of a newly designed entry form used for informal mail shipments (less than $250 in value), and thus will automatically accompany all informal mail shipments delivered by the post office.

Large passenger vessels operating between New York and foreign ports have adopted, on an optional basis, a new form of crew declaration which makes unnecessary the preparation by steamship personnel of a separate itemized list of crew purchases made abroad. Companies operating vessels with large crews predict substantial savings in administrative costs by utilizing the new procedure.

The application of modern sampling techniques to the inventory of imported merchandise stored in customs bonded warehouses has reduced operating costs for warehouse proprietors without significant loss of customs control. Formerly, a complete physical inventory was required annually.

Specified periods of time were established for retention by importers and manufacturers of certain records dealing with leather importations, bonded wool or hair, smelting and refining, imported wheat, and drawback claims. Since no retention period had ever been specified, these records were being retained indefinitely at considerable expense.

New instructions were issued providing for immediate processing of claims for shortages of merchandise and notification to the importer if no allowance in duties or taxes would be made. Formerly, action on shortage claims was suspended until final determination of duties and taxes which could be several months after shortages occurred. Such clarification of Customs practice in allowing or disallowing claims for shortages benefits importers, brokers, and attorneys.

A program was inaugurated on April 10, 1958, of publishing in the weekly *Treasury Decisions* a continuing series of abstracts of unpublished Bureau decisions on matters of interest to Customs and the importing public. Usually issued in response to specific requests from importers and brokers, they cover a wide range of customs problems including tariff classification, entry requirements, and marking to indicate country of origin. Wide dissemination of these decisions assists importers, brokers, and agents in complying with Customs laws and regulations, and expedites entry and clearance of imported merchandise.

Information on Customs requirements and procedures in pamphlet or sheet form is now available for free distribution. These "Customs Handouts" are brief nontechnical summaries of the most common problems encountered by the public. They are used extensively in the Washington headquarters and in the field offices in answering inquiries from the public.

Other improvements included: A new special customs invoice to replace a foreign service form made obsolete by elimination of consular certification; a new mail entry form with a window envelope to eliminate hand addressing of 800,000 envelopes annually; simplified procedures for entering noncommercial mail importations valued at more than $250 to reduce customs formalities for individuals importing merchandise for personal or household use; elimination of intransit

manifests on empty rail cars moving through Canada between the Niagara and Michigan frontiers, to reduce further the documentation requirements on the Canadian border; the use of a single unconditionally free entry to enter several shipments of merchandise received on the same day, each valued at $250 or less, in lieu of one entry for each shipment; and arrangements to transfer intact merchandise landed in truck trailers and lift vans to a central distribution facility for entry, examination, and release.

Liquidation of entries.—Continued efforts were made to increase liquidation production and reduce the backlog of unliquidated entries. (Liquidation is the final determination of duties and taxes on imported merchandise.) Measures taken include the transfer of 23,000 entries from ports with heavy backlogs to ports with seasonal surpluses of manpower, and the liquidation of 37,000 unconditionally free entries at district subports. In several districts management inspection teams reorganized entry and liquidating divisions so as to increase both the total manpower assigned to liquidating and the output of each liquidator. Additional personnel, obtained from existing manpower resources, were authorized at several ports with critical backlogs. As a result, the number of formal entries liquidated increased from 1,058,000 in 1957 to 1,152,000 in 1958. Despite this increase, the number of entries liquidated was 34,000 less than the number filed by importers, and the total backlog of unliquidated entries was increased by a similar number. On June 30, 1958, this backlog totaled 736,000 entries.

A management survey of staffing requirements and manpower utilization at New York International Airport resulted in the transfer of certain liquidating functions and personnel from the customhouse in New York City to the airport. The liquidators who were transferred are available to assist in the examination of passengers' baggage during periods of heavy traffic and certain inspectors are being utilized as liquidators when their services are not required for baggage examination. This arrangement has, to a large extent, solved a difficult problem in adequately staffing the New York International Airport to meet peak daily and seasonal workloads without, at the same time, producing an overstaffing situation during slack periods.

Travel and air commerce.—Preflight baggage examination in effect at Toronto, Canada, for a number of years, was extended to Dorval Airport, Montreal, Canada. Under this arrangement air passengers destined for the United States are cleared by United States Customs prior to boarding; on arrival in the United States they proceed without further customs formality.

To assist private aircraft operators who travel abroad and return in their own aircraft, a list of airports was published where Customs employees are assigned on a regular schedule, and other airports where, although no Customs personnel are regularly assigned, landing rights are ordinarily granted and inspection services may be obtained.

Simplified procedures were established to transfer air cargo arriving at New York International Airport to Newark, N. J., for entry, examination, and release. Previously, importers in the Newark area were required to make entry at the International Airport for merchandise consigned to them.

Duplicate baggage declarations were eliminated for returning residents whose baggage is examined in foreign territory. This action removed the last remaining requirement for the preparation of more than one baggage declaration when entering the United States.

Fees and charges.—A complete review of Customs fees and charges was made to determine necessary action to meet requirements of the Bureau of the Budget with respect to user charges for Government services. As a result of this study, proposed legislation was submitted to repeal navigation laws which prohibit or restrict reasonable service charges as described under marine activities; to obtain authority to include administrative costs in assessment of reimbursable charges, and to bring about uniformity in charges for various services; and to permit recovery of the full cost of assigning an employee to a foreign country to provide tentative customs preclearance of articles, passengers, and carriers.

Under existing administrative authority, the prices of salable customs forms were increased to meet current production and distribution costs. Charges were also established for Customs inspectors' services required when the owners of merchandise moving in-bond through the United States are permitted to weigh, sample, or examine it while still in customs custody. Notices have also been published of the intention to increase certain other charges and to establish certain minimum charges for services and products so as to recover actual costs.

Training and orientation.—A booklet entitled *Code of Conduct for Employees* covering the standards of conduct and behavior expected of each employee of the Customs Service, and disciplinary actions that may be taken if the standards are violated, was distributed to the entire personnel during the year.

In an effort to achieve maximum efficiency in performance of services by customs officers for the Immigration and Naturalization Service, and by immigration officers for the Customs Service on the Canadian and Mexican borders, Customs and Immigration have established training and performance standards for the guidance of supervisory field officers of the opposite service. The training will be conducted locally and will include all inspectors, both line and supervisory.

Arrangements were made for a member of the Washington headquarters' legal staff to assist and instruct Customs field officers in preparing informational reports required by United States attorneys representing the Government in litigation before the Customs Court. It is expected that this will improve reporting which will in turn contribute to the Government's success in the Customs Court.

Internal check procedures.—Procedures for an internal check of daily operations in Customs field offices were revised. The internal check program provides a system of day-to-day checks and post reviews designed to assure continuous and automatic safeguards in the collection of revenues and disbursement of public funds, accounting and reporting, and complying with Bureau policies and procedures.

Management inspection.—During the fiscal year, management inspection teams visited 50 of the 104 collection, agency, appraisement, comptroller, and laboratory districts. Improvements attributable

to the management inspection program, or to major projects in which management inspection personnel were involved, accounted for $180,000 of the total savings reported.

Paperwork management and records disposal.—General Services Administration completed a survey of the directives system in the Washington headquarters and principal field offices. Action is being taken to implement their recommendations including the establishment of a Bureau issuance office, rescission of obsolete directives, and classification and reissuance of current directives.

In 1958, a total of 10,191 cubic feet of records were disposed of, and another 17,000 was transferred to Federal Records Centers. Records holdings on June 30, 1958, totaled 149,000 cubic feet of which 121,000 are scheduled for disposal. A revised Comprehensive Records Schedule including a detailed index was prepared and is being distributed to the Washington headquarters and all field offices.

As a result of changes in requirements, procedural improvements, and employee suggestions, a total of 91 customs forms were revised, 11 new forms adopted, and 9 abolished.

Employee incentive awards program.—Customs employees submitted 734 suggestions during 1958. Of this number, 216 were adopted with awards totaling $6,065. Identifiable savings resulting from adopted suggestions amounted to $28,823 annually.

Office of Defense Lending

The Office of Defense Lending was established on July 1, 1957, by Treasury Order No. 185. There were assigned to this office all of the following functions which had been transferred to the Secretary of the Treasury.

(1) Liquidation of various assets and liabilities of the former Reconstruction Finance Corporation (Reorganization Plan No. 1 of 1957).

(2) Lending activities under Section 302 of the Defense Production Act of 1950, as amended (Section 107 (a) (2) RFC Liquidation Act, and Executive Order No. 10489).

(3) Lending activities under Section 409 of the Federal Civil Defense Act of 1950 (Section 104 of the RFC Liquidation Act).

Liquidation of Reconstruction Finance Corporation assets

The Reconstruction Finance Corporation was abolished effective at the close of June 30, 1957, and its remaining assets, liabilities, and obligations were transferred to the Secretary of the Treasury, the Administrator of the Small Business Administration, the Housing and Home Finance Administrator, and the Administrator of General Services.

The Secretary of the Treasury, functioning through the Office of Defense Lending, is responsible for completing the liquidation of business loans and securities with individual balances of $250,000 or more, securities of and loans to railroads, securities of financial institutions, and the windup of corporate affairs. During the fiscal year 1958 there was paid into the Treasury as miscellaneous receipts

$12,125,000, representing proceeds of liquidation on the various loans, securities, and commitments.

The following table shows the portfolio of RFC loans, securities, and commitments outstanding at the beginning and end of fiscal 1958 and the reductions effected.

Loans, securities, and commitments	Outstanding June 30		
	1957	1958	Decrease
	In millions of dollars		
Business enterprises:			
Loans	36.9	32.7	4.2
Undisbursed authorization	.8	.8	.0
Deferred participation commitments	4.5	3.6	.9
Financial institutions	4.8	1.8	3.0
Railroads	8.5	6.4	2.1
Total	55.5	45.3	10.2

Civil defense loans

No new loans were authorized during the fiscal year 1958. On July 1, 1957, direct loans for civil defense purposes amounted to $1,207,289 and in addition there was outstanding $2,699,640 in commitments to participate in loans made by banks wherein disbursement of Treasury funds is deferred. By June 30, 1958, these loans had been reduced to $1,111,033 and the commitments to $2,538,994.

Activities under the Defense Production Act

No new loans were authorized during 1958. The following table shows the loans and commitments outstanding at the beginning and end of fiscal 1958.

Loans, securities, and commitments	Outstanding June 30		
	1957	1958	Increase, or decrease (—)
	In millions of dollars		
Loans	180.2	181.7	1.5
Undisbursed authorization	6.0	.0	—6.0
Deferred participation commitments	18.3	17.0	—1.3
Total	204.5	198.7	—5.8

During 1958, $6,000,000 was paid out, representing the final disbursement on a loan which had been authorized in an earlier fiscal year.

Office of Production and Defense Lending

The Office of Production and Defense Lending assisted in the transfer of assets, liabilities, commitments, administrative property, and records of the former Reconstruction Finance Corporation to the various transferee agencies.

Treasury Department Order No. 185, as amended by Order No. 185-1 abolished the Office of Production and Defense Lending effective at the close of October 31, 1957.

Bureau of Engraving and Printing

The Bureau of Engraving and Printing designs, engraves, and prints United States currency, Federal Reserve notes, securities, postage and revenue stamps, various commissions, certificates, and other forms of engraved work for Government agencies. The Bureau also prints bonds and postage and revenue stamps for the governments of insular possessions of the United States.

Deliveries of all classes of work during the fiscal year 1958 totaled 49,231,137,328 pieces as compared with 49,606,517,931 pieces in fiscal year 1957. Although the 1958 total reflects a decrease of 375,380,603 pieces in the overall deliveries, there was an increase of 44,728,000 in the number of currency notes delivered, or approximately 3 percent.

The decrease in deliveries of finished products, other than currency, is due primarily to (1) substantial reduction occurring in the number of requisitions received from the Post Office Department during the last quarter of the fiscal year for postage stamps pending the final outcome of proposed postal legislation, (2) discontinuance of the production of Series E bonds which are now being purchased in punch card form from a commercial firm, and (3) a general reduction in the requirements for miscellaneous items produced by the Bureau, such as paper checks and certificates.

Organizational changes

On March 10, 1958, organizational changes were put into effect which are designed to provide further delegations of authority to previously existing positions and to strengthen the Bureau's management structure. The title of the Office of Administrative and Maintenance Services was changed to the Office of Plant Facilities and Industrial Procurement; an associate chief was designated for the Office of Industrial Relations; an associate controller was designated for the Office of the Controller; and an assistant chief was designated for the Office of Currency and Stamp Manufacturing. For management-type audits additional responsibility was assigned to the Head, Internal Audit Staff.

Management improvements

Frequent meetings have been held throughout the year for the purposes of solving problems, reporting on special studies and projects, identifying areas in which savings could be realized, and determining ways in which operations might be improved without sacrificing quality or security. Teamwork and exchange of ideas have been emphasized at all levels.

The major portion of the redesigning and modification of the eight sheet-fed rotary presses installed for the dry intaglio printing of cur-

rency, 32-subjects to the sheet, has been completed. Research and testing relating to inks, papers, and press materials used in rotary currency printings are continuing, and the quality of the printed impression has been improved. As a result of these technical improvements, together with various procedural changes made in this area, spoilage in 32-subject currency production has decreased from 40 percent in October 1957 to 8.3 percent at the close of the fiscal year, and the cost per thousand notes has decreased from $13.41 in October 1957 to approximately $7.00 in June 1958. The estimated annual recurring savings attributable to this phase of the management improvement program may be as much as $1,000,000 or the equivalent of the salaries of 270 employees. Savings will be passed on to the Office of the Treasurer of the United States and the Board of Governors, Federal Reserve System, through reduced billing rates.

On July 9, 1957, the Bureau began printing the new 1957 series of one dollar notes bearing the inscription "In God We Trust," in accordance with an act of Congress approved by the President on July 11, 1955 (31 U. S. C. 324a). The first delivery of these notes was made on September 9, 1957, and formal issuance to the general public was made on October 1, 1957. By the close of the 1958 fiscal year the Bureau had delivered a total of 417,920,000 notes of this series. This 1957 series is the first paper currency on which the inscription has appeared.

The gradual installation in recent years of five high speed postage stamp presses has resulted in annual recurring net savings estimated at $180,000.

Based on the results of evaluation tests conducted on the prototype equipment installed in the Bureau in the latter part of the fiscal year 1957 for processing postage stamps in coil form, it was decided to invite bids for additional equipment to meet production requirements. These bids were mailed to ten firms, and a contract was awarded to the only firm which submitted a bid. The contract calls for the furnishing of five coil stamp examining machines, three coil stamp perforating-winding machines, complete with conveying attachment, and five coil stamp wrapping machines. Delivery of the first machine is scheduled for November 1958 and delivery of the last machine is scheduled for March 1960. It is expected that the processing of coil stamps will be greatly expedited and savings will be realized through use of this equipment. In the meantime the prototype equipment is being utilized for production purposes to meet the increasing demand for coil work.

In the program for improved paperwork management, instructions covering a number of clerical and operational areas have been issued in manuals and other written forms. A total of 1,153 requests for form services were processed, resulting in the preparation of 103 new forms, the elimination of 124 nonessential forms, and the improvement and revision of 385 forms. The Bureau disposed of approximately 510 cubic feet of obsolete records.

A study is being made of the potential uses of automatic data processing equipment for various Bureau operations. Currently, the

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study is centered principally on considering the installation of equipment for processing postmasters' requisitions for postage stamps, which would enable the Bureau to furnish data on punch cards which the Post Office Department could use in their equipment. Studies of the potential uses of the equipment in improving purchasing, stock control, and payroll procedures also are being made.

Concentrated efforts to improve practices and procedures, together with the technical improvements in presses and related equipment, have resulted in more effective utilization of personnel, increased production, and reduced spoilage in Bureau products. For the fiscal year 1958 total estimated savings resulting from management improvement efforts, including that reported in the incentive awards program, amounts to the salary equivalent of 357 employees and approximately $1,339,245 on a recurring annual basis.

Long-range research program

Through continuing research and development activities the Bureau has been able to produce significant technological improvements over a period of years. In addition to the broad program of developing new and modern types of operating equipment, new types of nonoffset inks have been developed and paper improvements have been made. The program will continue in the coming year with plans for further refinement of inks, materials, equipment, and procedures. Continued studies are being made of materials which may be suitable for use in remoistenable synthetic adhesives for use on United States postage stamps.

A study by the National Bureau of Standards has been started and it is expected that during fiscal 1959 findings will be available on the relative length of the circulation life of currency printed by the wet and dry intaglio printing processes.

A prototype model machine for automatic replacement of defective currency notes was delivered during fiscal 1958. Improvements to the machine are being made and when these are completed, an evaluation test will be conducted.

Industrial relations activities

The number of employees on the roll decreased from 3,590 on June 30, 1957, to 3,479 on June 30, 1958, or a decrease of 111 employees.

The Bureau's training program has included both outside and on-the-job training, particularly when new procedures and methods were introduced in technical phases of operations. The program has also

included refresher training courses in shorthand and typing, courses in correspondence and letter writing practices, and participation in academic and supervisory training courses.

Increased emphasis has been given the safety program. The Bureau's frequency rate [1] has been lowered from 10.13 as of June 30, 1957, to 7.44 as of June 30, 1958. This rate is lower than the nation-wide frequency rate of 9.2 for the printing and publishing industry.

In the length of service awards program initiated in the Bureau in April, there were 57 employees with 40 or more years of Government service. Approximately 57 percent of the Bureau's employees were eligible for the 15-year award, and 10 percent were eligible for the 30-year award, as compared to 19 percent and 5 percent, respectively, on a Government-wide basis.

Under the Bureau's incentive awards program, 441 contributions were processed in the fiscal year 1958. Of these contributions, 70 superior work performance awards were approved and 106 suggestions were adopted. The rate of employee participation in the suggestion program again showed an increase—to 115 suggestions per 1,000 employees during fiscal 1958 as compared with 104 during 1957. Savings arising from the suggestion program during the year amounted to $7,869 on a recurring annual basis.

Wage increases affecting approximately 2,738 ungraded employees, and amounting to approximately $454,059 annually, were made to keep wage rates for Bureau jobs aligned with those for comparable jobs in the Government Printing Office and the American Bank Note Company.

Internal auditing

A number of recommendations resulting from the comprehensive management and inventory audits conducted by the Internal Audit Staff were adopted. Through this program, many areas have been identified where savings were possible and where improved methods for accountability, security, and operations were installed.

New issues of stamps and deliveries of finished work

New issues of postage stamps, for which orders had been received and dies engraved, are shown in table 97. A comparative statement for 1957 and 1958 of deliveries of finished work appears in table 98.

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[1] The number of disabling injuries per million man-hours worked.

Finances

The Bureau operations are financed by reimbursements to a working capital fund authorized by law. A statement of income and expense for the fiscal year 1958 and comparative balance sheets as of June 30, 1957 and 1958, follow.

Statement of income and expense for the fiscal year 1958

Income:		
From sales of printing	$25, 890, 982	
From operation and maintenance of incinerator and space utilized by other Treasury activities	334, 687	
From sales of card checks	1, 104, 245	
From other direct charges for miscellaneous services	106, 093	
Total income		$27, 436, 007
Expense:		
Cost of goods sold:		
Purchase of direct materials	5, 010, 059	
Deduct: Increase in inventory of direct materials	22, 857	
Direct materials used	4, 987, 202	
Direct labor	10, 265, 006	
Manufacturing expenses (excluding depreciation and amortization)	9, 381, 633	
Depreciation and amortization	1, 519, 239	
Total manufacturing costs	26, 153, 080	
Add: Decrease in goods in process inventory	26, 460	
Subtotal	26, 179, 540	
Deduct: Increase in finished goods inventory	389, 835	
Cost of goods sold	25, 789, 705	
Cost of operation and maintenance of incinerator and space utilized by other Treasury activities	334, 687	
Cost of card checks (purchases and related costs)	1, 104, 197	
Cost of miscellaneous services	105, 955	
Nonoperating expense: Loss on disposal of fixed assets	124, 722	
Total expense		27, 459, 266
Net loss for the fiscal year 1958		[1] 23, 259

[1] In accordance with the act approved August 4, 1950 (31 U. S. C. 181–181e), the net loss will be recovered from surplus accruing to the fund in a subsequent year before any surplus is deposited into the general fund of the Treasury as miscellaneous receipts.

Comparative balance sheets as of June 30, 1957 and 1958

	June 30, 1957	June 30, 1958
ASSETS		
Current assets:		
Cash with Treasury	$4,461,458	$4,350,258
Accounts receivable	2,380,729	1,175,087
Inventories:		
Raw materials	970,844	993,701
Goods in process	2,405,676	2,379,216
Finished goods	1,109,047	1,498,882
Stores	1,169,000	1,290,977
Prepaid expenses	60,698	69,242
Total current assets	12,557,452	11,757,363
Fixed assets: [1]		
Plant machinery and equipment	16,297,761	17,583,313
Motor vehicles	66,866	67,970
Office machines	161,150	169,381
Furniture and fixtures	419,013	437,275
Dies, rolls, and plates	3,955,961	3,955,961
Building appurtenances	1,226,817	1,593,244
Fixed assets under construction	252,674	76,624
	22,380,242	23,883,768
Less portion charged off as depreciation	6,563,970	7,307,078
	15,816,272	16,576,690
Excess fixed assets (estimated realizable value)	1,985	3,045
Total fixed assets	15,818,257	16,579,735
Deferred charges	452,391	281,816
Total assets	28,828,100	28,618,914
LIABILITIES AND INVESTMENT OF THE UNITED STATES		
Liabilities:		
Accounts payable	670,348	433,188
Accrued liabilities:		
Payroll	638,838	910,438
Accrued leave	1,455,463	1,265,983
Other	96,241	99,758
Trust and deposit liabilities	746,281	712,110
Other liabilities	1,661	1,428
Total liabilities	3,608,832	3,422,905
Investment of the United States Government:		
Principal of the fund:		
Appropriation from United States Treasury	3,250,000	3,250,000
Donated assets, net	22,000,930	22,000,930
Total principal	25,250,930	25,250,930
Earned surplus, or deficit (−) [2]	−31,662	−54,921
Total investment of the United States Government	25,219,268	25,196,009
Total liabilities and investment of the United States Government	28,828,100	28,618,914

[1] Fixed assets acquired prior to July 1, 1950, are capitalized at appraised values (estimated replacement cost as of July 1, 1951, reduced to recognize the depreciated condition of the assets being capitalized); subsequent additions have been capitalized at cost, except that on and after July 1, 1951, all costs of manufacturing dies, rolls, and plates have been charged to current operations.

The act approved August 4, 1950 (31 U. S. C. 181–181e), which established the Bureau of Engraving and Printing Fund, specifically excluded from the assets of the fund the land and buildings occupied by the Bureau. In accordance with the Comptroller General's decision of October 4, 1951 (B–104492), however, replacements of building facilities and improvements to buildings made on and after July 1, 1951, have been financed by the fund. Such items of significant dollar amounts have been capitalized at cost and appear in the foregoing balance sheets under the caption "Building appurtenances."

[2] Earned surplus or deficit arises through billing for products at unit prices established prior to the development of actual costs. Section 2 (e) of the act of August 4, 1950, requires that any surplus accruing to the revolving fund during any fiscal year be deposited into the general fund of the Treasury as miscellaneous receipts during the ensuing fiscal year, provided that such surplus may first be applied to offset any deficit resulting from operation in prior years.

Fiscal Service

The Fiscal Assistant Secretary of the Treasury exercises general supervision over the operations of the Fiscal Service, consisting of the Office of the Fiscal Assistant Secretary, the Bureau of Accounts, the Bureau of the Public Debt, and the Office of the Treasurer of the United States.

Among the duties of the Fiscal Assistant Secretary, under the general direction of the Under Secretary for Monetary Affairs, are the administration of the financing operations of the Treasury; preparation of estimates of the future cash position of the Treasury for use of the Department in its financing; direction of the distribution of funds between the Federal Reserve Banks and other Government depositaries; preparation of calls for the withdrawal of funds from the special depositaries to meet current expenditures; administration of Treasury responsibilities under Executive orders with respect to the purchase, custody, transfer, and sale of foreign currencies acquired under international agreements in connection with United States programs operated abroad; and direction of fiscal agency functions in general.

Additional responsibilities of the Fiscal Assistant Secretary include continuous liaison with other departments and agencies of the Government with respect to and the coordination of their financial operations with those of the Treasury; supervising the administration of accounting functions and related activities of all units of the Treasury Department through the Commissioner of Accounts; and carrying out the Treasury's participation in the joint accounting improvement program of the Secretary of the Treasury, the Director of the Bureau of the Budget, and the Comptroller General of the United States pursuant to the provisions of the Budget and Accounting Procedures Act of 1950.

More detailed explanations of the operations involved under the responsibilities of the Fiscal Assistant Secretary are given in the reports of the Commissioner of Accounts, the Commissioner of the Public Debt, and the Treasurer of the United States which follow.

BUREAU OF ACCOUNTS

Many functions of the Bureau of Accounts relate to statutory responsibilities of the Secretary of the Treasury, are of Government-wide significance, and involve varied operations. Included in the responsibilities and functions of the Bureau are: Maintenance of a system of central accounts; participation with the Office of the Fiscal Assistant Secretary in the joint program for improvement of Government accounting and reporting; preparation of central financial reports of the Government; accounting and reporting for foreign currencies in the custody of the Secretary of the Treasury; coordination of the internal audit activities and giving assistance to Treasury bureaus in development of comprehensive audit programs; issuance of checks to Government creditors in payment of obligations incurred by the executive departments and agencies, with certain exceptions; administrative work relating to the designation of Government depositaries; determination of qualifications and underwriting limitations of surety companies to write fidelity and other surety bonds to cover Govern-

ment activities; investment of social security and other Government trust funds; and administration of the loans and advances by the Treasury to Government corporations and other Federal agencies.

The Bureau of Accounts also administers the payment of claims under certain international agreements; maintains accounts and collects amounts due from foreign governments under lend-lease and other agreements; furnishes technical guidance and assistance in accounting matters to Treasury bureaus and other executive agencies; and performs such other fiscal work as may be required by the Secretary. By Department Order No. 170–5, dated September 26, 1957, the functions of the Government Actuary were transferred from the Bureau of Accounts to the Office of the Secretary.

Accounting, Reporting, and Related Matters

Central accounting

The Treasury's system of central accounts for the Federal Government, (as authorized by Section 114 of the Budget and Accounting Procedures Act of 1950 (31 U. S. C. 66b) and established pursuant to Treasury Department Circular No. 945, dated May 11, 1954, as supplemented), completed its first full year of operation with modifications to meet changing conditions. The central accounting system includes summary controlling accounts comprising cash assets and liabilities, receipts, and expenditures for the cash transactions of the Government. Subsidiary records show the receipts of the Government by source and the expenditures by each appropriation or fund.

The central accounts provide the accounting basis for compiling reports of receipts and expenditures published in the official statements of the Government, which include the *Monthly Statement of Receipts and Expenditures of the United States Government;* the annual *Combined Statement of Receipts, Expenditures and Balances of the United States Government;* the *Budget of the United States Government* for which are furnished the actual figures for the last completed fiscal year; and a monthly statement of *Appropriations and Other Authorizations, Expenditures and Unexpended Balances of the Federal Government.* For this last publication, during fiscal 1958, provision was made for the monthly preparation of data, rather than less frequently in order to provide more timely information for the Congress and the Government agencies.

A significant development in central accounting was made by revision of public debt accounting procedures involving operations of the Bureau of Accounts, Office of the Treasurer of the United States, and the Bureau of the Public Debt. Effective July 1, 1957, on the basis of monthly reports received from the Bureau of the Public Debt, public debt transactions are recorded in the central summary accounts of the Government and appropriation warrants for public debt redemptions are issued by the Division of Central Accounts. As a result of the revised procedures, the Bureau of Accounts discontinued recording public debt receipts from certificates of deposit and redemptions from public debt requisitions and accountable warrants.

Also on July 1, 1957, an improved method in recording receipts collected by the Internal Revenue Service was installed similar to the system for Customs receipts. Receipts of these two revenue collect-

ing agencies of the Government are now recorded in the central accounts on the basis of monthly statements of accountability and statements of transactions rendered by the collectors of customs and district directors of internal revenue, rather than on the basis of individual certificates of deposit and related debit vouchers. These changes resulted in a significant decrease in the number of receipt transactions in 1958.

The volume of accounting items processed through the central and regional accounting offices of the Division of Central Accounts during the fiscal years 1957 and 1958 is shown in the following tabulation.

Classification	Work volume	
	1957	1958
Receipts	2, 121, 118	1, 621, 582
Expenditures	3, 106, 785	3, 081, 618
Other items	11, 383	13, 536
Total	5, 239, 286	4, 716, 736

Accounting procedures and systems

Bureau staff continued to render technical assistance to other Treasury offices in the development and improvement of accounting systems by furnishing technical advice and counsel when requested. Attention was directed chiefly to fulfilling the requirements of Public Law 863, approved August 1, 1956, (31 U. S. C. 18c, 24, 66a (c), 665 (g)) and Budget Circular 57–5. Department Circular No. 987, relating to the implementation within the Treasury Department of Public Law 863, was revised to require all bureaus to maintain adequate monetary property accounting records so that financial reports can be prepared on an accrual basis, that is, cost of goods and services received, as of the close of each fiscal year and at such other significant reporting dates as determined by the head of each bureau (exhibit 68).

The staff also developed procedures, and prepared Treasury circulars, accounting bulletins, and instructions concerning: Undeliverable checks, deposits by States under agreements reached with the Social Security Administration; deposits of employer and employee taxes and other receipts with Federal Reserve and depositary banks; withholding of State income taxes by Government agencies; uncurrent checks, substitute and unavailable checks; and other matters relating to various functions of the Fiscal Service. Regulations issued pursuant to Public Law 85–183, approved August 28, 1957 (31 U. S. C. 528), which provided for simplification of procedures for issuing and accounting for substitute checks for those lost, stolen, destroyed, or mutilated are included in Department Circular No. 1001, dated December 18, 1957 (exhibit 67). Regulations relating to the use of a new certificate of deposit (Form No. 219) are included in Department Circular No. 945 (Revised) Supplement No. 1, Third Amendment, dated September 11, 1957 (exhibit 66). Current requirements relating to deposits of employer and employee taxes are contained in Department Circular No. 848, Second Revision, dated May 2, 1958 (exhibit 69).

The Bureau participated with the General Accounting Office and the Bureau of the Budget in projects of Government-wide scope involving: Reviews of proposed changes and issuances of the General Accounting Office and the Bureau of the Budget; consideration of matters of interest common to the three agencies; and participation in working groups under the direction of the steering committee for the joint accounting improvement program. Studies and reviews were made of: The requirements for submission of financial reports by Government agencies to the Bureau of the Budget, the Treasury Department, and the General Accounting Office; administrative control regulations of Government agencies; allotment practices; indirect expenses; university grants and contracts; and financial reporting of the industrial and stock funds of the Department of Defense. In addition, the joint regulation for small purchases utilizing imprest funds was revised to permit their use for paying utility bills of less than $15, emergency travel expenses not exceeding $50, and reimbursement for travel advances when the payment of the traveler did not exceed $50. Department Circular No. 908 which governs the use of imprest funds by Treasury offices was amended accordingly (exhibit 64).

Central reporting

The review and improvement of central financial reporting, a continuing project of the Bureau through the Division of Central Reports, was pursued throughout the year.

In response to the annual request from the Committee on Government Operations, House of Representatives, reports on real and personal property were compiled for use of the committee in its continuing study and reporting of the assets of the Federal Government. With the receipt of more and comprehensive agency reports, work is going forward toward the ultimate preparation of a complete balance sheet of the United States Government. Improvements were made also in the periodic reports of the Bureau designed to serve the special needs of congressional committees, staff members of other Government agencies, and the public. These reports include the *Monthly Statement of Receipts and Expenditures*, the monthly *Statement of Appropriations, Authorizations, Expenditures and Balances*, the monthly *Treasury Bulletin*, the *Annual Report of the Secretary of the Treasury*, and the *Combined Statement of Receipts, Expenditures and Balances*. Work continues with Government agencies and in collaboration with the Bureau of the Budget and the General Accounting Office to eliminate, wherever possible, duplication and overlapping of financial reporting and to coordinate agency and central financial reporting.

The format of the *Combined Statement of Receipts, Expenditures and Balances* was revised to meet the requirements of the act, approved July 25, 1956, (31 U. S. C. 701–708), and Bureau of the Budget Circular No. A–11 with respect to the treatment of obligated and unobligated balances of appropriations. Agencies submitted reports on unfunded contract authorizations pursuant to Department Circular No. 993, issued September 4, 1957 (exhibit 65), for inclusion in the Combined Statement. There was also released on August 8, 1958, Department Circular No. 1014 (exhibit 70), requiring annual reports

from agencies on expenditures by States and Territories for grants-in-aid to and payments within States and Territories.

Control of foreign currencies

Legislation enacted in fiscal 1958 (primarily the extension of the Agricultural Trade Development and Assistance Act of 1954 and the Mutual Security Act of 1958) continued to expand the Treasury responsibility of controlling the acquisition, custody, transfer, and sale of foreign currencies acquired without payment of dollars. (See exhibit 62.) With this expansion, the work of the Division of Central Reports in reviewing reports, maintaining Treasury accounts, and preparing summary statements and reports was substantially increased. Uniform procedures, consistent with provisions of the international agreements involved, are prescribed so as to provide data for adequate Treasury reports. For the first time, all the foreign currency accounts of this category were to be included in the *Combined Statement of Receipts, Expenditures and Balances* for the fiscal year 1958. A comprehensive manual covering the operations of the foreign currency section was prepared and distributed.

During 1958 the amount of foreign currencies collected or acquired by Government agencies from all sources, without payment of dollars, was the equivalent of $1,196.6 million. Withdrawals of foreign currencies which the Treasury Department sold to United States Government agencies for dollars amounted to $268.6 million, while transfers of foreign currencies made without reimbursement, pursuant to provisions of law, were in the equivalent amount of $563.5 million. The balances of foreign currencies in Treasury accounts as of June 30, 1958, amounted to the equivalent of $1,454.6 million. In addition, the unexpended balances of foreign currencies transferred without reimbursement and held for the account of various Federal agencies, as of June 30, 1958, were equivalent to $366.0 million. A summary statement showing foreign currency collections, withdrawals, and balances for the fiscal year 1958 is included in this report as table 105.

Internal auditing

All Treasury bureaus now have active internal audit programs tailored to their operating needs. These programs were developed under the Budget and Accounting Procedures Act of 1950. The internal audit programs, as independent management controls, are designed to provide surveillance over operating controls. They are not a part of the operations. Internal auditing inspects, verifies, and evaluates operating controls; recommends improvements where weaknesses are found and points up deviations from policies, prescribed procedures, and laws—all to safeguard assets, maintain integrity, and promote efficiency. The results, year by year, have been progressively constructive. The accountability aspects of fiscal control were emphasized in the fiscal year 1958. Audits were participated in covering certain procurement, supply, utilization, and storage of valuables; the evaluation of reports and financial statements; the study and appraisal of procedures attending the recording and reconciliation of cash, securities, and deposits. General administration and coordination of the internal audit activities of the Department as a whole were provided through reviews and appraisals of internal audit programs in operation, including surveys of field office

operations of certain bureaus; meetings and discussions with the principal internal auditors of all bureaus for the purpose of exchanging ideas; and assistance furnished concerning particular internal audit problems.

The internal audit coverage within the Bureau of Accounts during fiscal 1958 encompassed segments of the Government central accounts; the many Government trust funds and special deposit accounts; the Bureau administrative accounts; and continuing of the comprehensive audits at regional disbursing and field accounting offices. All regional offices have now been audited under the cycle program for comprehensive audit except the Cleveland, Ohio, office and an audit will be made there early in fiscal 1959. Management and procedural reviews were made at the Kansas City and New York City offices during fiscal 1958 and a review of operations was made at the Juneau, Alaska, office. An extensive review of the operations of the Surety Bonds Branch was nearing completion at the year end.

Bureau of Accounts personnel also make certain other audits or appraisals for the Treasury Department, such as that of the Comptroller of the Currency, and the Commodity Credit Corporation.

Commodity Credit Corporation appraisal

The act of March 8, 1938, as amended (15 U. S. C. 713a–1), requires the Secretary of the Treasury, as of June 30 of each year, to appraise all assets and liabilities of the Commodity Credit Corporation to determine the Corporation's net worth. This appraisal is the basis for the Congress to provide funds to the Corporation to remove any impairment of its capital or for the Corporation to pay any excess funds or surplus into the Treasury. The amended act defines asset values, for the purpose of determining the net worth, as the cost of such assets to the Corporation.

The appraisal, which included an examination of accounting policies and practices, disclosed an impairment of the Corporation's capital for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1957, of $1,760,399,886. This amount does not include losses from programs under specific legislation authorizing separate appropriations to reimburse the Corporation for the losses. An amount equivalent to the capital impairment as determined by the appraisal was appropriated by Public Law 85–459, approved June 13, 1958.

Disbursing Operations

As the Government's principal check-issuing organization, the Division of Disbursement provides centralized disbursing for all executive departments and establishments except the Department of Defense, the Postal Service, and a few relatively small agencies. Through its 21 regional offices, the Division processes payments and issues United States savings bonds for more than 1,400 Government offices located throughout the United States, its Territories, and the Philippines. In addition technical supervision is exercised over officers of other agencies who perform disbursing operations by delegation of the Chief Disbursing Officer, such as disbursing officers of the Department of State stationed at embassies and consulates in

foreign countries. The Division also serves as a focal point in arranging for foreign disbursing service for all civilian agencies.

Considerable progress was made by the Division during the year in its continuing program to reduce costs and increase production through adoption of new electronic machine applications, improvement of manpower utilization, and streamlining procedures. Results demonstrate the value of a centralized disbursing system wherein a large volume of work concentrated at a few strategic locations makes the most effective use of modern, high-speed equipment and a variety of laborsaving, mass production techniques.

Recurring annual savings of $993,472 were effected under the management improvement program during 1958. Including improvements begun during 1957, the savings actually realized during fiscal 1958 were $570,100. Some of the more significant developments include: Consolidation of social security benefit payments to husband and wife into a single check (in cooperation with the Social Security Administration): installation of high-speed electronic check processing equipment in three additional regional offices; realignment of work and reorganization of production-line activities in the Washington Regional Office; reduction in personnel ceilings based on increased production standards; improvements in procedure for processing claims for substitute checks; simplification of procedure for verifying thermal printed checks; and combining of microfilming and check signing operations by equipping microfilm machines with check-signing attachments.

The unit cost for processing checks (excluding postage) was 4.16 cents in fiscal 1958, as compared with 4.09 cents in fiscal year 1957. This increase is attributed to increased costs in 1958 resulting from: The retroactive pay raise authorized by the Federal Employees Salary Increase Act of 1958, approved June 20, 1958; the increased contribution to the civil service retirement and disability fund required by law; and nonrecurring costs for changing 2,000,000 payment files to give effect to the increase in rates of compensation for veterans as provided by the act approved June 17, 1957, effective October 1, 1957 (38 U. S. C. 2315, 2316, 2335, 2336); and as investments for annual recurring savings, plate changes to consolidate social security benefit payments for husband and wife into a single check, and conversion expenses for the installation of electronic check processing equipment.

The interagency committee designated by the Secretary of the Treasury, the Director of the Bureau of the Budget, and the Comptroller General of the United States to consider all phases of disbursing and to prepare a report as a basis for a policy decision completed its year-long study in December 1957. A major question to be resolved was whether the large-scale disbursing functions of the Division of Disbursement could be performed more economically by certain administrative agencies of the Government. The committee's report showed that the Government's cost would be greater if the disbursing work were transferred from the division and recommended against such action. The report also indicated further improvements and savings possible under the present system through a joint, cooperative approach by the administrative agencies and the division. Considerable progress has been made in this direction.

The volume of work processed during fiscal 1958 compared with that in 1957 was as follows:

Classification	Number	
	1957	1958
Payments made:		
Social security	r 103, 573, 424	115, 804, 163
Veterans' benefits	r 63, 314, 463	63, 665, 850
Income tax refunds	35, 333, 566	36, 794, 293
Veterans' national service life insurance dividend program	3, 619, 058	3, 843, 530
Other	r 34, 084, 735	41, 753, 268
Adjustments and transfers	302, 516	278, 458
Savings bonds issued	2, 941, 416	2, 933, 491
Total	243, 169, 178	265, 073, 053

r Revised.

Deposits, Investments, and Related Operations

Federal depositary system

At the present time approximately 11,500 banking institutions serve as depositaries. Of these, 11,341 were designated as special depositaries as of June 30, 1958, to receive proceeds from deposits of taxpayers and the sale of public debt securities. Also, 3,964 were authorized to receive deposits from Government agencies and to provide other fiscal services. These institutions supplement the Office of the Treasurer of the United States, the Bureau of the Mint, and the Federal Reserve Banks and branches. The supervision of depositaries by the Bureau of Accounts, under the general direction of the Fiscal Assistant Secretary, is carried out under Department regulations governing the authority, qualifications, and other requirements applicable to the depositaries.

Investments

Pursuant to specific provisions of law, the Secretary of the Treasury has the duty of investing trust and other Federal funds in obligations of the United States. The handling of and the maintenance of records of investment transactions of the several funds is the responsibility of the Investments Branch.

The facilities of the Treasury Department are available also for handling investments for other agencies of the Government, for quasi-governmental funds, and for the Government of the District of Columbia. Investment accounts handled primarily by the Treasury are shown in table 60. Records regarding securities held in safekeeping by the Treasurer of the United States and the Federal Reserve Banks subject to the order of the Secretary of the Treasury also are maintained in the Investments Branch.

Highway trust fund.—The Highway Revenue Act of 1956, Section 209 (a), (23 U. S. C. 173), approved June 29, 1956, established the highway trust fund. The act requires the Secretary of the Treasury to estimate the amounts of collections of Federal excise taxes on gasoline, tires, trucks, and other highway-user levies, to be transferred from the general fund to the highway trust fund, subject to adjustment to actual tax receipts and to invest such portion of these funds as are not,

in his judgment, needed to meet current withdrawals. After consultation with the Secretary of Commerce, the Secretary of the Treasury, in accordance with provisions of Sec. 209 (e) (1) of the act, is required to submit an annual report to Congress on the financial status of the fund, the results of the preceding year operations, and estimates on its expected condition and operations through the fiscal year 1973. The last such report was made on February 28, 1958 (exhibit 52). The total amount appropriated to the trust fund during fiscal year 1958 was $2,116,028,210.57 highway taxes and $17,686,110.43 representing interest earned on investments. Expenditures during the year amounted to $1,601,515,884.93. Table 70 shows the status of the fund as of June 30, 1958.

Loans and advances by the Treasury

Pursuant to specific provisions of law, the Secretary of the Treasury is authorized and directed to make loans to Government corporations and agencies, at interest rates determined by the Secretary of the Treasury, except in those instances where the rate of interest is established or the basis for its determination is specified in legislation. Loan agreements are prepared and records maintained regarding these loans by the Investments Branch. Transactions are processed and records maintained relating to other advances and subscriptions to capital stock of Government corporations by the Secretary of the Treasury. Table 111 shows the status of loans made by the Treasury to Government corporations and business-type activities, and repayments, cancellations, and balances in the fiscal year 1958.

Saint Lawrence Seaway Development Corporation.—In accordance with the act of May 13, 1954 (33 U. S. C. 981–985), the Saint Lawrence Seaway Development Corporation was established for the purpose of constructing part of the Saint Lawrence Seaway in United States territory in the interest of national security. To finance its activities the corporation issues revenue bonds payable from its revenues to the Secretary of the Treasury who is authorized and directed to purchase any obligations of the corporation. Public Law 85–108, approved July 17, 1957 (33 U. S. C. 985), set the total face value of all bonds which may be issued by the corporation at $140,000,000 and the amount of bonds which may be issued in any one year at 50 percent of this amount. Any interest accrued on such bonds and deferred by the Treasury Department during the period prior to the collection of revenue may not be charged against the debt limitation of $140,000,000.

During the fiscal year the Secretary of the Treasury purchased bonds totaling $48,400,000. As of June 30, 1958, total purchases of the corporation's bonds by the Treasury amounted to $96,700,000.

Refugee relief.—Under the Refugee Relief Act of 1953, Section 16 (50 App. U. S. C. 1971n), the Secretary of the Treasury was authorized to make loans not to exceed $5,000,000 in the aggregate, to public or private agencies of the United States, to finance the transportation, from ports of entry to places of resettlement in the United States, of persons receiving immigrant visas who lacked the resources to finance the expense involved. The act expired on December 31, 1956. Loans totaling $384,000 were made during the life of the program, and under the loan agreements the borrowing agencies have until June 30, 1963, to make interest-free repayment of the amounts borrowed. Repay-

ments subsequent to June 30, 1963, bear interest at the rate of three percent per annum on the unpaid balance. During the year ended June 30, 1958, the agencies repaid $183,000. Table 85 shows the balances due from each of the four borrowing agencies.

District of Columbia.—The District of Columbia Appropriation Act of June 2, 1950, as amended (D. C. Code, Section 43–1540, 1951 edition), authorized the Commissioners of the District of Columbia to borrow funds not in excess of $35,000,000 from the United States Treasury to finance the expansion and improvement of the water system of the District of Columbia. During the fiscal year loans made amounted to $2,000,000 and repayments amounted to $76,721.52. Through June 30, 1958, total loans for this purpose amounted to $10,100,000, repayments amounted to $153,648.37, leaving a balance due as of June 30, 1958 of $9,946,351.63 and accrued interest thereon amounting to $327,190.93. These loans are repayable over a period of thirty years from date of borrowing at rates of interest from 2⅝ percent to 3¾ percent.

Surety bonds

The Secretary of the Treasury issues certificates of authority to corporate sureties making application and qualifying under the act approved July 30, 1947, (6 U. S. C. 8), to execute bonds in favor of the United States. A list of companies holding such certificates (Form 356, Revised) is published annually by the Treasury on or about May 1. The Surety Bonds Branch in the Bureau of Accounts examines the applications of companies requesting authority to write Federal bonds and currently reviews the qualifications of the companies so authorized. All bonds in favor of the United States, except certain Post Office Department and Defense Department bonds, are examined and approved as to corporate surety in the Bureau of Accounts. The Bureau has custody of a large portion of the bonds examined with the exception of contract bonds and some special type bonds.

As of June 10, 1958, 176 companies held certificates of authority qualifying them as sole sureties on recognizances, stipulations, bonds, and undertakings permitted or required by the laws of the United States, to be given with one or more sureties. During the fiscal year, certificates of authority were issued to 11 companies, qualifying them as sole sureties on bonds in favor of the United States; and the authority of 6 was revoked. In addition, certificates were issued to 3 companies as acceptable reinsurers only, the authority of one reinsurer was revoked, and 3 companies changed names. There were 21 companies holding certificates of authority as acceptable reinsurers only, issued under Department Circular No. 297, as amended. During the fiscal year 31,311 bonds and consent agreements were examined for approval as to corporate surety.

The head of each department and independent establishment in the executive branch of the Federal Government is required to obtain, under the provisions of Public Law 323, approved August 9, 1955 (6 U. S. C. 14), and regulations promulgated by the Secretary of the Treasury, blanket, position schedule and other types of surety bonds covering civilian officers and employees and military personnel who are required to be bonded and to pay bond premiums from any funds

available for its administrative expenses. The law permits officials of the legislative and judicial branches, at their discretion, to obtain surety bonds covering officers and employees under their respective jurisdictions. The Secretary of the Treasury is required to transmit to Congress, on or before October 1 of each year, a comprehensive report on bonding activities under the act.

A summary of the information reported by agencies for transmittal to Congress, showing coverage as of June 30, 1958, as compared with coverage June 30, 1957, follows.

	June 30, 1957	June 30, 1958
Number of officers and employees covered:		
Executive branch	957, 585	944, 595
Legislative and judicial branches	1, 263	1, 275
Total	958, 848	945, 870
Aggregate penal sums of bonds procured:		
Executive branch	$3, 459, 393, 385	$3, 405, 432, 311
Legislative and judicial branches	10, 245, 500	10, 280, 000
Total	3, 469, 638, 885	3, 415, 712, 311
Total premiums paid by Government:		
Executive branch	371, 728	293, 459
Legislative and judicial branches	7, 130	4, 494
Total	[1] 378, 858	[1] 297, 953
Administrative expenses:		
Executive branch	20, 145	[2] 29, 050
Legislative and judicial branches	603	456
Total	20, 748	29, 506

[1] Premiums on bonds are shown on the basis of the proportionate cost for one year, together with the premiums on one-year bonds in order to arrive at an annual rate.

[2] Administrative expenses were greater for the fiscal year 1958 since most two-year bonds expired December 31, 1957, and new bonds were procured.

Foreign Indebtedness

World War I

During the fiscal year 1958 the Treasury received from the government of Finland its semiannual payments of principal and interest amounting to $396,489.36, due under funding and moratorium agreements covering indebtedness growing out of World War I. This amount was made available to the Department of State for financing educational exchange programs between Finland and the United States in accordance with provisions of the act of August 24, 1949 (20 U. S. C. 222).

Tables 107 and 108 show the status of the World War I indebtedness of foreign governments to the United States.

World War II

During the fiscal year 1958 the Treasury Department received payments from foreign governments under the lend-lease and surplus property agreements in United States dollars amounting to $139.8 million, foreign currencies having an equivalent value in United States dollars of approximately $61.2 million, and real property and

improvements to real property with an estimated value of $0.3 million, resulting in total credits amounting to $201.3 million. From inception of the lend-lease and surplus property programs, payments in foreign currencies and real property and improvements represent a total estimated dollar value received of $453.9 million, while the total United States dollar receipts and other credits have amounted to $2,981.7 million.

Silver bullion totaling 409,782,670.64 fine troy ounces and valued at $291,401,010.10 was transferred by the Treasury to certain foreign governments during World War II for coinage and industrial use, pursuant to the Lend-Lease Act of March 11, 1941 (22 U. S. C. 411–419). A total of 111,040,038 fine troy ounces of silver, valued at $78,961,805 was received by the Treasury Department as repayments during the fiscal year 1958. Through June 30, 1958, foreign governments have returned 267,013,469 fine troy ounces having a dollar value of $189,876,245. In addition 8,228,398 ounces of silver valued at $5,851,305 were received by the Bureau of the Mint, but as of June 30, 1958, had not been documented for recording in the central accounts of the Treasury

The status of indebtedness of foreign governments under lend-lease and surplus property agreements is stated in table 110. As of June 30, 1958, the accounts receivable amounted to $1,939 million, including the balance of silver transferred under the lend-lease program.

Credit to the United Kingdom

A loan of $3,750,000,000 was made by the United States to the United Kingdom under the terms of the financial agreement dated December 6, 1945. On March 6, 1957, this agreement was amended permitting the United Kingdom to defer any principal and interest installment due after 1956, but limiting such deferrals to a total of seven. This amendment was approved by the act of April 20, 1957 (22 U. S. C. 286l). Through June 30, 1958, the United Kingdom had exercised its right to defer payment of the interest installment due December 31, 1956, amounting to $70,385,447.48, and the principal and interest installments due December 31, 1957, amounting to $119,336,250. The balance of principal and deferred interest on the indebtedness of the United Kingdom as of June 30, 1958, under this agreement totals $3,470,321,571.94.

Germany, postwar (World War II) economic assistance

Settlement of claims of the United States for postwar (World War II) economic assistance furnished Germany was provided for in the agreement signed February 27, 1953, between the Federal Republic of Germany and the Government of the United States. Interest payments provided for in the agreement in the amount of $12,500,000.00 due semiannually have been received by the Treasury for the fiscal year 1958. Payments on the principal start on July 1, 1958.

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Claims Against Foreign Governments and Nationals

Foreign Claims Settlement Commission

The International Claims Settlement Act of 1949, as amended by Public Law 285, 84th Congress, approved August 9, 1955 (22 U. S. C. 1641–1641q), provides for the adjudication by the Foreign Claims Settlement Commission of claims of American nationals which arose during the general period of World War II against Bulgaria, Hungary, Italy, Rumania, and the Soviet Union. The Commission is required to resolve the claims and to certify awards on account of the claims to the Treasury not later than August 9, 1959, for payment from the funds established for each country in accordance with the act. Payments on awards certified are subject to a system of priorities prescribed in the act. Generally, subject to the adequacy of the particular fund, all awards in principal amounts of $1,000 or less are required to be paid in full, and an amount of $1,000 is required to be paid on the principal of awards in excess of $1,000. Additional payments are made on a pro rata basis until the fund is exhausted or until the principal amounts of all awards have been paid in full. Any funds remaining after payment of principal in full are then applied to interest when allowed.

Claims of American nationals against the Governments of Bulgaria, Hungary, and Rumania arose out of their failure: To pay for or restore property as required in the treaty of peace after World War II; to pay, chiefly, for property lost by confiscation or forced liquidation before August 9, 1955; and to meet their United States contractual currency obligations acquired by Hungary and Rumania before September 1, 1939, and by Bulgaria before April 24, 1941, all of which became payable before September 15, 1947. No funds were paid to the United States by any of the three, but for each country claims funds were provided by net proceeds of liquidation and disposition of certain of their assets vested by the Office of Alien Property, Department of Justice.

The claims of American citizens against the Government of Italy arose out of the war in which Italy was engaged from June 10, 1940, to September 15, 1947, and with respect to which no provision was made in the treaty of peace with Italy. Under the "Lombardo Agreement" dated August 14, 1947, Italy paid $5,000,000 to the United States in full settlement of those claims.

The claims against the Soviet Union are founded upon liens obtained prior to November 16, 1933, by nationals of the United States arising out of judgments or warrants of attachment against assets of Russian nationals in the United States, and those of a general nature of citizens of the United States against the Government of the Soviet Union which arose before November 16, 1933. Under the "Litvinov Assignment" of 1933, the Soviet Government assigned to the United States Government certain assets relating to unsettled claims between the two Governments and these nationals. Under this assignment and liquidation of the assets, the United States Government collected $9,114,444, including postal funds due the Soviet Union.

The status as of June 30, 1958, of each of the five claims funds and the awards is shown in the following table.

	Bulgaria	Hungary	Rumania	Italy	U. S. S. R.
Net proceeds:					
Vested by the Office of Alien Property	[1] $3,000,000	[1] $3,000,000	[1] $24,000,000		
Payment under the "Lombardo Agreement"				$5,000,000	
Collections under the "Litvinov Assignment"					$9,114,444
Deposited in claims fund [2]	$2,245,198	$357,531	$19,066,990	$5,000,000	$9,114,444
Claims filed (number) [1]	400	2,700	1,000	2,000	4,000
Awards:					
Certified:					
Number	140	247	170	294	1,257
Amount	$1,275,783	$1,520,472	$1,273,412	$813,213	$5,601,888
Amount paid	$100,608		$126,250	$181,631	$1,533,273
Balance in claims fund	$2,032,330	$339,655	$17,987,391	$4,568,369	$7,125,449

[1] Estimated.
[2] Includes 5 percent deposited to miscellaneous receipts for statutory deduction for administrative expenses.

Mixed Claims Commission, United States and Germany

Pursuant to the terms of the agreement between the United States and the Federal Republic of Germany, dated February 27, 1953, the Treasury Department received the annual payment due in April 1958, amounting to $3,700,000. A summary of the terms of this agreement was included in the Annual Report for 1954, page 109. This payment permitted a distribution of an additional 6.8 percent on account of interest accrued on Class III awards (those over $100,000) of the Mixed Claims Commission, United States and Germany, and payments under Private Law No. 509, approved July 19, 1940. A statement showing payments on awards and the status of the accounts as of June 30, 1958, is shown in table 99.

Yugoslav claims fund

The litigation that delayed further payment from the Yugoslav claims fund on awards under the agreement of July 19, 1948, with Yugoslavia, terminated favorably to the awardees of the Foreign Claims Settlement Commission during the fiscal year 1958, and a final distribution was authorized. The status of the fund as of June 30, 1958, is shown in table 101.

American-Mexican Claims Commission

Under this program, payments amounting to $10,374.60 were made during the fiscal year 1958, to individuals who had not previously submitted an appropriate voucher for the final distribution authorized during fiscal year 1956 or who had not in previous years furnished adequate evidence of their right to payment. A statement of the Mexican claims fund appears as table 100.

Trading With the Enemy Act, as amended

The act of August 6, 1956 (50 App. U. S. C. 6b), required the Office of Alien Property of the Department of Justice to dispose of assets remaining in its custody which were seized prior to December 18, 1941, under the Trading with the Enemy Act. Through June 30, 1958, there has been received under this act a total of $803,919.37, of which $599,539.25 was deposited into miscellaneous receipts. In

addition, there were also received participating certificates aggregating $57,434,529.22 issued by the Secretary of the Treasury, in accordance with Section 25 of the Trading with the Enemy Act; and the contingent remaining interest of certain successors in interest to the Estate of Morris Littman, deceased, carried on the books of Attorney General in Trust No. 47683, German claimants.

Divested property of enemy nationals

Public Law No. 285, 84th Congress, approved August 9, 1955 (22 U. S. C. 163 (b)), provides that the net proceeds of any property vested in the Alien Property Custodian or the Attorney General after December 17, 1941, pursuant to the Trading with the Enemy Act, as amended, and which at the date of vesting was owned directly or indirectly by Bulgaria, Hungary, or Rumania, or any national thereof, shall, after completion of the administration, liquidation, and disposition of such property pursuant to such act, be covered into the Treasury, except that proceeds of property owned by a natural person at the date of vesting shall be divested and carried in blocked accounts with the Treasury in the name of the owner thereof subject to claim.

As of June 30, 1958, moneys of 251 individuals had been divested, certified, and deposited in the Treasury. These funds, totaling $351,337, were credited to Treasury accounts as follows: For nationals of Bulgaria, $58,001; for nationals of Hungary, $184,670; and for nationals of Rumania, $108,666.

Other Activities

Management improvement program

Total annual savings for the Bureau from improvements adopted during the year amounted to $1,064,194 of which the annual recurring savings are estimated at $1,028,600, the equivalent of 183.7 man-years. These figures do not include carryover savings from prior years, estimated at $106,034. The savings actually realized during the fiscal year 1958 were $595,182.

The savings indicated above are attributed primarily to the Division of Disbursement, some significant examples of which are referred to on page 106 of this report. Examples of money saving achievements by other divisions in the Bureau include the revisions of reporting and reproduction procedures for several periodic reports; increased efficiency in operation and utilization of tabulating equipment and manpower; and various adopted suggestions under the employee awards program.

The Bureau has continued its efforts to provide effective training for its employees and participation in special safety training sessions. The procedure for reports control was applied in all divisions of the Bureau. Employees of the Bureau submitted 221 suggestions during the year under the cash awards program. Adopted suggestions numbered 89 on which awards aggregating $1,545 were approved. There were 40 suggestions submitted by employees of other Government departments and agencies, of which 7 were adopted and awards of $120 paid. There were also 11 outstanding and superior work performance awards.

Donations and contributions

During 1958, the Treasury Department deposited in the general fund, so-called "Conscience fund" contributions totaling $60,039. Other unconditional donations to the United States amounted to $133,074, including several bequests, the largest of which was $79,802. Government agencies, other than the Treasury, deposited "Conscience fund" contributions totaling $27,976 and unconditional donations amounting to $7,769. Deposits to the credit of Library of Congress trust funds, permanent loan account, amounted to $120,141, representing cash donations and proceeds from the sale of securities belonging to the funds. Conditional gifts in the amount of $14,402 were received to further the defense effort.

Government losses in shipment

Under the Government Losses in Shipment Act (5 U. S. C. 134–134h; 31 U. S. C. 528, 738a, 757c (i)), approved July 1, 1937, the Government assumed the risk on its shipments of money, bullion, securities, and other valuables while in transit between Government departments and agencies, and depositaries, etc. A revolving fund was established in the Treasury known as the "Fund for the Payment of Government Losses in Shipment," from which losses are paid. The administrative work in connection with processing the claims filed under the act is supervised by the Bureau of Accounts.

During the fiscal year 1958, claims amounting to $33,669.53 were paid from the revolving fund, while recoveries amounted to $11,230.25, making a net expenditure of $22,439.28 for losses. Detailed statements relating to the operation of the Government Losses in Shipment Act are found in table 121.

Deposits of interest charged on Federal Reserve notes

Section 16 of the Federal Reserve Act (12 U. S. C. 414), authorizes the Board of Governors of the Federal Reserve System to charge Federal Reserve Banks interest on the amount of unredeemed Federal Reserve notes issued to such banks in excess of gold certificates held as collateral against such notes. Annual interest payments equal to approximately 90 percent of the net earnings of the Federal Reserve Banks have been made to the United States Treasury beginning in 1947.

The amount deposited in the fiscal year 1958 was $663,728,837.41 as compared with $433,500,481.72 deposited in 1957. The total deposits since 1947 have amounted to $3,234,671,298.66 as shown in table 15.

Withholding of income taxes for States and Territories

The act of July 17, 1952 (5 U. S. C. 84b, 84c), authorizes the Secretary of the Treasury to enter into agreements with States and Territories for the withholding of income taxes from the compensation of Federal employees regularly employed in the States or Territories. Since the passage of the act, agreements have been entered into with 13 States and Territories. The District of Columbia entered into an agreement pursuant to the act of March 31, 1956 (77 Stat. 77). There were no new agreements entered into during fiscal year 1958.

Payment of pre-1934 Philippine bonds

Through the use of funds held in a trust account established in the United States Treasury, the Treasury Department makes payments of principal and interest on pre-1934 bonds issued by the Government of the Republic of the Philippines as provided in the act of August 7, 1939, as amended (22 U. S. C. 1393 (g) (4) (5)). Table 78 shows the status of this trust account as of June 30, 1958.

Withheld foreign checks

Restrictions against the delivery of United States Government checks to payees residing in certain foreign areas (in accordance with Treasury Department Circular No. 655, dated March 19, 1941, as amended), continued in effect during 1958. These restrictions applied during the year to Albania, Bulgaria, Communist-controlled China, Czechoslovakia, Estonia, Hungary, Latvia, Lithuania, Rumania, the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, the Russian Zone of Occupation of Germany, and the Russian Sector of Occupation of Berlin.

Delivery of checks to nationals of North Korea without appropriate licenses is prohibited also by Foreign Assets Control regulations issued by the Treasury Department on December 17, 1950.

BUREAU OF THE PUBLIC DEBT

The Bureau of the Public Debt, in support of the management of the public debt, has responsibility for the preparation of offering circulars, the formulation of instructions and regulations pertaining to each security issue, the direction of the handling of subscriptions and making of allotments, the issuance of the securities and the conduct or direction of transactions in the issues outstanding, the final audit and custody of retired securities, the maintenance of the control accounts covering all public debt issues, the keeping of individual accounts with owners of registered securities and authorizing the issue of checks in payment of interest thereon, and the handling of claims on account of lost, stolen, destroyed, or mutilated securities.

Four offices are maintained. The principal office, including the headquarters of the Bureau, is in Washington, D. C. This office issues and conducts subsequent transactions in outstanding public debt securities (including governmental agency securities) other than savings bonds, and audits and maintains custody of these securities as they are retired. A departmental office in Chicago, Ill., conducts transactions relating to savings bonds outstanding and maintains the issue and retirement records of the paper type savings bonds. A field branch audit office located in Cincinnati, Ohio, audits the retired paper type savings bonds and records their retirement. All issue and retirement records of the new punched card type savings bonds are prepared and maintained in an office located at Parkersburg, W. Va., where the major recording and accounting operations are performed through the use of a large scale electronic data processing system.

Under Bureau supervision many transactions in public debt securities are conducted through nationwide agencies, which are, principally, Federal Reserve Banks, as fiscal agents of the United States, and their branches; selected post offices, financial institutions, industrial organi-

zations and others, approximately 23,000 in all, which cooperate in the issuance of savings bonds; and over 18,000 financial institutions that redeem savings bonds.

Bureau administration

Management improvement.—The Bureau continued during the year to review and reappraise its methods and procedures in order to employ personnel and equipment so as to reduce operating costs without impairing adequate servicing of the public debt. Substantial progress was made to this end in the major project of utilizing the accuracy, speed, and versatility of electronic equipment applied to the large volume of registering and accounting operations related to issuing and retiring United States savings bonds. In August 1957 the new office established in Parkersburg, W. Va., commenced preparations for the initial operations of filming, key punching, and key verifying the new punched card type savings bonds, as all Series E bonds bearing issue dates of October 1957 and thereafter are from punched card type bond stock. After key verification the work is converted to magnetic tape for data processing under electronic procedure. Initial space requirements were met by leasing an existing building; and arrangements were made to meet projected space requirements by leasing upon completion a newly constructed building adjacent to and connected with the first building. The new building is suitably designed and conditioned to house the electronic processing system units. The first unit of the system, an input converter which converts source data on punched cards into recorded data on magnetic tape, was installed and placed in operation April 1, 1958. Thereupon, the electronic recording began of a substantial backlog of work, nearly 38,000,000 stubs of issued card bonds and over 8,000,000 retired card bonds. The new electronic system was expected to be in full operation in November 1958.

Further implementation of the management improvement program was made in other areas. As a result of the advent of the punched card savings bond, the decrease in the number of retired paper bonds received for audit during the year made possible the closing of the savings bond audit branch in New York City. This was one of the two remaining field offices of the five established years ago to audit, microfilm, and deliver for destruction the retired savings bonds. Beginning in March 1958 shipments of retired paper bonds were diverted, on a staggered basis, to the Cincinnati audit branch; and the New York office was formally closed on June 27, 1958. The adoption of the punched card bond also permitted modification of various operating procedures in handling the bonds prior to issuance, which resulted in nominal savings.

To further consolidate check issuing operations within the Department, the interest check issue function relating to all registered securities other than savings bonds was transferred from the Division of Loans and Currency of this Bureau to the regional office of the Division of Disbursement, Bureau of Accounts, both in Washington. The transfer was effective for all checks issued subsequent to the July 1, 1957, interest payment date. A related accounting refinement in the Division of Loans and Currency facilitated the transition to a machine operation of the former method of manual posting of check

numbers to an individual interest card maintained for each account holder. Also, effective August 1, 1957, the interest check issue function relating to current income savings bonds was transferred from the Chicago departmental office of this Bureau to the Chicago regional office of the Division of Disbursement.

Since the beginning of the United States savings bond program in 1935, there have accumulated over 78,000 bonds, amounting to $2,200,000 maturity value, which are unclaimed by the registered owners. In order to discontinue the work involved in controlling, auditing, and safekeeping of this large quantity of bonds for an indefinite period of years, decision was made to destroy bonds unclaimed for two years. This reduced the undeliverable bond file to 6,000 pieces. Prior to destruction, the bonds are arranged in serial number sequence by letter series and denomination and microfilmed. A notation is made on the numerical register against the number of each such bond. Whenever a claim is received and approved for any bond so destroyed, the registered owner will be issued a new bond. This procedure not only reduces the cost of auditing and maintaining the file, but is most advantageous from the standpoint of security.

The study of the public debt accounting system is in the final stage. The cash accounting phase of the new system was put into effect on July 1, 1957. The conversion of all public debt securities accounts except those relating to savings bonds has been completed. The new savings bond reporting procedures were initiated on March 1, 1958, and while the accounts have been established, some work remains to be done in this area. As a part of the overall system change, the Chicago office has put into effect revisions of accounting and reporting procedures and a simplified method of handling adjustments. A concurrent study of internal accounting and processing in the Washington office has resulted in the development of a double-entry accounting system for controlling securities in the Division of Loans and Currency. The system has been approved and is being installed.

Continuing attention was given during the year to records management, control of forms and reports, and the safety program, all of which underwent further desirable developments. Technical training in the employment and operation of electronic data processing equipment has been given to programmers and other key personnel. Emphasis on executive and supervisory development training has been continued.

One hundred and eighty-two suggestions were adopted under the incentive awards program; estimated savings totaled $30,035 and awards paid amounted to $2,575. Superior performance awards were made to 387 employees, and 204 employees shared in six group awards. The Bureau has been active in developing plans for recognizing and rewarding employees engaged in measurable work of a repetitive nature whose production or accuracy is superior.

Bureau operations

The public debt.—A summary of public debt operations handled by the Bureau appears on pages 26 to 33 of this report, and a series of statistical tables dealing with the public debt will be found in tables 18 to 51.

The public debt of the United States falls into two broad categories: (1) public issues, and (2) special issues. The public issues consist of marketable obligations, chiefly Treasury bills, certificates of indebtedness, Treasury notes, and Treasury bonds; and nonmarketable obligations, chiefly United States savings bonds and Treasury bonds of the investment series. Special issues are made by the Treasury directly to various Government funds and payable only for account of such funds.

During the fiscal year 1958 the gross public debt increased by $5,816 million and the guaranteed obligations held outside the Treasury decreased by $6 million. The most significant changes in the composition of the outstanding debt during the year were the increase of $10,970 million in interest-bearing marketable public issues, and the decrease of $4,177 million interest-bearing nonmarketable public issues, over three-fifths of which was due to the decrease during the year of the total of all series of United States savings bonds outstanding. Total public debt issues, including issues in exchange for other securities, amounted to $213,717 million during 1958, and retirements amounted to $207,901 million. The following statement gives a comparison of the changes during the fiscal years 1957 and 1958 in the various classes of public debt issues.

Classification	Increase, or decrease (−) (In millions of dollars)	
	1957	1958
Interest-bearing debt:		
Treasury bonds, investment series	−874	−1,514
United States savings bonds	−2,875	−2,638
Marketable obligations	752	10,970
Special issues	1,713	−581
Other	−114	−25
Total interest-bearing debt	−1,398	6,212
Matured debt and debt bearing no interest	−826	−396
Total	−2,224	5,816

United States savings bonds.—In volume of work, the issuance and redemption of savings bonds represent the largest administrative problem of this Bureau. Since these bonds are in registered form and owned by millions of people, the maintaining of alphabetical and numerical records of nearly 2.0 billion of these bonds, which have been issued continuously since 1935, replacing lost, stolen, and destroyed bonds, and handling and recording retired bonds are no inconsiderable undertaking.

Receipts from sales of savings bonds during the year were $4,670 million and accrued discount charged to the interest account and credited to the savings bonds principal account amounted to $1,226 million, a total of $5,896 million. Expenditures for redeeming savings bonds charged to the Treasurer's account during the year, including about $3,730 million of matured bonds, amounted to $8,544 million. The amount of savings bonds of all series outstanding on June 30, 1958, including accrued discount and matured bonds, was $52,349 million, a decrease of $2,647 million from the amount out-

standing on June 30, 1957. Detailed information regarding savings bonds will be found in tables 38 to 42, inclusive, of this report.

During the fiscal year 1958, 96.6 million stubs representing issued bonds of Series E were received for registration, making a total of 1,993.5 million, including reissues, received through June 30, 1958. The original stubs of paper type bonds are first arranged alphabetically in semiannual blocks, by name of owner, and microfilmed. They are then arranged in the numerical sequence of their bond serial number in a full calendar year file and microfilmed, after which they are destroyed. The microfilms serve as permanent registration records. The original issue of paper bonds has been discontinued. The issue stubs of the new punched card type bonds are microfilmed by batches as they are received. Before being destroyed, the stubs are audited and recorded by electronic processing equipment. Magnetic tape files of the bond issues, in both alphabetical and numerical sequence, are established and maintained with each bond file item containing information indicating the location of the microfilm which contains the complete image of the original bond stub. The following tables show the processing by steps of the registration stubs of Series E savings bonds of the paper type and the card type. The table on the card type bonds also shows the steps taken to retire these bonds.

Period	Stubs of issued paper type Series E savings bonds in Chicago office (In millions of pieces)					
	Stubs received	Alphabetically sorted		Alphabetically filmed	Numerically filmed	Destroyed after filming
		Restricted basis sort [1]	Fine sort prior to filming [2]			
Cumulative through June 30, 1953	1,539.1	1,518.0	1,468.3	1,437.7	1,359.4	1,354.6
Fiscal year:						
1954	88.2	89.0	82.0	82.2	72.7	73.3
1955	87.0	88.4	99.3	88.1	25.7	29.9
1956	91.5	87.2	85.0	88.0	5.8	----------
1957	91.1	88.9	90.4	108.1	192.3	191.3
1958	37.1	62.1	85.7	89.9	178.3	184.1
Total	1,934.0	1,933.6	1,910.7	1,894.0	1,834.2	1,833.2

[1] Not in complete alphabetical arrangement but sorted to such a degree that individual stubs can be located. Includes those stubs fine sorted.
[2] Completely sorted.

Received	Microfilmed	Keypunched	Converted to magnetic tape	Audited and classified	Balance			
					Unfilmed	Not keypunched	Not converted to magnetic tape	Unaudited
Stubs of issued card type Series E savings bonds in Parkersburg office (In millions of pieces)								
59.5	57.8	41.4	5.7	34.7	1.7	18.1	53.8	24.8
Retired card type Series E savings bonds recorded in Parkersburg office (In millions of pieces)								
17.5	16.7	10.5	.11	7.3	.8	7.0	17.39	10.2

There were 99.3 million retired savings bonds of all series received during the year.

Retired card bonds, issued only in Series E, are handled in a processing center where, after microfilming, the bonds are permanently recorded and audited by an electronic data processing system prior to being destroyed.

Retired paper bonds of all series are processed through a branch audit office where they are audited, microfilmed, and destroyed. A list of the bond serial numbers is transmitted to the Chicago departmental office for posting of retirement reference data to numerical ledgers as a permanent record.

The following tables show the status of the operations for the paper type bonds.

Period	Retired paper type savings bonds of all series in the branch audit offices (In millions of pieces)					
	Bonds received	Audited	Microfilmed	Balance		Destroyed
				Unaudited	Unfilmed [1]	
Cumulative through June 30, 1953	669.3	667.5	655.4	1.8	13.9	596.0
Fiscal year:						
1954	97.3	96.0	95.5	3.1	4.6	81.6
1955	99.0	98.1	98.7	4.0	4.9	102.0
1956	97.4	96.5	96.0	4.9	6.3	117.9
1957	100.2	102.1	99.8	3.0	6.7	100.0
1958	81.8	81.2	82.6	3.6	5.9	79.3
Total	1145.0	1141.4	1128.0	3.6	5.9	1076.8

[1] Beginning June 30, 1954, excludes 9.4 million pieces of unfilmed spoiled stock transferred to permanent storage and 1.7 million pieces of unissued stock to be destroyed without microfilming.

Period	Retired paper type savings bonds of all series recorded in Chicago office (In millions of pieces)				
	Number of retired bonds reported	Status of posting			
		Posted	Verified	Unposted	Unverified
Cumulative through June 30, 1953	1,129.7	1,129.7	1,127.0		2.7
Fiscal year:					
1954	94.6	89.9	88.7	4.7	3.9
1955	101.3	102.7	[1] 23.7	3.3	
1956	98.2	96.7	93.4	4.8	8.1
1957	100.1	99.0	102.3	5.9	4.8
1958	84.6	87.2	64.0	3.3	28.0
Total	1,608.5	1,605.2	1,499.1	3.3	28.0

[1] During the period October 1954 to June 1955, only a 7 percent test verification was made of the postings.

Of the 93.8 million Series A–E savings bonds redeemed prior to release of registration and received in the audit offices during the year, 90.3 million, or 96.3 percent, were redeemed by more than 18,500 paying agents. These agents were reimbursed for this service in each quarter-year at the rate of 15 cents each for the first 1,000 bonds paid and 10 cents each for all over the first 1,000. The total amount paid to agents on this account during the year was $11,297,542, which was at the average rate of 12.51 cents per bond.

The following table shows the number of issuing and paying agents for Series A–E savings bonds by classes.

June 30	Post offices	Banks	Building and savings and loan associations	Credit unions	Companies operating payroll plans	All others	Total
	Issuing agents						
1945	24, 038	15, 232	3, 477	2, 081	[1] 9, 605	----------	54, 433
1950	25, 060	15, 225	1, 557	522	3, 052	550	45, 966
1955	[2] 2, 476	15, 692	1, 555	428	2, 942	588	23, 681
1956	[2] 1, 768	15, 845	1, 606	411	2, 898	626	23, 154
1957	[2] 1, 401	15, 978	1, 665	379	2, 788	611	22, 822
1958	[2] 1, 178	16, 047	1, 702	357	2, 640	587	22, 511
	Paying agents						
1945	----------	13, 466	----------	----------	----------	----------	13, 466
1950	----------	15, 623	874	137	----------	57	16, 691
1955	----------	16, 269	1, 188	139	----------	56	17, 652
1956	----------	16, 441	1, 300	138	----------	54	17, 933
1957	----------	16, 613	1, 438	172	----------	59	18, 282
1958	----------	16, 744	1, 580	171	----------	59	18, 554

[1] Includes all others.
[2] Estimated by the Post Office Department. Sale of Series E savings bonds was discontinued at post offices at the close of business on December 31, 1953, except in those localities where no other public facilities for their sale were available.

During the fiscal year 1958, 5,749,161 interest checks with a value of $312,917,141 were issued on current income type savings bonds. This was a decrease of 618,993 checks from the number issued during 1957, and a decrease of $55,841,020. A total of 215,136 new accounts was established compared with 217,194 in the previous year. As of June 30, 1958, there were 2,142,459 active accounts with owners of this type savings bonds, a decrease of 123,981 accounts from the previous year. There were reductions of 279,770 in accounts of Series G bonds which have been maturing since May 1, 1953, and 6,200 in accounts of Series K which were first sold on May 1, 1952, and discontinued effective at the close of business April 30, 1957, and an increase of 161,989 in accounts of Series H bonds, which were first sold on June 1, 1952.

There were 49,616 applications during the year for the issue of duplicates of lost, stolen, or destroyed savings bonds, in addition to 1,847 cases on hand at the beginning of the year, making a total of 51,463 cases. In 29,424 cases the bonds were recovered, and in 20,162 cases the issuance of duplicate securities was authorized. On June 30, 1958, 1,877 cases remained unsettled.

Other United States securities.—During the year 17,535 individual accounts covering publicly held registered securities were opened and 20,347 were closed. This reduced the total of open accounts on June 30, 1958, to 196,152 covering registered securities in the principal amount of $17.5 billion. There were 379,058 interest checks with a value of $510,323,770 issued to owners of record during the year. This was a decrease of 1,664 checks from the number issued during 1957, and a decrease in value of $16,074,350.

Redeemed and canceled securities received for audit included 3,576,000 bearer securities and 116,000 registered securities, a total of

3,692,000, as compared with 3,223,000 in 1957; and 15,275,000 coupons were received, which was 1,815,000 more than in 1957.

OFFICE OF THE TREASURER OF THE UNITED STATES

The Treasurer of the United States is charged by law with the receipt, custody, and disbursement, upon proper order, of the public moneys and is required by law and administrative authority with maintaining records and making periodic reports on the source, location, and disposition of these funds.

Although the Treasurer does not maintain branch or field offices, the Federal Reserve Banks, as fiscal agents of the United States, perform many fiscal functions for the Treasurer throughout the country. These include the verification and destruction of United States paper currency, the redemption of public debt securities from the Treasurer's funds, keeping the operating cash accounts of the Treasury, charging the Treasurer's account for the majority of the checks drawn on the Treasurer, the acceptance of deposits made by Government officers for credit of the Treasurer, and maintaining custody of bonds held to secure public deposits in commercial banks.

Commercial banks within the United States and its possessions, and in foreign countries also are utilized by the Treasurer to provide banking facilities for local activities of the Government. Information on the transactions handled in the name of the Treasurer by the Federal Reserve Banks and commercial banks flows into Washington where it is taken into the Treasurer's general accounts.

Specifically, the Treasurer maintains current accounts of all receipts and expenditures; pays the principal and interest on the public debt; provides checking account facilities for Government disbursing officers, corporations, and agencies; pays checks drawn on the Treasurer of the United States; procures, stores, issues, and redeems United States currency; audits redeemed Federal Reserve currency; examines and determines the value of mutilated currency; acts as special agent for the payment of principal and interest on certain obligations of corporations of the United States Government, Puerto Rico, and the Philippine Islands; and maintains facilities in the Main Treasury building for (a) the deposit of public moneys by Government officers, (b) the cashing of United States savings bonds and checks drawn on the Treasurer, (c) the receipt of excess and/or unfit currency and coins from local concerns and banks, and (d) the conduct of transactions in both marketable and nonmarketable public debt securities for banks and for the public. The Office of the Treasurer prepares the *Daily Statement of the United States Treasury* and the monthly *Circulation Statement of United States Money*.

Under authority delegated by the Comptroller General of the United States, the Treasurer acts upon claims arising from the forgery of endorsements and other irregularities involving checks paid by the Treasurer and, in the case of unpaid checks which are lost or destroyed, passes upon claims for substitute checks.

The Treasurer of the United States is also Treasurer of the Board of Trustees of the Postal Savings System, and custodian of bonds held to secure public deposits in commercial banks, bonds held to secure postal

savings on deposit in such banks, and miscellaneous securities and trust funds.

Management improvement and internal audit

The Office continued its program of surveying and evaluating operations and methods and made many changes which resulted in increased efficiency and economies. The following are among the more significant improvements:

The program was completed which provided for conversion to electronic equipment in the payment of checks drawn on the Treasurer of the United States. Approximately 356 million checks were paid in fiscal 1958 through use of electronic equipment and about 42 million checks were paid under the old procedure. From experience gained during the conversion period, all fourteen programs of the electronic data processing system were reprogrammed, enabling the Office to handle a substantially greater volume of checks in less time.

Functions previously performed by the Bureau of Accounts in handling claims for substitute checks were transferred to this Office on January 1, 1958. Prior to this transfer before a substitute check was issued a form was mailed to the claimant for execution. Now, however, in most cases, the Treasurer has authority to approve the issuance of a substitute check on the basis of the original written statement of the claimant. This expedites the settlement of this type of claim and also saves the cost of printing, mailing, and handling thousands of forms annually.

On July 1, 1957, the maintenance of detailed cash accounts of public debt principal transactions and preparation of related reports were transferred from this Office to the Bureau of the Public Debt. Since then the Treasurer's Office has been receiving and recording information relating to such transactions in summary form only.

Acting as fiscal agents of the United States, all Federal Reserve Banks and certain branch banks redeem, verify, and destroy unfit United States currency. A representative of this Office visits each of the banks at least once each year to inspect and discuss the operations with the responsible officials. These inspections also give this Office an opportunity to determine whether the banks are following the established standard of fitness when sorting United States currency between that which is fit for return to circulation and that which is unfit for circulation and should be destroyed. The banks are satisfactorily performing this currency function.

Internal audits provide management with independent appraisals of the fiscal activities of the Office. During the past year the internal audit program was expanded to include examination and verification of unused checks of discontinued checking accounts received from disbursing officers for destruction. Audits were made of cash, securities, and other assets aggregating many millions of dollars and various money operations were studied by the auditors. Recommendations resulting from the audits were adopted to improve accountability for and control over the assets for which the Treasurer is responsible.

Cost accounting, supervisory training, forms and reports analysis and control, records management, and periodic safety inspections are all continuing programs.

Under the incentive awards program, 35 cash awards were made for suggestions adopted, 27 for superior sustained performance, 12 for outstanding performance, 6 for special acts or services, and there were seven group awards. Six hundred and fifty-seven employees (71 percent of the total on the rolls) received length of service pins or buttons; of these, 585 were for 15 to 30 years of Government service and 72 for 30 or more years of service.

Moneys received and disbursed by the Treasurer

Moneys collected by Government officers are deposited with the Treasurer at Washington, in Federal Reserve Banks, and in designated Government depositaries for credit to the account of the Treasurer of the United States, and all payments are withdrawn from this account. Moneys deposited and withdrawn for the fiscal years 1957 and 1958, exclusive of intragovernmental transactions, are shown in the following table on the basis of the *Daily Statement of the United States Treasury.*

Deposits, withdrawals, and balances in Treasurer's account	1957	1958
Cash deposits (net) (includes internal revenue, customs, trust funds, etc.)	$81, 874, 970, 432	$82, 093, 702, 765
Public debt receipts [1]	189, 974, 734, 733	213, 716, 956, 869
Less accrued discount on U. S. savings bonds and Treasury bills	−1, 950, 818, 675	−1, 890, 245, 129
Total net deposits	269, 898, 886, 490	293, 920, 414, 505
Balance at beginning of fiscal year	6, 546, 183, 868	5, 589, 952, 362
Total	276, 445, 070, 358	299, 510, 366, 867
Cash withdrawals (includes budget and trust accounts, etc.)	79, 182, 970, 490	83, 188, 037, 485
Net transactions in:		
Investments of Government agencies in public debt securities	2, 459, 870, 530	713, 880, 040
Sales and redemptions of obligations of Government agencies in market, excess of redemptions, or sales (—)	−742, 953, 857	48, 445, 690
Public debt redemptions [1]	192, 198, 376, 486	207, 900, 911, 020
Less redemptions included in cash withdrawals	−2, 243, 145, 654	−2, 090, 010, 346
Total net withdrawals	270, 855, 117, 996	289, 761, 263, 889
Balance at close of fiscal year	5, 589, 952, 362	9, 749, 102, 978

[1] For details for 1958, see table 29.

Assets and liabilities in the Treasurer's account.—The assets of the Treasurer consist of gold and silver bullion, coin and paper currency, deposits in Federal Reserve Banks, and deposits in commercial banks designated as Government depositaries.

A summary of the assets and liabilities in the Treasurer's account at the close of the fiscal years 1957 and 1958 is shown in table 52.

Gold.—Disbursements of gold during 1958, largely effected during the final months of the fiscal year, amounted to $1,535.0 million. Receipts of $268.4 million left a net decline in the gold assets on the daily Treasury statement basis of $1,266.6 million. The gold assets, which had reached a five-year high of $22,784.8 million on February 19, 1958, were down to $21,356.0 million as the year closed. The gold assets on June 30, 1958, were held to cover liabilities of $20,798.6 million in gold certificates or credits payable in gold certificates and $156.0 for the gold reserve against currency, leaving a free gold balance of $401.4 million.

Silver.—During the year 14.8 million ounces of silver bullion, which had been carried in the Treasurer's account at cost value of $13.4 million, were revalued at the monetary value of $19.1 million. Holdings of silver dollars declined by $16.2 million, leaving a net increase of $2.9 million for the year in silver assets at monetary value. These assets, from which silver bullion at cost and recoinage value and subsidiary silver coin are excluded, amounted to $2,441.8 million on June 30, 1958.

Liabilities against these assets on that date consisted of $2,419.7 million of outstanding silver certificates and $1.1 million of outstanding Treasury notes of 1890, leaving a balance of $20.9 million of silver at monetary value in the Treasurer's general account.

Silver bullion held at cost value was increased by net purchases of $103.3 million during the year and reduced by the monet zed amount of $13.4 million, previously mentioned, and by $34.7 million used for coinage. The net increase of $55.2 million brought the value of this bullion at the end of the year to $125.6 million. Silver at recoinage value amounted to $1.0 million on June 30, 1958.

Paper currency.—By law the Treasurer is the agent for the issue and redemption of United States currency. The cashier of the Treasurer's Office procures all United States paper currency from the Bureau of Engraving and Printing and places it in circulation throughout the Nation as needed, chiefly through the facilities of the Federal Reserve Banks and their branches.

The Federal Reserve Banks and branches as agents of the Treasury also redeem and destroy unfit United States currency, except that received from local sources in Washington and that which has been burned or mutilated.

In the Currency Redemption Division mutilated currency is examined for approximately 45,000 claimants annually. Charred, torn, moldy, or claylike chunks of money are identified through use of special techniques involving rare skill and unlimited patience. During the year currency valued at more than $6.7 million was identified for lawful redemption.

Table 59 shows by class and denomination the value of paper currency issued and redeemed during the fiscal year 1958, and the amounts outstanding at the end of the year. A comparison of the amounts of paper currency of all classes, including Federal Reserve notes, issued, redeemed, and outstanding, during the fiscal years 1957 and 1958 follows.

	1957		1958	
	Pieces	Amount	Pieces	Amount
Outstanding at beginning of year	3, 310, 440, 817	$33, 017, 044, 203	3, 368, 064, 093	$33, 442, 835, 288
Issues during year	1, 743, 010, 238	8, 087, 208, 000	1, 751, 734, 454	7, 563, 339, 000
Redemptions during year	1, 685, 386, 962	7, 661, 416, 915	1, 731, 429, 644	7, 690, 707, 583
Outstanding at end of year	3, 368, 064, 093	33, 442, 835, 288	3, 388, 368, 903	33, 315, 466, 705

For further details on stock and circulation of money in the United States, see tables 54 through 57.

Depositaries.—The following table shows the number of each class of depositaries and balances on June 30, 1958.

Class	Number of depositaries [1]	Deposits to the credit of the Treasurer of the United States June 30, 1958
Federal Reserve Banks and branches	36	[2] $697, 334, 483. 92
Other banks in continental United States:		
General depositaries	1, 511	301, 372, 960. 45
Special depositaries, Treasury tax and loan accounts	11, 080	8, 217, 726, 146. 96
Insular and territorial depositaries	44	40, 019, 589. 22
Foreign depositaries [3]	41	23, 638, 465. 51
Total	12, 712	9, 280, 091, 646. 06

[1] Does not include limited depositaries which have been designated for the sole purpose of receiving deposits made by Government officers for credit in their official checking accounts with such depositaries and which are not authorized to accept deposits for credit of the Treasurer of the United States.
[2] Includes checks for $286,905,249.06 in process of collection.
[3] Principally branches of institutions in the United States.

Checking accounts of disbursing officers and agencies.—As of June 30, 1958, the Treasurer maintained 2,430 disbursing accounts as compared with 2,503 accounts on June 30, 1957. The number of checks paid, by categories of disbursing officers, during the fiscal years 1957 and 1958 follows.

Disbursing officers	Number of checks paid	
	1957	1958
Treasury	244, 991, 164	267, 457, 016
Army	27, 963, 906	28, 825, 786
Navy	33, 201, 413	35, 933, 564
Air Force	28, 376, 769	33, 880, 664
Other	28, 568, 675	31, 492, 796
	363, 101, 927	397, 589, 826

Of the 398 million checks paid last fiscal year, 356 million were paid by the Treasurer in Washington and the remaining 42 million were paid by the Federal Reserve Banks and the Manila branch of the First National City Bank of New York acting as fiscal agents of the Treasurer.

Approximately one out of every four checks issued by the Government and its agencies in fiscal year 1958 was for a payment from the Federal old-age and survivors insurance trust fund. Also, one out of every four checks was for the Department of Defense. These two categories accounted for approximately 54 percent of the checks paid in the fiscal year.

Check claims.—The Treasurer of the United States acted upon 122,022 paid check claims during the fiscal year, referring to the United States Secret Service for investigation those which involved the forging, altering, counterfeiting, or fraudulent issuance and negotiation of Treasury checks. The Treasurer reclaimed almost $2.0 million from those having liability to the United States as the result of improperly negotiated checks and made settlements and adjust-

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ments in the sum of $1.8 million from funds recovered during and before the 1958 fiscal year. Disbursements from the check forgery insurance fund, established by Congress to enable the Treasurer to expedite settlement of check claims, totaled over $142,000. Claims for the proceeds of approximately 75,000 outstanding checks were acted upon, resulting in the issuance of over 57,000 substitute checks totaling $17.8 million by the Chief Disbursing Officer to replace checks which were not received or were lost, stolen, or destroyed.

The Treasurer also adjudicated 477 forgery claims for the proceeds of the Philippine War Damage Commission and Veterans Administration United States depositary checks payable to residents of the Philippines in indigenous currency and certified 275 disbursements totaling over 156,000 pesos.

Treasurer's Cash Room.—More than six million commercial checks, drafts, money orders, etc., were deposited by Government officers with the Treasurer's Cash Room in Washington for collection during the fiscal year.

The Cash Division also prepared and sold to collectors approximately 32,000 sets of uncirculated coins minted in 1957. This service was rendered at no expense to the Government as, in addition to the face value of the coins, a fee of 50 cents a set was charged for the cost of assembling and handling the coins.

Securities held in custody.—The face value of securities held in the custody of the Treasurer as of June 30, 1957 and 1958, is shown in the following table.

Purpose for which held	June 30—	
	1957	1958
As collateral:		
To secure deposits of public moneys in depositary banks	$221, 699, 400	$194, 646, 600
To secure postal savings funds	27, 615, 000	25, 795, 200
In lieu of sureties	6, 588, 700	6, 370, 600
In custody for Government officers and others:		
Secretary of the Treasury [1]	26, 010, 142, 520	26, 170, 785, 087
Board of Trustees, Postal Savings System	1, 096, 937, 000	829, 137, 000
Comptroller of the Currency	12, 925, 500	12, 575, 500
Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation	1, 197, 509, 000	1, 267, 900, 000
Rural Electrification Administration	62, 042, 956	73, 543, 411
District of Columbia	36, 249, 093	38, 259, 371
Commissioner of Indian Affairs	36, 081, 435	37, 571, 795
Foreign obligations	12, 083, 875, 132	12, 079, 782, 132
Other [2]	108, 916, 090	85, 246, 106
For Government security transactions:		
Unissued bearer securities	394, 883, 550	1, 223, 914, 250
Total	41, 295, 465, 376	42, 045, 527, 052

[1] Includes those securities listed in table 111 as in custody of the Treasury.
[2] Includes United States savings bonds in safekeeping for individuals.

Servicing of securities for Federal agencies and for certain other governments.—In accordance with agreements between the Secretary of the Treasury and various Government corporations and agencies and Puerto Rico, the Treasurer of the United States acts as special agent for the payment of principal of and interest on their securities (including pre-1934 bonds of the Philippine Government). The amounts of such payments during the fiscal year 1958, on the basis of the daily Treasury statement, were as follows:

Payments made for	Principal	Interest paid with principal	Registered interest [1]	Coupon interest
Federal home loan banks	$1,276,285,000	$31,973,916.41		
Federal land banks	698,938,900	228,129.73	$3,084,507.69	$47,806,519.99
Federal Farm Mortgage Corporation	25,200	90.00		2,347.87
Federal Housing Administration	58,832,400	482,541.45	3,513,199.85	
Federal National Mortgage Association	2,407,592,000	35,960,645.59		29,997,682.34
Home Owners' Loan Corporation	23,625			3,951.42
Philippine Islands	842,500	326.25		168,795.00
Puerto Rico	335,500	3,642.50	56,625.00	197,307.50
Total	4,442,875,125	68,649,291.93	6,654,332.54	78,176,604.12

[1] On the basis of checks issued.

Internal Revenue Service [1]

The Internal Revenue Service is responsible for the collection of the internal revenue and for the enforcement of the internal revenue laws and certain other statutes. These other statutes include the Federal Alcohol Administration Act (27 U. S. C. 201–212); the Liquor Enforcement Act of 1936 (18 U. S. C. 1261, 1262, 3615); the Federal Firearms Act (15 U. S. C. 901–909); and the National Firearms Act (26 U. S. C. 5801–5862).

Review of operations

Collections.—Internal revenue collections for the fiscal year 1958 totaled $80.0 billion, nearly equaling the $80.2 billion collected in 1957. Corporation and individual income tax collections decreased as a result of the decline in business activity but these decreases were largely offset by increases in collections of employment taxes and excise taxes.

Collections by tax sources for the fiscal years 1929–58 are shown in detail in table 13 in the tables section of this report. Collections

[1] More detailed information will be found in the separate annual report of the Commissioner of Internal Revenue.

from the principal sources of tax revenue for the fiscal years 1957 and 1958 are summarized in the following table.

Source	In thousands of dollars	
	1957	1958
Income and profits taxes:		
Corporation	21,530,653	20,533,316
Individual:		
Withheld by employers [1]	26,727,543	27,040,911
Other [1]	12,302,229	11,527,648
Total individual income taxes	39,029,772	38,568,559
Total income and profits taxes	60,560,425	59,101,874
Employment taxes:		
Old-age and disability insurance [1]	6,634,467	7,733,223
Unemployment insurance	330,034	335,880
Railroad retirement	616,020	575,282
Total employment taxes	7,580,522	8,644,386
Estate and gift taxes	1,377,999	1,410,925
Excise taxes:		
Alcohol taxes	2,973,195	2,946,461
Tobacco taxes	1,674,050	1,734,021
Other excise taxes	5,990,299	6,133,786
Total excise taxes	10,637,544	10,814,268
Taxes not otherwise classified [2]	15,482	7,024
Total collections	80,171,971	79,978,476

NOTE.—Collections are adjusted to exclude amounts transferred to the Government of Guam under the act approved August 1, 1950 (48 U. S. C. 1421 h). Excluded for 1958 was $3,500,000 in individual income tax withheld.

[1] Estimated. Collections of individual income tax withheld are not reported separately from old-age and disability insurance taxes on wages and salaries. Similarly, collections of individual income tax not withheld are not reported separately from old-age and disability insurance taxes on self-employment income. The amount of old-age and disability insurance tax collections shown is based on estimates made by the Secretary of the Treasury pursuant to the provisions of Section 201 (a) of the Social Security Act as amended (42 U. S. C. 401 (a)), and includes all old-age and disability insurance taxes. The estimates shown for the two classes of individual income taxes were derived by subtracting the old-age and disability insurance tax estimates from the combined totals reported.

[2] Includes amounts of unidentified and excess collections and profit from sale of acquired property. For the fiscal year 1957 this item also includes depositary receipts outstanding six months or more for which no tax accounts were identified.

Receipt and processing of returns.—The total number of tax returns filed during fiscal 1958 was 93.5 million, representing a slight increase as compared with the 93.2 million returns filed during 1957. Income tax returns filed by individuals and fiduciaries numbered 60.8 million, showing a gain of about 0.6 million and accounting for nearly two-thirds of the total number received. The number of information documents received totaled approximately 259 million.

Upon receipt in internal revenue offices, the tax returns are processed through a series of operations which include the assessment of the taxes reported, verification of tax credits, computation or verification of tax liability, issuance of bills for unpaid accounts, and the scheduling of tax refunds. During 1958 an increased portion of this work was done in the three service centers, using large-scale machine facilities. Service center processing of individual income tax returns and declarations of estimated tax was extended to cover 50 districts, or 36 States. Service center facilities also were utilized in the matching of information documents, the mailing of tax return packages to tax-

payers for the next year's filing, and in the processing of claims for refund of Federal tax on gasoline used on farms.

As a means of adding to the consumer spending potential at the time of recession in the economy, steps were taken to speed up the scheduling of refunds to taxpayers who overpaid their individual income tax for tax year 1957. Except for cases involving questionable claims or faultily prepared returns, this work was completed by May 9, 1958, less than four weeks following the April 15 filing deadline. The accelerated scheduling, coupled with an increase in the number of overpayments, brought the number of such refund checks issued and credits scheduled to more than 37 million during 1958, about 2 million more than last year.

Tax computations were mathematically verified on 58,365,000 income tax returns, about 3 percent more than were verified in the preceding year. The number of returns found to contain errors was 1,908,000, with tax increases aggregating $109,674,000 and tax decreases totaling $47,796,000.

Enforcement activities.—For the third consecutive year, the number of returns examined was increased. Income tax examinations rose to 2,496,000 as compared with 2,310,000 in 1957. This continued improvement is directly attributable to a constant appraisal and adjustment of the audit operations. Advances during the year included the establishment of a program for the classification and examination of exempt organizations, revision of existing instructions for the disposition of disputed office audit cases, increased training material and classroom instructions for both new and experienced audit personnel, and the establishment of guidelines for the assignment of work to revenue agents in accordance with their training and experience. A comparison of the number of returns examined during the last two years follows.

Type of return	In thousands of returns	
	1957	1958
Income tax:		
Corporation	170	159
Individual and fiduciary	2,140	2,336
Total income tax	2,310	2,496
Estate and gift taxes	28	28
Excise and employment taxes [1]	284	317
Grand total	2,622	2,841

[1] Excludes examinations in which there were no tax changes and which were completed as part of examinations covering both income and excise and/or employment tax returns.

The additional tax, interest, and penalties resulting from audit totaled $1,449,564,000 for 1958, closely approaching last year's total of $1,451,674,000 and well above the totals reached in other recent years. The amount saved through the audit and disallowance of improper refund claims totaled $271,168,000 as compared with $387,815,000[r] in the preceding year.

In each of the last two fiscal years, over one million investigations were completed on the basis of preliminary information indicating

[r] Revised.

that the persons or firms involved had failed to file required returns. As a result of these investigations and the canvassing operations undertaken to discover nonfilers, a total of 890,882 delinquent returns was secured during 1958, approximately the same number as in 1957. The tax, interest, and penalties on these returns aggregated $125,227,000, an increase of 12.3 percent.

A comparison of the enforcement results for 1957 and 1958 follows.

Source	In thousands of dollars	
	1957	1958
Additional tax, interest, and penalties resulting from audit	1,451,674	1,449,564
Increase in income tax resulting from mathematical verification	r 99,983	109,674
Tax, interest, and penalties on delinquent returns [1]	111,557	125,227
Total additional tax, interest, and penalties	r 1,663,214	1,684,465
Claims disallowed	r 387,815	271,168

r Revised.

[1] Delinquent returns secured by Audit Division are excluded for both years, owing to nonavailability of data for periods prior to January 1, 1957. Amount excluded for 1958 is $21,308,000.

The dollar inventory of past-due tax accounts was reduced for the third straight year. However, as the result of a 9 percent increase in the number of accounts becoming overdue during the year, there was a small increase in the number of accounts on hand at the year-end. The inventory on June 30, 1958, totaled 1,505,000 cases involving $1,466,000,000 in unpaid taxes. This was 1.1 percent higher than a year earlier in number of cases, but 6.1 percent lower dollarwise. The accounts closed by collection, abatement, or other action during 1958 totaled 2,960,000 cases and $1,447,000,000, representing increases of 7.2 percent in number and 9.5 percent in amount as compared with 1957. The collections amounted to $1,012,000,000, which is 7.3 percent more than in 1957. The increases were accomplished primarily through improved procedures, with expanded use of office collection methods on easier cases in order to permit the revenue officer staff to concentrate on the more difficult ones. More authority in combating tax delinquencies was given the Service by Public Law 85-321, approved February 11, 1958, which provides that upon notification, taxpayers must make deposits in a special fund in trust of moneys from withheld income and social security taxes and excise taxes on facilities and services.

In fraud investigations, emphasis was continued on the identification and investigation of cases having maximum deterrent value. Steps also were taken to widen the coverage of such investigations both as to geographical areas and classes of taxpayers involved. Partly owing to these policies and partly to a 2 percent decrease in special agent man-years, the number of full-scale investigations decreased in 1958, totaling 4,184 cases as compared with 4,538 in 1957. However, the additional tax and penalties involved in these cases increased 25 percent over the previous year. The investigations completed in 1958

included 1,946 cases in which prosecutions were recommended, as compared with 2,271 in 1957. Indictments were returned against 1,359 defendants during 1958 compared with 1,666 defendants indicted in 1957. In the cases reaching the courtroom, 968 defendants pleaded guilty or *nolo contendere*, 128 were convicted after trial, 106 were acquitted, and 325 were dismissed. The following table presents the record of convictions, including pleas of guilty or *nolo contendere*, for the years 1953 through 1958, in cases involving all classes of internal revenue taxes except alcohol or tobacco taxes.

Fiscal year	Number of individuals convicted
1953	929
1954	1,291
1955	1,339
1956	1,572
1957	1,256
1958	1,096

International operations.—International operations of the Service are centralized in the International Operations Division with headquarters in Washington, D. C., and permanent field offices in France, Germany, Canada, the Philippines, and Puerto Rico. Through these offices and through brief visits made by revenue agents to more than 30 other countries, the Service supplies information and assistance to United States taxpayers abroad, conducts a program of enforcement activities, and obtains information needed in tax cases under consideration in its domestic offices. The collection of delinquent taxes due from overseas military personnel was facilitated through the use of payroll deduction agreements obtained by correspondence with the taxpayers and referred to the Defense Department as authority for salary deductions to cover the unpaid taxes.

Alcohol tax administration.—Efforts to combat illicit production and sale of alcoholic beverages through revised enforcement procedures brought tangible results during 1958. An indication of the success of the drive against major violators is found in the longer sentences recently imposed for violations of the Federal liquor laws. An intensified preventive program was carried out through the cooperation of thousands of dealers who voluntarily refused to sell the essential raw materials to suspicious persons or known violators. The support of the press in this preventive approach to the "moonshine" problem has been most gratifying and tends to belie the occasionally held belief that "moonshining" may be regarded with amused and sympathetic tolerance. Considerable success has also been achieved by court actions which sustain the forfeiture of vehicles being used to transport sugar, yeast, and other materials under circumstances clearly indicating that they were intended for the manufacture of illicit spirits. Seizures for violations of alcohol tax laws decreased but the number of arrests increased slightly as investigations were extended and raids more

carefully planned. The following table compares 1958 results with those for 1957 and earlier years.

Fiscal year	Number of stills seized	Wine gallons of mash seized	Number of arrests made [1]
1940	10,663	6,480,200	25,638
1945	8,344	2,945,000	11,104
1950	10,030	4,892,600	10,236
1955	12,509	7,375,300	10,545
1956	14,499	8,643,200	11,380
1957	11,820	6,756,600	11,513
1958	9,272	5,140,800	11,631

[1] Includes arrests for firearms violations and, beginning with 1955, tobacco tax violations. Arrests involving these two classes of violations during 1958 numbered 513 and 9, respectively.

Proposals of the Service for simplifying alcohol tax administration and bringing up to date the statutory requirements relating to production, warehousing, processing, removal, and use of all types of distilled spirits are embodied in H. R. 7125, which was under consideration by the Senate Finance Committee during the year, and was enacted shortly thereafter (September 2, 1958).

Refunds.—The total amount of internal revenue refunds, plus interest, for the fiscal year 1958 was $4,651,656,000 [1] as compared with $4,009,335,000 [r] in the preceding year, with individual income tax refunds accounting for over 80 percent of the amount for each year. Interest payments included in these totals amounted to $73,675,000 in 1958 as compared with $57,009,000 in 1957. The amounts refunded and the interest thereon, as required by law, are paid out of appropriations separate from that covering Internal Revenue Service administrative expenses.

Appeals and civil litigation.—Cases in which an agreement cannot be reached in the Audit Division are referred at the taxpayer's request to the Appellate Division for consideration of protests. The volume of protests referred to the Appellate Division has increased steadily in recent years as a result of increased audit activity. As of June 30, 1958, the inventory of protested income, profits, estate, and gift tax cases pending in the Appellate Division totaled 14,268 as compared with 12,576 cases on hand at the beginning of the year. Notwithstanding the larger workload, the policy of considering protested cases promptly has continued with the result that the inventory at the close of the year was in a substantially current condition.

The inventory of docketed Tax Court cases, in which the Service endeavors to reach agreements with taxpayers prior to trial, increased from 8,761 cases at the beginning of the year to 10,395 cases at the close of fiscal 1958. Litigation and settlement procedures in Tax Court cases were strengthened, effective May 1, 1958, by assigning the Regional Counsel full responsibility for settlement of a case on and after the opening day of the session of the Tax Court at which the case is calendared for trial. Prior to the opening date of the

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[1] Figures have not been reduced to reflect reimbursements from the Federal old-age and survivors insurance trust fund amounting to $75,465,000 in 1958 and $58,190,000 in 1957, and from the highway trust fund amounting to $89,913,000 in 1958 and $17,000 in 1957.

[r] Revised.

session, settlements remain the joint responsibility of the Regional Counsel and the Appellate Division.

In cases outside the jurisdiction of the Tax Court and in most cases within the Tax Court jurisdiction, taxpayers who have paid a disputed tax can, if they wish, sue for refund in the Court of Claims or in a United States district court. During 1958 receipts of such cases in courts other than the Tax Court exceeded disposals and backlogs rose slightly from 2,799 cases as of July 1, 1957, to 2,813 cases pending June 30, 1958.

Technical services.—Technical services include the interpretation of statutory provisions, the preparation and issuance of rulings and advisory statements to the public and revenue officials, the preparation of regulations and other tax guide materials, technical advice and assistance in the preparation and issuance of tax forms, continuing research of tax inequities, and the development of programs for clarification and simplification of tax rules. Technical assistance also is provided in programs for legislative revision and in conducting the negotiation of tax treaties.

The program for the issuance of new regulations under the Internal Revenue Code of 1954 was advanced during the year by the publication of a number of important regulations. Included in this group was the new estate tax regulation (T. D. 6296) which represented the first major tax regulation completed under the originally enacted provisions of the 1954 Code. Other important regulations in this group related to research and experimental expenditures (T. D. 6255), declarations of estimated income tax and failure by individual or corporation to pay estimated income tax (T. D. 6267), methods of accounting (T. D. 6282), and certain itemized deductions for individuals and corporations (T. D. 6291). Of the total of 152 separate Treasury Decisions (not including alcohol and tobacco tax provisions) scheduled for preparation and issuance under the 1954 Code, 92 have now been published in final form and an additional 11 in proposed form. A total of 32 regulations implementing the alcohol and tobacco tax provisions of the 1954 Code have now been issued, while two tobacco tax regulations remain to be issued.

Requests for tax rulings and technical advice totaled 45,170, comprised of 41,378 from taxpayers and 3,792 from field offices.

The total number of revenue rulings and revenue procedures published in the *Internal Revenue Bulletin* during the year was 687, compared with 737 in fiscal 1957.

Approximately 223 public-use forms, instructions, and publications, were reviewed and revised to conform with recent legislation or to incorporate other changes. The simplification of public-use forms and the reduction of paperwork continued to be primary objectives of the forms management program.

Personnel.—The employees on Internal Revenue Service rolls at the close of the year numbered 50,816, consisting of 2,909 employees in the national office and 47,907 in the regional and district offices. At the close of the preceding year the number of persons employed totaled 51,364, comprising 2,832 national office employees and 48,532 regional and district office employees.

The number of employees in the various branches of the Internal Revenue Service at the close of the fiscal years 1957 and 1958 is shown in the following table.

Location and type	Number on payroll at close of fiscal year	
	1957	1958
BY LOCATION		
National office [1]	2,832	2,909
Regional and district offices	48,532	47,907
BY TYPE		
Permanent personnel:		
Supervisory personnel	523	547
Enforcement personnel:		
Revenue officers [2]	5,782	5,476
Office auditors	2,137	2,095
Returns examiners	1,466	1,604
Revenue agents	10,822	10,510
Special agents	1,542	1,470
Alcohol tax inspectors	465	438
Alcohol tax investigators	954	912
Storekeeper-gaugers	833	771
Total enforcement personnel	24,001	23,276
Legal personnel	501	513
Other technical personnel	3,978	4,252
Clerical personnel, messengers, and laborers	21,794	21,246
Total permanent personnel	50,797	49,834
Temporary personnel	567	982
Grand total	51,364	50,816

[1] National office figures include International Operations Division personnel (headquarters and field offices) numbering 230 for 1957 and 271 for 1958.
[2] Formerly designated as collection officers.

Cost of administration.—The entire cost of Internal Revenue Service operations during the year, including all items of expense except amounts refunded to taxpayers, was $337,429,000, as compared with $305,538,000 for 1957. The Government's contribution to the civil service retirement fund, included in the obligations of each agency for 1958 and subsequent fiscal years, accounted for over half of the increase. Another major factor was the increase in salary rates, beginning January 12, 1958, under the provisions of the Federal Employees Salary Increase Act of 1958.

Management improvements

Significant improvements were reported in every functional area as personnel at all levels became increasingly aware of the benefits to be gained through a constant search for more economical ways to collect taxes and administer the internal revenue laws. Estimated annual savings totaled $2,861,000 of which $2,361,000 was applied to cushion the impact of expanding workloads in essential activities, and $500,000 was applied to reduce the appropriation request for 1959. The principal management actions and organizational changes are summarized below.

Executive selection program.—The development and maintenance of a "Blue Ribbon" career service continued to receive major attention. An executive selection program was initiated to assure that

employees in key positions throughout the Revenue Service are automatically considered for vacancies in regional commissioner, assistant regional commissioner, and district director positions. Placements in assistant district director positions are made on the basis of nationwide competition through the executive development program, instituted in July 1955 for the selection and training of Service personnel who are judged to have the greatest promise as future executives.

Organizational changes.—Treasury Department Order No. 150–46 dated May 19, 1958, established the office of Assistant Commissioner (Planning and Research). This office is responsible for the coordination of all proposed modifications of administrative policies and for developing new approaches whereby the Service's operations may be improved and the compliance burden on taxpayers reduced. It will furnish leadership and guidance for planning, research, and systems activities throughout the Service.

An Employee Relations Branch was established in the Personnel Division of the national office. The new branch provides personnel guidance and permits increased attention and emphasis to be given employee relations matters.

A realignment of district collection division office branches was initiated in the latter part of the year, following tests in the Pittsburgh and Phoenix offices. Through a balanced grouping of the office collection functions and a carefully developed supervisory structure, the realignment will encourage sound managerial planning and control and will permit the most effective use of employee skills. An important feature is the establishment of a Taxpayer Service Branch which concentrates in one central area all taxpayer inquiries pertaining to collection matters.

Control of processing operations.—A work planning and control system was installed in all district offices to provide uniformly effective control over the cashier, accounting, and returns processing operations of the collection activity. This area represents one of the major functions of the Service and is basic to the entire revenue system, providing the only point of contact with most taxpayers and the starting point for enforcement activities. The new system achieves its objectives through establishment and realistic evaluation of work plans, effective development and justification of budgets, proper allocation of manpower and other resources, and periodic review of work status.

Mechanization of payroll operations.—Substantial progress was made in a long range program to apply improved mechanical and electronic techniques to payroll, budget, and related operations. Following successful tests of a mechanized payroll operation for the Boston region in the Northeast Service Center, this installation was assigned to handle payrolls for the Atlanta, Cincinnati, New York and Philadelphia regions, and the national office. Preparations were made for the centralization of payroll operations for the four western regions in the Western Service Center. The centralized payroll records established under this program serve also to provide personnel data and other information used in developing financial plans.

Relocation and consolidation of office space.—Steps were taken to improve the field office quarters through relocation and consolidation.

The Columbia and Jacksonville district offices were moved into new buildings designed primarily for the Internal Revenue Service. The Camden office was relocated in a completely remodeled air-conditioned building. A new building is to be erected for the Baltimore office and completely remodeled buildings are scheduled for the Milwaukee, Cincinnati, and Los Angeles offices. In addition, approximately 68 locations were improved by providing housing that meets standards for effective operation.

Office of International Finance

The Office of International Finance assists the officers of the Department in the formulation and execution of policies and programs in international financial and monetary matters.

By direction of the Secretary, the responsibilities of the Office of International Finance include the Treasury's activities in relation to international financial and monetary problems, covering such matters as the convertibility of currencies, exchange rates and restrictions, and the extension of stabilization credits; gold and silver policy; the Bretton Woods Agreements Act, and the operations of the International Monetary Fund, the International Bank for Reconstruction and Development, and the International Finance Corporation; foreign lending and assistance; the North Atlantic Treaty Organization; the activities of the National Advisory Council on International Monetary and Financial Problems; the Anglo-American Financial Agreement; the United States Exchange Stabilization Fund; and the Foreign Assets Control.

The Office also acts for the Treasury on the financial aspects of international treaties, agreements, and organizations in which the United States participates, and it takes part in negotiations with foreign governments with regard to matters included within its responsibilities. It assists the Secretary on the international financial aspects of problems arising in connection with his responsibilities under the Tariff Act. The Office also represents the Treasury in the work of the subordinate organs of the National Advisory Council on International Monetary and Financial Problems, of which the Secretary of the Treasury is chairman.

The Office of International Finance advises Treasury officials and other departments and agencies of the Government concerning exchange rates and other financial problems encountered in operations involving foreign currencies. In particular, it advises the Department of State and the Department of Defense on financial matters related to their normal operations in foreign countries and on the special financial problems arising from defense preparation and military operations. In conjunction with its other activities, the Office studies the financial policies of foreign countries, exchange rates, balances of payments, the flow of capital, and other related problems.

The Division of Foreign Assets Control administers certain regulations and orders issued under Section 5 (b) of the Trading with the

Enemy Act. The Foreign Assets Control Regulations block all property in the United States in which any Communist Chinese or North Korean interest exists and prohibit all trade or other financial transactions with those areas or their nationals. The Control carries on licensing activities in connection with transactions otherwise prohibited, and takes action to enforce the regulations.

The Control also administers regulations which prohibit persons in the United States from purchasing, selling, or arranging the purchase or sale of strategic commodities outside the United States for ultimate shipment to the Soviet bloc. These latter regulations supplement the export control laws administered by the Department of Commerce. In addition, the Control has responsibilities with respect to blocked accounts of approximately $9 million received from the sale of a Czechoslovak-owned steel mill sold pursuant to an order issued by the Secretary on March 25, 1954. (See also exhibit 42.)

Bureau of the Mint [1]

The principal functions of the Bureau of the Mint include the manufacture of coin, both domestic and foreign; the distribution of domestic coin between the mints, the Federal Reserve Banks and branches, and the Treasurer of the United States in Washington, D. C.; the custody, processing, and movement of gold and silver bullion; the administration of the regulations issued under the Gold Reserve Act of 1934, as amended (31 U. S. C. 440–446), and Section 5b of the act of October 6, 1917, as amended (12 U. S. C. 95a), including the issuance and denial of licenses, the purchase of gold, and the sale of gold bullion for industrial use; the administration of silver regulations issued under the acts of July 6, 1939 (31 U. S. C. 316c), and July 31, 1946 (31 U. S. C. 316d); the manufacture of historic and special Government medals; and other technical services.

Six field institutions were in operation during the fiscal year 1958, the Philadelphia, Denver, and San Francisco Mints; the New York Assay Office; the Fort Knox Gold Bullion Depository; and the West Point Silver Bullion Depository which operates as an adjunct of the New York Assay Office. Since discontinuance of coinage operations in March 1955 and closing of the electrolytic refinery at the end of fiscal year 1957 the San Francisco Mint has operated as an assay office and bullion depository.

Coinage

The Philadelphia and Denver Mints manufactured a total of 2.0 billion domestic coins during the fiscal year 1958, an increase of 6 percent over the previous year's output. Production consisted of silver subsidiary and minor coins only, as the mint stock of silver

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[1] More detailed information concerning the Bureau of the Mint is contained in the separate annual report of the Director of the Mint.

dollars has been adequate since September 1935. A table follows showing the production of domestic coins in 1958.

Denomination	Composition	Number of coins produced [1]	Face value	Gross weight
		In millions		Short tons
1-cent pieces	Bronze (95% copper, 5% zinc and tin)	1,401.7	$14.0	4,805
5-cent pieces	Cupronickel (75% copper, 25% nickel)	227.2	11.4	1,252
Dimes	900 parts silver, 100 copper	232.8	23.3	641
Quarter dollars	do	124.5	31.1	858
Half dollars	do	27.7	13.8	383
Total		2,013.9	93.6	[2] 7,939

[1] Includes 788,204 sets of proof coins manufactured.
[2] Consists of 1,693 tons of silver; 5,693 tons of copper; 313 tons of nickel; and 240 tons of zinc and tin.

In addition to domestic coinage the Philadelphia Mint manufactured 77.5 million coins for three foreign governments during the year, as follows:

Government and denomination	Composition	Number of coins produced (in millions)
Dominican Republic:		
1 centavo	95% copper, 5% zinc and tin	5.0
Ethiopia:		
10 cents	95% copper, 5% zinc	40.0
5 cents	do	10.0
		50.0
Haiti:		
10 centimes	70% copper, 18% zinc, 12% nickel	7.5
5 centimes	do	15.0
		22.5
Total		77.5

During the fiscal year 1958 the mints delivered 1.8 billion domestic coins for circulation. The one-cent pieces and dimes were in greatest demand. Shipments of the six denominations are shown in the following table.

Denomination	Number of coins shipped [1]	Face value	Gross weight
	In millions		Short tons
1-cent pieces	1,326.1	$13.3	4,546
5-cent pieces	148.5	7.4	819
Dimes	234.9	23.5	647
Quarter dollars	95.2	23.8	656
Half dollars	24.1	12.0	331
Silver dollars	12.7	12.7	374
Total	1,841.5	92.7	7,373

[1] Includes 791,221 sets of proof coins sold by the Philadelphia Mint.

The total stock of domestic coins, comprising the amount held in the mints and other Treasury offices, in Federal Reserve Banks, commercial banks, and in the hands of the public, is compared at the beginning and close of the fiscal year in the following statement.

Stock of United States coins	Face value (in millions)		
	July 1, 1957	June 30, 1958	Increase, or decrease (—)
Minor coins	$484.6	$509.8	$25.2
Subsidiary silver coins	1,382.5	1,448.8	66.3
Silver dollars	488.4	488.2	[1] —.2
Total	2,355.5	2,446.8	91.3

[1] Decrease represents the amount of uncurrent (worn) silver dollars withdrawn from circulation and returned to the mints.

Gold

The three mints and the New York Assay Office received 7.7 million fine ounces of gold valued at $268.3 million during fiscal year 1958. Issues of gold totaled 36.3 million fine ounces valued at $1,269.8 million, of which 0.6 million fine ounces valued at $19.8 million were sold for domestic industrial, professional, and artistic use. The amount of gold in storage at Fort Knox remained unchanged at 356.7 million ounces valued at $12.5 billion. Total holdings in custody of the five mint institutions at the beginning and close of the year, and total receipts and issues, are shown in the following table.

Gold holdings and transactions (excluding intermint transfers)	Fine ounces	Value
	In millions	
Holdings on June 30, 1957	638.8	$22,357.7
Total receipts during fiscal year 1958	7.7	268.3
Total issues during fiscal year 1958	36.3	1,269.8
Holdings on June 30, 1958	610.2	21,356.1
Net decrease	28.6	1,001.5

Silver

Silver bullion transactions at the three mints, the New York Assay Office, and the West Point Depository, are summarized in the following statement.

Silver bullion holdings and transactions (excluding intermint transfers)	Fine ounces (in millions)
Holdings on June 30, 1957	[1] 1,741.8
Receipts during fiscal year 1958:	
Newly mined domestic silver, act of July 31, 1946 (31 U. S. C. 316d)	26.2
Lend-lease silver from foreign governments:	
India	104.3
Pakistan	15.0
Total lend-lease silver	119.3
Recoinage bullion from uncurrent United States silver coins	1.4
Other miscellaneous silver	.8
Total receipts	147.6
Issues during fiscal year 1958:	
Manufactured into United States subsidiary silver coins	49.4
Sold under act of July 31, 1946 (31 U. S. C. 316d)	(*)
Other miscellaneous issues	1
Total issues	49.5
Holdings on June 30, 1958	[2] 1,839.9
Net increase in silver bullion	98.1

*Less than 500,000 ounces.
[1] Includes 1,643.9 million ounces held as security for silver certificates.
[2] Includes 1,658.7 million ounces held as security for silver certificates.

Revenue and monetary assets

Revenue deposited by the Bureau of the Mint into the general fund of the Treasury during the fiscal year 1958 totaled $60.5 million, an increase of $10 million over the amount deposited the previous year. The principal item consisted of seigniorage which totaled $59.5 million. Seigniorage on subsidiary silver coinage amounted to $32.3 million; on minor coinage $21.5 million; and on 14.8 million ounces of silver bullion revalued as security for silver certificates from cost to monetary value, $5.7 million. Other miscellaneous deposits amounted to $1.1 million.

Monetary assets of gold and silver bullion, silver and minor coins, and other values in the mint institutions totaled $24.7 billion at the beginning of the fiscal year and $23.8 billion at the close of the year.

United States gold and silver production and consumption

The estimates of United States gold and silver production and issues of gold and silver for domestic industrial, professional, and artistic use, made annually by the Office of the Director of the Mint, are on a calendar year basis.

In the calendar year 1957 total domestic gold production amounted to 1,800,000 fine ounces, and silver production, 38,720,200 fine ounces. Gold and silver issued for domestic industrial, professional, and artistic use amounted to 1,450,000 fine ounces and 95,400,000 fine ounces, respectively.

Management improvement

The management improvement program of the Bureau of the Mint, continuing during fiscal year 1958, resulted in total monetary savings of $172,650 on an annual recurring basis, and a savings in manpower requirements of 19 employees.

The major monetary savings in 1958, amounting to $151,000, were realized from curtailment of operations at the San Francisco Mint. Refinery operations were discontinued at the close of fiscal year 1957 and the mint has since been operated as an assay office and gold and silver depository. Equipment and supplies related to both coinage and refinery activities were transferred to other mint institutions or sold.

In addition, various other actions of significance contributed to the general efficiency and economy of the mint. For example, the modernization program of the Philadelphia Mint was continued with the installation of modernized melting and rolling equipment. Coinage presses transferred to the Denver Mint from San Francisco increased the number of presses there from 22 to 29. Denver's coinage production thereby increased 36.9 percent with an increase of only 25 percent in personnel. Other savings at Denver, amounting to $11,650, were obtained by remodeled coin storage facilities; improved handling of coinage ingots and cut blanks; improved transportation of silver and copper from storage to make-up; and the installation of X-ray automatic strip gauge control.

As a source of copper for coinage, arrangements were made with the Navy Department to purchase about 1,800,000 pounds of cathode copper which were surplus to Navy's needs, at about 5 cents per pound below the market price. Its use in the manufacture of minor coins will result in an increase of approximately $90,000 in seigniorage.

Continued attention was given to the programs of records management, forms and reports control, safety, control of communication costs, and incentive awards. Cash awards amounting to $245 were granted to employees for suggestions resulting in savings of $2,463 per year and intangible benefits.

Bureau of Narcotics [1]

The Bureau of Narcotics administers a program designed to deal with the control of international, national, and local sources of the illicit supply of drugs.

Within the United States the Bureau is charged with the investigation, detection, and prevention of violations of the Federal narcotic and marihuana laws and of the Opium Poppy Control Act of 1942, and related statutes. The scope of the Bureau's operations continues to enlarge as additional drugs are made subject to these laws. Opium and coca leaves and their derivatives have been under national control since 1915; marihuana has been under control since 1937; isonipecaine, a synthetic known more generally as meperidine and internationally as pethidine, was brought under control in 1944; and under the act of March 8, 1946 (26 U. S. C. 4731 (g)), a total of 26

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[1] Further information concerning narcotic drugs is available in the separate report of the Bureau of Narcotics entitled *Traffic in Opium and Other Dangerous Drugs for the Year Ended December 31, 1957.*

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other synthetic narcotics have been brought under control through findings by the Secretary of the Treasury, proclaimed by the President. that the drugs possess addiction liability similar to morphine.

Internationally, opium, coca leaves, marihuana, and their more important derivatives have been under control by the terms of the Opium Conventions of 1912, 1925, and 1931. In addition, under Article 11 of the 1931 Convention and the international Protocol of November 19, 1948, two secondary derivatives of opium and 37 synthetic drugs have been found to have addicting qualities similar to morphine or cocaine and have been brought under international control by a procedure similar to that provided in our national legislation. The agreement to limit the production of opium to world medical and scientific needs signed at the United Nations on June 23, 1953, and approved by the United States Senate August 20, 1954, was followed by Senate Resolution 290 of June 14, 1956, urging other governments also to ratify. This Protocol requires the ratifications of 25 states including any three of seven named producing countries and any three of nine named manufacturing countries. As of June 30, 1958, 32 ratifications had been deposited including five from manufacturing countries, but only one from a producing country. When two additional producing states have deposited their ratification the Protocol will become effective and should then accomplish a much further reduction in the amount of opium available to the illicit traffic.

In the United States important and effective aid in discouraging the illicit traffic in narcotics and marihuana continues to be afforded by the Narcotics Control Act of 1956 (21 U. S. C. 174).

The effects of these laws continue to be reflected in the sentences imposed. In Federal courts the average sentence per conviction for unregistered narcotic violators was 6 years 1 month in 1958 as compared with 5 years 6 months in 1957; and for marihuana violators it was 4 years 11 months as compared with 4 years 8 months in 1957. The gradual stiffening of penalties at both national and State levels is slowly but steadily producing a deterrent to illicit traffic in the areas affected by the heavier sentences.

Excellent cooperation continues between Federal, State, and municipal narcotic law enforcement agencies in the exchange of narcotic law enforcement information. The names of 44,146 addicts were recorded in our central index as of December 31, 1957. The narcotics training school, for State and municipal officers, is staffed by 20 experts in narcotic law enforcement. It has now graduated 376 State and municipal narcotic law enforcement officers, representing 159

separate law enforcement agencies from 34 States and Puerto Rico. Officers from Canada, Afghanistan, Indonesia, Iran, Jordan, Lebanon, Mexico, Japan, and Turkey also have attended the school.

The Bureau's inservice training program for its own officers was augmented during the year, and 33 of its agents completed courses in the Treasury Department law enforcement school; the Bureau's fiscal procedures were further streamlined in connection with a site audit by a General Accounting Office team. Cash awards for management improvement suggestions were paid to 21 employees.

The Bureau directs its principal activities toward the suppression of the illicit traffic in narcotic drugs and marihuana and the control of the legitimate manufacture and distribution of narcotics through the customary channels of trade. It issues permits for import of the crude narcotic drugs and for export and intransit movements of narcotic drugs and preparations passing through the United States from one foreign country to another. It supervises the manufacture and distribution of narcotic substances within the country and has authority to issue licenses for the production of opium poppies to meet the medical needs of the country if and when such production should become in the public interest. Cooperation is given to States in local narcotic legislation and enforcement and to the Department of State in the discharge of the international obligations of the United States concerning the abuse of narcotic drugs and marihuana.

During the fiscal year 1958 the total quantity of narcotics seized amounted to 2,902 ounces as compared with 2,089 ounces in 1957. Seizures of marihuana during 1958 amounted to 660 pounds bulk, and 1,620 cigarettes, as compared with 1,049 pounds bulk and 3,051 cigarettes in 1957.

Thefts of narcotics from persons authorized to handle the drugs increased slightly in number during 1958. The quantity stolen, however, was somewhat less, 1,365 ounces as compared with 1,514 ounces in 1957.

During the fiscal year there were approximately 302,000 persons registered with directors of internal revenue under the Federal narcotic and marihuana laws to engage in legitimate narcotic and marihuana activities.

The table following shows for the fiscal year the number of violations of the narcotic and marihuana laws by persons registered to engage in legitimate narcotic and marihuana activities and by persons who have not qualified by registration to engage in such activities, as reported by Federal narcotic enforcement officers.

Number of violations of the narcotic and marihuana laws reported during the fiscal year 1958 with their dispositions and penalties

	Narcotic laws								Marihuana laws			
	Registered persons				Nonregistered persons				Nonregistered persons			
	Federal Court		State Court		Federal Court		State Court		Federal Court		State Court	
Pending July 1, 1957	39				752				141			
Reported during 1958.												
Federal [1]	16				1, 508				200			
Joint [1]	----				----				----			
Total to be disposed of	55				2, 260				341			
Convicted:												
Federal	8		2		910		197		148		34	
Joint	----		----		1		1		----		----	
Acquitted:												
Federal	1		----		37		15		9		1	
Joint	----		----		----		1		----		----	
Dropped:												
Federal	20		----		306		41		35		8	
Joint	2		----		5		5		1		1	
Total disposed of	33				1, 549				237			
Pending June 30, 1958	22				711				104			
Sentences imposed:	*Yrs.*	*Mos.*	*Yrs.*	*Mos.*	*Yrs.*	*Mos.*	*Yrs.*	*Mos.*	*Yrs.*	*Mos.*	*Yrs.*	*Mos.*
Federal	18	----	2	6	5, 769	6	766	7	731	6	97	2
Joint	----	----	----	----	5	----	5	----	----	----	----	----
Total	18	----	2	6	5, 774	6	771	7	731	6	97	2
Fines imposed:												
Federal	$16, 520		----		$127, 124		$9, 057		$3, 068		$6, 200	
Joint	----		----		100		----		----		----	
Total	16, 520		----		127, 224		9, 057		3, 068		6, 200	
Average sentence per conviction:	*Yrs.*	*Mos.*	*Yrs.*	*Mos.*	*Yrs.*	*Mos.*	*Yrs.*	*Mos.*	*Yrs.*	*Mos.*	*Yrs.*	*Mos.*
1958	2	3	1	3	6	1	3	10	4	11	2	10
1957	2	4	----	10	5	6	3	9	4	8	3	4
Average fine per conviction:												
1958	$2, 065		----		$135		$16		$21		$182	
1957	365		$340		199		55		317		16	

[1] Federal cases are made by Federal officers working independently, while joint cases are made by Federal and State officers working in cooperation.

In foreign countries, investigation, surveillance, and negotiation are undertaken to restrict the amount of narcotic drugs entering this country. In fiscal 1958 through cooperation with the Canadian, French, Swiss, Italian, Greek, Turkish, Syrian, Lebanese, Ecuadoran, and Cuban Governments several large seizures of crude, semiprocessed, and finished narcotics destined for the United States were effected and two large clandestine laboratories closed. The Bureau continues on guard against the large supplies of opium and heroin which are available in Communist China.

The importation, manufacture, and distribution of opium and its derivatives are subjected to a system of quotas and allocations designed to secure their proper distribution for medical needs. Additional quantities of opium were imported during the year. Coca leaf imports were sufficient both for medicinal purposes and for the manufacture of nonnarcotic flavoring extracts.

The quantity of narcotic drugs exported in 1958 was slightly less than in 1957. The export total is not significant in comparison with the quantity used domestically. The manufacture of opium derivatives continued high, principally because of the high medical consumption of codeine and papaverine.

United States Coast Guard

The basic duties of the United States Coast Guard are prescribed in Title 14 of the United States Code. In general they include: Enforcement or assistance in enforcing Federal laws on the high seas and waters over which the United States has jurisdiction, in particular, laws governing navigation, shipping, and other maritime operations, and protection of life and property within this jurisdiction. The Service is also responsible for promoting the safety and efficiency of merchant vessels; the development, establishment, maintenance, and operation of aids to maritime navigation to meet the needs of commerce and the armed forces; maintenance of a state of readiness to function as a specialized service in the Navy in time of war; and maintenance and training of an adequate reserve force.

Prevention of loss of life and property due to illegal or unsafe practices is a major aim of the Coast Guard. The maintenance of maritime safety and order includes not only strict law enforcement, but also an educational program to prevent marine casualties by gaining the cooperation and self-regulation of ship operators and boatmen.

Search and rescue operations

A rise in the Nation's waterborne and airborne commerce, together with the phenomenal growth of pleasure boating, makes ever-increasing demands on the Coast Guard's search and rescue facilities. Lifeboat stations, air stations, and floating units along both coasts, the inland waterways, Alaska, Hawaii, Bermuda, Puerto Rico, and Newfoundland are integrated into an effective search and rescue network by radio stations, communication centers, and rescue coordination centers. All Coast Guard air and surface craft are available for search and rescue duties primarily, or in conjunction with regularly assigned duties.

The Coast Guard continued to improve its communication network as part of its responsibility under the President's National Search and Rescue Plan for coordinating the facilities of all agencies capable of assisting in maritime cases in the Atlantic and Pacific Oceans, the Caribbean, and the Gulf of Mexico. Agreements were completed with all agencies concerned; lectures were given on procedures; several seminars were held; and full-scale search and rescue exercises for airlines' personnel and other agencies were held quarterly in Honolulu, and begun at Miami on a semiannual basis.

On July 1, 1958, the merchant vessel position reporting program was inaugurated in the Atlantic. Under this program United States and foreign merchant vessels are encouraged to send their position course and speed to Coast Guard shore-based radio stations and ocean station vessels for relay to rescue coordination centers. From a tabulation of reports in the New York center, the names, radio call signs, and location of merchant vessels in the best position to assist can be obtained in minutes. This will make unnecessary the diversion of all merchant ships in a large area to the scene of distress.

Typical examples of assistance by the Coast Guard in 1958 are as follows:

Pacific search.—On November 8, 1957, an alert was issued on the Pan American stratocruiser, *Romance of the Skies*, en route from San Francisco to Honolulu with 36 passengers and eight crew members on board. The last word from the plane was received by the U. S. C. G. C. *Minnetonka* which was occupying Ocean Station *November*. Thereafter ensued the most extensive search that had ever been undertaken in the Pacific, lasting eight days, crossing and crisscrossing a 150-mile wide path 1,000 miles long between Ocean Station *November* and Honolulu. It is estimated that 76 land-based planes flew 320,000 miles, 45 carrier-based aircraft and helicopters, 30,000 miles, and 38 assorted surface vessels cruised 30,000 miles.

Eight Coast Guard vessels and three aircraft assisted in the search. By the sixth day 19 bodies had been recovered, but there were no survivors. All operations were coordinated in Coast Guard and Navy rescue centers at Honolulu under the overall direction of the Central Pacific Search and Rescue Coordinator, Commander, 14th Coast Guard District.

Offshore landing.—On July 5, 1957, a P5M Martin seaplane from the Coast Guard Air Station *San Francisco* made a successful offshore landing at the extreme operating range of 950 miles southwest of San Francisco to remove a seriously ill seaman, who had been transferred from the M/V *Kirribilli* to the U. S. S. *George*. The patient was evacuated without incident to the U. S. Public Health Service Hospital *San Francisco* for further treatment.

Cutter assistance.—On September 21, 1957, the German training barque S. S. *Pamir* with 90 persons on board, including 54 German naval cadets, foundered and sank 500 miles west of the Azores. The U. S. C. G. C. *Absecon*, manning Ocean Station *Delta*, intercepted the SOS message and proceeded to the scene. Three days later six survivors were rescued by the *Absecon* and assisting vessels. The remaining 84 were lost. The search continued for seven days with the *Absecon* directing on-scene operations of 60 merchant vessels from 13 nations and American and Portuguese aircraft. Reports from survivors indicate the *Pamir* was caught in the northern perimeter of hurricane "Carrie" and foundered when caught in extremely rough seas.

On July 27, 1957, a fire of unknown origin was discovered by the *Boston* Captain of the Port patrol vessel at the Mystic Coal Yard. The U. S. C. G. C. *Cactus*, 150 coastguardsmen, and portable fire-fighting equipment were dispatched from the Coast Guard Base, *Boston* to assist. The *Cactus* moved a 450-foot Norwegian freighter from the burning dock while the fire was brought under control by

the shore party with the assistance of local agencies. Eight coastguardsmen were hospitalized for injuries received while fighting the fire.

Aircraft assistance.—On February 8, 1958, a Navy plane (P5M) en route from San Juan to Norfolk lost one engine and changed course to the island of San Salvador, B. W. I., to attempt a night ditching. Coast Guard Air Station, *Miami* sent up a UF amphibian plane, later reinforced by a second amphibian. The pilot of the first amphibian contacted the disabled Navy plane, talked the pilot out of attempting to ditch without benefit of illumination, and alerted the commanding officer of the *San Salvador* Coast Guard Loran Station for assistance after ditching. Utilizing an 18-foot boat and a borrowed truck, the commanding officer was on the scene 1½ miles offshore when the Navy plane landed with two minutes of fuel remaining. One of the Coast Guard amphibians provided additional illumination while the Navy plane was guided through a dangerous reef to a mooring, using her operative port engine. There were no casualties.

A statistical summary of search and rescue assistance during the fiscal year 1958 follows.

Rescue operations	By aviation units	By vessels [1]	By other equipment [2]	Total
Vessels assisted:				
Refloated (number)	83	195	1, 524	1, 802
Towed (number)	281	2, 166	9, 472	11, 919
Otherwise aided (number)	558	504	333	1, 395
Property involved (value including cargo)				$530, 440, 800
Miles towed				110, 073
Aircraft assisted:				
Escorted (number)	340	2	12	354
Otherwise aided (number)	112	40	184	336
Property involved (value including cargo)				$735, 701, 200
Miles escorted				52, 051
Persons assisted	547	426	1, 496	2, 469
Miscellaneous assisted (floods, forest fires, etc.)	114	217	1, 919	2, 250
Attempts to assist (no physical assistance rendered)	1, 997	1, 702	5, 234	8, 933
Persons involved (number):				
Lives saved or rescued from peril				1, 984
Medical assistance furnished				2, 118
Other assistance				71, 791
Menaces to navigation removed				1, 947
Miscellaneous property involved (value)				$171, 975, 100

[1] Vessels 56-ft. and over in length.
[2] Small boats, vehicular and other equipment.

Rescue and survival training programs for overseas aircraft

This program is conducted by the Coast Guard for the benefit of civil and military air carrier organizations. Flight crews and other personnel directly concerned with overwater operations, including those in such fields as communications and air traffic control, are given indoctrination in every subject which might contribute to safety and ultimate survival. Emphasis is placed upon coordination between distressed aircraft and search and rescue agencies, procedures for making emergency landings at sea, use of survival equipment, and rescue techniques.

Strong interest in this program is evidenced by the continued and vigorous participation by numerous organizations. In fiscal 1958, participating organizations numbered 273 with 6,428 persons attending, compared with 120 organizations and 5,088 persons during 1957.

Marine inspection and allied safety measures

Promotion by the Coast Guard of safety of life and property on vessels subject to inspection and navigation laws includes promulgation and related enforcement of regulations. Encompassed are inspection of vessels and their equipment, construction and repair of vessels, investigation of marine casualties, manning and citizenship requirements, mustering and drilling of crews, and protection of merchant seamen. Also included are the licensing of officers and pilots, certificating of seamen, load line requirements, pilot rules, transportation of dangerous cargoes on vessels, outfitting and operation of motorboats, licensing of motorboat operators, and patrolling regattas and marine parades.

As anticipated, the full effect of the law permitting biennial inspection of cargo vessels (46 U. S. C. 391 (a)–(e)) has resulted in a marked reduction in cargo vessel inspections for certification, and a corresponding increase in reinspections. The act of May 10, 1956 (46 U. S. C. 390 a–g), effective June 1, 1958, requires the inspection and certification of all small passenger vessels carrying more than six passengers. A portion of these small passenger vessels was inspected on a voluntary basis from January 1 to June 1, 1958. The voluntary inspections, plus the inspections of small passenger vessels for the month of June 1958, resulted in the issuance of 1,722 certificates for the six months ended June 30, 1958.

The American public continues its interest in boating on the navigable waters of the United States as evidenced by the 10 percent increase over the previous fiscal year in the number of vessels issued Certificates of Award of Number under the act of June 7, 1918, as amended (46 U. S. C. 288). This represents a significant acceleration of the trend in the past few years.

There were 3,970 marine casualties reported, of which 2,032 were the subject of detailed investigations. Five of these casualties were considered major, and were investigated by marine boards of investigation, which determined that 385 persons lost their lives from marine casualties, 244 from marine hazards, and 277 from miscellaneous causes such as natural deaths and suicides. There were no passengers' lives lost during the year from casualties on inspected passenger vessels or their equipment.

The most serious casualty was the collision between the United States freight vessel S. S. *Mormacsurf* and the Argentine passenger vessel S. S. *Ciudad de Buenos Aires* in the Rio de La Plata. There were no injuries or lives lost aboard the *Mormacsurf*, but the *Ciudad de Buenos Aires* sank with a reported loss of 75 to 80 persons. Although no witnesses from the Argentine vessel were available for interrogation by the Marine Board of Investigation, it was concluded that the *Mormacsurf* was not at fault.

New construction and major conversions kept shipbuilding activity at a high level during the year. The *Santa Rosa*, one of four large passenger vessels under construction, was delivered to the owners, and the other three were expected to follow soon. Two large passenger vessels, the *Matsonia* and the *Atlantic*, were placed in service after essentially complete rebuilding. The keel was laid for the N. S. *Savannah*, the world's first nuclear-powered merchant vessel.

In September 1957, the State Department received a note from the British Embassy proposing that a conference be held in the spring of 1960 to draft revisions of the 1948 International Convention on Safety of Life at Sea and the 1930 International Load Line Convention. The State Department requested the Commandant of the Coast Guard to assume overall responsibility for United States preparations for this conference. Accordingly various committees were established to develop American proposals. As a result of the *Stockholm-Andrea Doria* collision, a committee had already made studies aimed at revising standards for watertight subdivision, damage stability, and ballasting. This committee was requested to serve as a construction committee in developing American proposals, and additional committees were appointed to report on lifesaving appliances, safety of navigation, radio, nuclear power, and load lines.

Stemming from casualties caused by shifting ore cargoes, a panel of industry representatives was appointed to study the factors involved, and to make recommendations to the Commandant regarding the safe stowage of such cargoes on general cargo vessels. This panel proposed a "Code of Good Practice" which has been circulated to the industry for comment.

In March 1958 the requirements were fulfilled to effect the International Convention establishing the Intergovernmental Maritime Consultative Organization (IMCO), which will function as a specialized agency of the United Nations. The Coast Guard's role in this organization will be to encourage adoption of the highest practicable standards for safety and efficiency of navigation.

A provision of the 1948 International Convention on Safety of Life at Sea requires that contracting governments cooperate in the interchange of pertinent information regarding major marine casualties to facilitate the development of any changes which might be necessary in the safety requirements of the Convention. To comply more effectively with this requirement, a new committee has been established with representation from the Coast Guard, the Maritime Administration, and the State Department. This committee has the responsibility of reviewing all reports of major casualties investigated by the Coast Guard, and of disseminating to other signatory countries information having a bearing on international safety requirements.

Effective March 1, 1958, a Merchant Marine Technical Section was established in the Coast Guard District Office in New Orleans to expedite and improve the handling of plan approvals and other technical matters concerning merchant ship construction, conversion, and alteration for the Gulf and Western Rivers areas.

A digest of certain phases of marine inspection follows.

	Number of vessels	Gross tonnage
Vessel inspections completed	4, 514	6, 049, 741
Dry dock examinations	5, 931	15, 866, 139
Reinspections	5, 272	14, 563, 094
Miscellaneous inspections	22, 460	
Undocumented vessels numbered under provisions of the act of June 7, 1918, as amended (46 U. S. C. 288)	461, 117	
Violations of navigation and vessel inspection laws	12, 911	
Factory inspections	1, 004, 796	
Merchant vessel plans reviewed	29, 000	

The Merchant Marine Council held eight regular meetings and one public hearing, supplemented by numerous Coast Guard District Commanders' informal hearings and discussions with affected parties, to consider proposed regulations implementing new legislation or amending present requirements. The regulations considered included the following: Rules and regulations for small passenger vessels carrying more than six passengers, act of May 10, 1956 (46 U. S. C. 390a–390g); private aids to navigation on the outer Continental Shelf and waters under the jurisdiction of the United States; lights for barges towed on the Gulf intracoastal waterways or western rivers; requirements for radar observers; alternate stowage requirements for carriage of bulk grain cargoes; miscellaneous amendments to vessel inspection regulations; specifications for kapok and fibrous glass life preservers and buoyant vests on nonpassenger-carrying motorboats; dangerous cargo regulations and transportation of military explosives on board vessels (the dangerous cargo regulations were made available as a separate volume of the Code of Federal Regulations); proposed "Code of Good Practice" for the stowage of bulk cargoes such as ore and ore concentrates when carried in general cargo vessels; certificates issued by the International Cargo Gear Bureau, Inc., for cargo handling gear; disclosure of information from marine safety records; and fees and charges for copying, certifying, or searching records and for duplicating documents and certificates.

The Coast Guard participated in meetings and conferences promoting merchant marine safety, including the marine section of the National Safety Council's Exposition and Congress in Chicago, Ill., the Merchant Marine Conference sponsored by the U. S. Propeller Club in Houston, Tex., and the Western Rivers Panel of the Merchant Marine Council in St. Louis, Mo.

The Secretary of the Treasury sponsored the first National Small Boat Safety Conference, held in Washington, D. C., December 11 and 12, 1957. The Conference was attended by representatives from 36 industry and boating organizations, boating publications, and Government agencies, and resulted in 19 recommendations for the promotion of small boat safety.

The Coast Guard cooperated with the Council of State Governments in drafting a model State law to supplement H. R. 11078, a bill to promote boating safety, to enable coordination, cooperation, and uniformity of boating laws.

Recognizing the tremendous increase in recreational boating, the Coast Guard published 200,000 copies of a pamphlet entitled *Motorboat Safety for 1957–1958*. The publication entitled *Proceedings of the Merchant Marine Council*, which contains timely information and articles of interest to mariners, was distributed monthly to approximately 13,700 persons interested in marine safety activities administered by the Coast Guard.

Merchant marine personnel.—Merchant marine personnel were issued 86,214 documents during the fiscal year, and shipping commissioners supervised the execution of 9,507 sets of shipping articles in connection with the shipment and discharge of seamen.

Merchant marine investigating sections in major United States ports and merchant marine details in certain foreign ports continued to operate in the administration of discipline in the merchant marine,

as required by the act approved July 15, 1954 (46 U. S. C. 239 a and b). During the year a total of 14,762 investigations of cases involving negligence, incompetence, and misconduct were conducted. Charges were preferred and hearings held on 1,498 of these cases by civilian examiners.

Security checks were made of 21,723 persons desiring employment on merchant vessels and 18,268 original merchant mariners' documents evidencing security clearance were issued.

The Coast Guard was requested by the Customs Service to cooperate in publicizing the requirements of the Narcotic Control Act of 1956 (46 U. S. C. 1407), because of inability to prosecute persons who fail to register as narcotic offenders, pleading ignorance of the law. Steps were taken to comply with this request.

Changes in the licensing regulations for merchant marine personnel made during the year included the following: Requirements were established for qualifications of radar observer, for license as master of small passenger-carrying vessels, and for license as operator of passenger-carrying vessels (Federal Register, October 5, 1957, Part II (referred to as Subchapter T)). Requirements were revised for renewal of licenses, for license as master of sail vessels to provide for sail vessels subject to the act of May 10, 1956, for license as motorboat operator, for licenses issued under the act of May 10, 1956, Subchapter T, and for members of the U. S. Merchant Marine Cadet Corps.

Law enforcement

The port security operations (conducted under authority of Executive Order 10173, as amended by Executive Orders 10277 and 10352, implementing provisions in the Espionage Act of June 15, 1917, as amended (50 U. S. C. 191)), continued to consist of: Control of entry of merchant vessels into United States ports; supervision of loading of Class A explosives and administration of the regulations relative to dangerous and hazardous cargoes; screening of merchant seamen employed on certain categories of United States vessels and waterfront workers for admittance to waterfront facilities under certain specified conditions; and protection of selected vessels and waterfront facilities in designated port areas from the waterside, and, by spot checks, from the shoreside.

After appropriate screening of warehousemen, pilots, and other waterfront workers, 13,392 port security cards were issued. Two hearings were granted upon appeal by individuals who had been found to be poor security risks.

The following statistics reflect the volume of enforcement work of the Coast Guard during the year.

Vessels boarded	181, 383
Waterfront facilities inspected	13, 224
Violations of Motorboat Act reported	12, 514
Violations of port security regulations reported	1, 077
Violations of the Oil Pollution Act reported	245
Violations of other laws reported	124
Explosives loading permits issued	1, 009
Explosives loadings supervised	2, 335
Explosives covered by above permits (tons)	81, 310
Other hazardous cargoes inspected	14, 483
Anchorage violations	12

The Coast Guard also assisted the Federal agencies having primary responsibility for enforcing the Oil Pollution Act (33 U. S. C. 431–437), anchorage regulations, laws relating to internal revenue, customs, immigration, quarantine, and the conservation and protection of wildlife and the fisheries.

Cooperation with other Federal agencies

The Coast Guard performed services for other Federal agencies as follows:

Alcohol and Tobacco Tax Division, Treasury (aircraft days)	74
Coast and Geodetic Survey: (aerial surveys days)	52
Fish and Wildlife (censuses taken)	51
Weather Bureau:	
(a) Reports furnished	121, 219
(b) Warnings disseminated	18, 318

Aids to navigation

On June 30, 1958, there were 39,992 aids to navigation maintained in the navigable waters of the United States, its Territories and possessions, the Trust Territory of the Pacific Islands, and at overseas bases, consisting of loran stations, light stations, lightships, lighted and unlighted buoys, and minor lights and daybeacons. During the year 8,190 new aids to navigation were established, and 6,730 aids were discontinued. The increase of 1,460 was required to mark newly completed river and harbor improvements and areas having increased maritime commerce as well as to improve the existing system.

The world-wide loran system now has three major components, Loran-A, Loran-B, and Loran-C. On June 30, 1958, the system consisted of 64 stations, of which 54 were operated by the Coast Guard. Sixty-one of the total are Loran-A stations while three are Loran-C stations. Two replacement Loran-A and three Loran-B stations being constructed will be completed in fiscal 1959. During 1958 three Loran-C stations and two Loran-A stations were completed.

The Coast Guard, in cooperation with the St. Lawrence Seaway Development Corporation and the Corps of Engineers, U. S. Army, completed the plans and design for the system of aids to navigation to mark the main channel of the St. Lawrence Seaway between St. Regis, New York, and Lake Ontario, scheduled to be opened on July 5, 1958. This entire system includes 83 minor lights, 3 lighted ranges, 33 lighted buoys, and 33 unlighted buoys. In addition, ten lighted buoys and one minor light are being maintained temporarily until final dredging has been completed.

A summary of aids to navigation maintained at the close of each of the last two fiscal years follows.

Type	Total number June 30	
	1957	1958
Loran transmitters	49	[1] 54
Radiobeacons	192	193
Radarbeacons	7	
Fog signals (except sound buoys)	582	579
Lights (including lightships)	10, 360	10, 344
Daybeacons	5, 604	5, 641
Buoys, lighted (including sound)	3, 286	3, 394
Buoys, unlighted sound	373	367
Buoys, unlighted metal	13, 434	13, 353
Buoys, Mississippi River type	3, 818	4, 937
Buoys, spar	827	1, 130
Total	38, 532	39, 992

[1] Includes three experimental Loran-C stations.

Northwest Passage

During the summer of 1957, the U. S. Coast Guard Cutters *Storis*, *Spar*, and *Bramble* were assigned to the Arctic area for surveys in the Canadian Archipelago. While on this assignment, the three ships were given the mission of surveying a practicable west to east deep water passage through the Archipelago. Successfully completing this mission, they were the first American ships to travel from the Pacific Ocean to the Atlantic Ocean across the roof of the North American Continent. One of the ships, the *Spar*, set an additional record as it became the first American vessel to completely circumnavigate the North American Continent in one summer. The *Spar* departed Bristol, R. I., in May 1957, traveled through the Panama Canal and up the west coast, and returned to Bristol via the Arctic.

Ocean stations

Throughout fiscal 1958 the Coast Guard maintained four ocean stations in the North Atlantic Ocean and two in the North Pacific. Ocean station vessels located at strategic points provided meteorological services for air and marine commerce; communications for transoceanic traffic; air navigation facilities in the ocean areas regularly traversed by aircraft of the United States and other cooperating governments; and search and rescue facilities. During the year Coast Guard vessels transmitted 39,208 weather reports, rendered assistance in 73 cases, and cruised approximately 470,758 miles in this program.

International Ice Patrol

The International Ice Observation and Ice Patrol Service in the North Atlantic Ocean completed its calendar 1957 season by conducting a postseason oceanographic cruise during August 1957 and by conducting aerial ice reconnaissance until September 1957. Aerial ice reconnaissance began during January 1958 for the 1958 ice season. Oceanographic work of the U. S. C. G. C. *Evergreen* commenced in April 1958. After a very light ice year the operations for the calendar 1958 ice season terminated on June 15.

Bering Sea Patrol

The Bering Sea Patrol was carried out by the U. S. C. G. C. *Wachusett* during July, August, and September 1957. This patrol performs certain law enforcement duties and assists other Federal agencies in law enforcement; renders aid to distressed persons, vessels, and aircraft; provides logistic services to outlying Coast Guard units; performs aids to navigation duties and marine inspection; and collects hydrographic, oceanographic, and meteorological data. During this patrol, the *Wachusett* cruised 12,569 miles, carried 39 passengers on missions in the public interest, and supplied medical treatment to 816 persons and dental treatment to 976 persons in remote areas contiguous to the Bering Sea and Arctic Ocean.

Facilities, equipment, construction, and development

Floating units.—Large ships in active commission at the end of the year consisted of 183 cutters and buoy tenders of various types, 80 patrol boats, 33 lightships, 39 harbor tugs, and 11 buoy boats. During the year they cruised 2,950,118 miles as compared with 2,795,729 miles the previous year. Included in the 183 cutters are two special units, the U. S. C. G. C. *Courier* and the U. S. C. G. C. *Eagle*. The *Courier*, a 339-foot vessel equipped with radio broadcasting facilities, is manned and operated by the Coast Guard for the United States Information Agency. The *Eagle*, a 295-foot bark, is used exclusively for training purposes. A new buoy tender, the *Azalea*, was completed as a modern replacement for the 40-year old *Palmetto*. A new class of 95-foot steel patrol boats is under construction to replace old wooden 83-foot patrol boats.

Shore establishments.—New base facilities are under construction in New York, N. Y. One lifeboat station was disestablished following the recommendation of a Board of Survey of Coast Guard Facilities in 1955–1956. A reduction of seven manned lights resulted from conversion of some to automatic, unattended, and the elimination of others. One radiobeacon station was discontinued where the service was no longer justified. Other changes were the addition of one marine inspection office, five group offices, and one electronic repair shop, while one section office was discontinued. (Construction of new loran stations is described in an earlier paragraph on aids to navigation.)

Planning continues on problems of water safety. Fifteen mobile boarding teams, which were very effective and well received, were operated in the early part of fiscal 1958.

Aviation and aircraft.—On February 26, 1957, the Secretary of the Treasury and the Commandant of the Coast Guard transmitted to Congress their "Joint Report on the Requirements of Coast Guard

Aviation." This report, based on a study by a special board of senior Coast Guard officers, presents a plan for aircraft replacement and for meeting the increasing demands upon Coast Guard aviation. On January 20, 1958, a revision of this report was transmitted to Congress. The principal item of this revision is the development of a new financial plan. The end of fiscal year 1958 marks the completion of the first year of the six-year program.

During 1958 the number of types of aircraft operated by the Coast Guard was reduced from 14 to 10. The total number of aircraft operated has, however, been maintained between 125 and 128.

To replace overage aircraft, 9 new helicopters and 3 new seaplanes were acquired. Of 32 used aircraft acquired from the Air Force, 25 were placed in operation as replacements for overage aircraft, and 7 are in storage. Of these 25 operational aircraft 9 are R5Ds and are being utilized to sustain operations of the long range landplanes pending procurement of SC–130B aircraft. To provide logistic support for the expanding Loran Program, the Coast Guard has requested 6 C–123 aircraft from the Department of Defense. The procurement and disposal of aircraft during the past year have been in accordance with the basic plan established by the Aviation Board.

The primary mission of Coast Guard aircraft is the support of search and rescue missions. In accomplishing this mission Coast Guard aircraft (both fixed wing and rotary) were deployed during the year at 9 air stations and 13 air detachments. In addition to these units, the temporary summer deployment of one helicopter at Los Angeles, Calif., and one at Rockland, Maine, is planned. A helicopter has also been temporarily assigned to the current Bering Sea Patrol Vessel, the U. S. C. G. C. *Northwind*, for evaluation.

The development, testing, and manufacture of towing equipment for larger helicopters was completed. Ten H04S helicopters have been equipped for towing and those remaining will be equipped by January 1, 1959.

An operational evaluation of the effectiveness of helicopters in providing logistic support for isolated Coast Guard units is being conducted in the First Coast Guard District. Isles of Shoals and Boon Island Light Stations are, except for fuel and water, receiving their entire logistic support from helicopters operating from Coast Guard Air Station *Salem*. Data are being kept to compare cost, timeliness, and convenience with other modes of support.

Communications.—The Coast Guard is participating actively in the work of the Preparatory Committee for the International Radio Conference to be held in Geneva, Switzerland, in 1959. The chairman and vice chairman of a major committee are Coast Guard officers.

Engineering developments

Technical advances, some of which are described below, have provided the Coast Guard with the facilities and equipment to improve operating efficiency and reduce costs.

Tests were completed of equipment and methods that permit a helicopter to tow to safety small boats and ships as large as a few hundred tons. A program was begun to develop in-flight refueling techniques for helicopters that should lead to increased search and rescue capabilities. A new high visibility paint scheme, designed to

reduce the danger of midair collisions and to make the aircraft more visible to persons in distress, was adopted for trial. High intensity loudspeakers are being developed for installation on aircraft to permit the pilot to talk to ships and boats during rescue operations.

Construction has been started on a 40-foot plastic utility boat which is expected to cost less to maintain than conventional steel boats. The cost of cleaning fuel tanks on large cutters should be reduced materially if tests of chemical cleaning methods are successful. A commercial hydrofoil adapted to a Coast Guard boat has led to greatly improved speed in smooth and slightly rough water, thus increasing the usefulness of the boat for work in safety programs. An initial record of spectacular rescue work has proved the excellence of the design and construction of the new 52-foot motor lifeboat. Outstanding characteristics of foreign lifeboats are being studied for Coast Guard use.

River buoys that are vulnerable to collision are being filled with a plastic foam to reduce losses. A device that will convert the energy of sunlight into electrical energy has been put on trial with the objective of providing a low cost power source for minor navigational lights. A 14 million candlepower light, the first of its kind, was placed in service at Oak Island, N. C., on top of a new lighthouse built to modern, low maintenance design criteria. Development was started on a low cost, high capacity, throwaway storage battery for service in lighted buoys. A modern buoy lantern, utilizing electronic circuits in the place of a mechanical flasher mechanism, is being tested. Lenses are being developed that will increase significantly the visible range of navigational lights.

A major breakthrough in electronics aids to navigation has been accomplished in developments extending the loran system. The loran system can provide highly precise navigational service at short, medium, and long distances.

The major portion of a program for the installation of modern electronics equipment to replace obsolete and overage equipment on ships, aircraft, and shore units was completed during the year. Three microwave radio links were installed to replace submarine telephone cables spanning busy harbor areas. Installation of FM communications equipment for port security operations was completed in two major harbor areas and started in six others.

The Ship Structure Committee, a joint effort of Coast Guard, Navy, Maritime Administration, and American Bureau of Shipping to improve the hull structures of merchant ships, has published a number of research findings which will enable larger and faster merchant ships to be built with greater structural integrity.

Coast Guard Reserve

The purpose of the Coast Guard Reserve is to provide trained units and qualified persons available for active duty in time of war or national emergency and at such other times as the national security requires.

During the fiscal year, 9,174 applications for enlistment in the Reserve were considered. Of these applicants 4,151 were found qualified and enlisted. Procurement of persons between the ages of 17 and 26 for the six-year enlistment program was suspended in the

fall of 1957 for the remainder of fiscal year 1958. On December 18, 1957, the fiscal year 1958 quota of enlistments in the two-year active duty Reserve program was filled and the program was temporarily suspended until resumption in October 1958.

Procurement of Reservists for the six-months training program was intensified, however. During the first six months of the fiscal year recruiting in the under 18½ year-age group failed to meet expectations, and an additional program was established for persons between the ages of 18½ and 21. These two programs accounted for approximately 69 percent of enlisted procurement in fiscal 1958.

On April 1, 1958, the minimum qualifying score required for enlistment in the Coast Guard Reserve was increased from 10 percentile to 31 percentile. This step was taken to provide the Reserve with enlistees of greater petty officer potential and to reduce the number of administrative discharges resulting from enlistment of personnel in lower mental groups.

On June 30, 1958, the total Ready Reserve strength of the Coast Guard Reserve was 3,216 officers and 26,402 enlisted persons, which represents approximately 75 percent of the planned ultimate strength of 39,600. Of this number, 1,637 officers and 8,359 enlisted persons were assigned to training units. An extensive program of training was carried out for approximately 6,975 persons. The major portion of this number participated in training involving port security duties, and the remainder in shipboard and individual specialty training. The expansion of the Reserve program has required the establishment of additional training units to absorb the planned increase in Reservists. As of June 30, 1958, there were 147 organized Reserve training units in commission, representing an increase of 18 percent for fiscal 1958.

A program to establish additional types of specialized training units is under study. The first of these units, a rescue coordination center unit, was established in San Francisco, Calif., during March 1958 to train personnel for possible duty in the Western Area Rescue Center in the event of mobilization. If successful, additional units will be established in other Coast Guard districts during fiscal 1959. Several other types of units are being established, including one to provide training in marine inspection and another to provide training in electronics.

In administration of the Reserve program, the Coast Guard conforms in general with policies outlined in Department of Defense directives implementing the various laws relative to Reserve components, thus carrying out the intent of Congress that the administration of all Reserve components be as uniform as practicable.

Personnel

On June 30, 1958, the military personnel strength of the regular Coast Guard on active duty was 30,128, consisting of 2,824 commissioned officers, 556 chief warrant officers, 419 warrant officers, 417 cadets, and 25,912 enlisted men. The civilian force consisted of 2,244 salaried persons, 2,379 wage board employees, and 347 lamplighters, exclusive of vacancies. The total strength of the Coast Guard Reserve as of June 30, 1958, was 3,216 officers and 26,402 enlisted persons.

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On May 27, 1958, 79 members of the Class of 1958 were graduated from the Coast Guard Academy with Bachelor of Science degrees. A total of 417 cadets remained on board. The U. S. C. G. C. *Eagle*, U. S. C. G. C. *Absecon*, and the U. S. C. G. C. *Yakutat* departed on May 29 on the long summer practice cruise for cadets. The cruise ships visited Amsterdam, Netherlands, Dublin, Ireland, Lisbon, Portugal, and Hamilton, Bermuda, and returned to New London about August 14.

During fiscal 1958, losses of regular commissioned officers totaled 78 through retirements, resignations, revocations, and deaths. In addition, 169 Reserve officers were released from active duty following completion of their obligated service. These losses were replaced by the Academy graduates, 203 graduates of the Officer Candidate School, the recall of 21 Reserve officers to active duty, and the appointment of 20 former merchant marine officers. The net gain is just sufficient to meet the increased commitments at the beginning of the fiscal year 1959.

Action taken under the provisions of the act of August 9, 1955 (14 U. S. C. 247 and 248), for the retirement or retention of captains and flag officers, resulted in the retirement of five captains. One rear admiral was retired under other provisions.

Throughout the year enlisted Reservists without previous active duty were called up for service under the provisions of Section 4 (c) (2) of the Universal Military Training and Service Act, as amended (50 App. U. S. C. 451–455, 470), and Section 261 of the Armed Forces Reserve Act of 1952, as amended (50 U. S. C. 1012). It is estimated that on June 30, 1958, there were 2,350 Reservists on active duty.

There were 240 voluntary retirements of enlisted men during the year, 123 of which were for statutory reasons.

Expansion of the cadet procurement program continued during fiscal year 1958. The 2,616 applications received for the cadet examination represented an increase of 16 percent over those received in fiscal 1957. From 2,137 qualified applicants authorized to take the examinations held in February, an eligibility list of 419 was established. Approximately 210 selected from this list are expected to be sworn in as members of the Class of 1962.

A new, limited program to procure aviators of the Navy and Marine Corps was the only additional officer procurement program undertaken during fiscal year 1958. The program was established to provide qualified junior officers needed for flying billets in the Coast Guard. Only five lieutenants, junior grade, actually were commissioned and called to active duty. The program will be continued in fiscal 1959, however, and as many as 30 aviators may be procured.

The program to procure licensed officers of the merchant marine, pursuant to the act of August 4, 1949 (14 U. S. C. 225a (5)), resulted in the appointment of 17 commissioned officers and three commissioned warrant officers in the regular Coast Guard.

The officer candidate school program, conducted at the Coast Guard Academy, was the largest officer procurement program conducted in fiscal 1958. Of the 211 who graduated during the year, 147 from civilian status were tendered commissions as ensign in the Coast Guard Reserve, and 64 from enlisted status were tendered temporary commissions in the regular Coast Guard.

The direct commissioning program which provides Reserve officers for assignment to Reserve training units was accelerated during fiscal 1958. New requirements for authorized specialties were developed and appointment processes standardized. The improvements in the program resulted in the submission of 227 applications of basically qualified individuals to permanent examining boards for evaluation. Of these, 172 were recommended for appointment, representing an increase of 85 percent over the previous fiscal year.

Recruiting strength was maintained at substantially the same level throughout fiscal 1958. At the end of the year there were 52 recruiting stations, 13 substations, and five mobile recruiting units in operation, manned by 265 recruiters. The vehicle allowance for recruiting purposes was maintained at 79. Of the 14,683 persons applying for enlistment in the regular Coast Guard, 3,247 were accepted. On February 1, 1958, the mental standards for enlistments in the regular Coast Guard were raised, requiring that at least one-half of the regular enlistment quota be filled by applicants who attained a score of 50 percentile or above on the Armed Forces qualification test, and the remainder of the quota be met from applicants attaining a minimum of 40 percentile.

Information relating to Reserve enlistments may be found in an earlier paragraph concerning the Coast Guard Reserve.

Personnel enlisting in the regular Coast Guard are assigned to one of the two recruit receiving centers, located at Cape May, N. J., and Alameda, Calif., for 12 weeks of recruit training. During fiscal 1958, 2,233 recruits were trained at Cape May and 885 at Alameda, representing a decrease of 971 recruits from the number trained in fiscal 1957. Under provisions of the Reserve Forces Act of 1955 (50 U. S. C. 928), 1,733 enlisted men completed six months reserve training. In this group were 381 and 405 who completed their entire training at Cape May and Alameda, respectively, 915 who completed basic training at Cape May and received advanced training at the Groton Training Station, and 17 "critical" skilled persons who completed training at operational units. In addition, 1,174 persons from organized reserve training units were assigned to the receiving centers and Groton Training Station for two weeks of summer training.

During fiscal 1958, 42 officers were assigned to postgraduate training and 47 completed such study, which includes the training of naval architects, electronics engineers, nuclear research personnel, command communicators, financial administrators, and legal specialists. A total of 35 officers entered flight training and 22 completed their training. Twenty-seven aviators completed an eight-week course for qualification as helicopter pilots, and six were assigned to the eight-week Navy flight safety course given at the University of Southern California. A program was also initiated for the assignment of the district search and rescue officers to a short jet aircraft familiarization course at Olathe, Kans.

During fiscal 1958 a total of 2,281 enlisted men graduated from basic petty officer schools and 476 graduated from advanced schools. Of the total of 2,757, 1,568 petty officers were graduated from Coast Guard schools, and 1,189 from Navy and other schools.

There were 16,551 new enrollments and 5,680 completions in the Coast Guard Institute courses and 2,650 new enrollments and 341

completions of courses offered by the United States Armed Forces Institute. Also reported were 364 completions of naval correspondence courses by enlisted men and 964 by officers.

Approximately 75 visitors from foreign countries, under the sponsorship of other Government agencies, were extended the use of Coast Guard facilities for training in aids to navigation, loran, search and rescue procedures, merchant marine safety, vessel inspection, port security, and law enforcement.

Public Health Service support.—On June 30, 1958, the following U. S. Public Health Service officers were on duty with the Coast Guard: 46 dental officers, 31 medical officers, 11 nurses, 1 scientist officer, 1 sanitary engineer officer, and 1 pharmacist officer. During the fiscal year full-time professional Public Health Service complements were maintained on units authorized to have such services.

Ocean weather station *Victor* in the Pacific Ocean had 100 percent coverage by the assignment of a medical officer to each vessel engaged in operations on that station. Full-time coverage by medical officers was provided during the year for ocean weather stations *Bravo* and *Charlie* in the Atlantic Ocean. Medical and dental officers were assigned full-time to the vessel engaged in the Bering Sea Patrol and the vessel utilized for the operation of *Deep Freeze III*. Full-time officers were assigned to other cruise vessels whose cruises required the services of a medical officer.

Military justice.—The United States Court of Military Appeals used a Coast Guard case to mark a fundamental change in military law when it announced on November 15, 1957, in *United States* v. *Rinehart* (8 U. S. C. M. A. 402, 24 C. M. R. 212), that thenceforth the manual for courts-martial was not to be used by members of courts during deliberations on the findings and sentence. In another Coast Guard case, *United States* v. *Turner* (9 U. S. C. M. A. 124, 25 C. M. R. 386), the Court further altered preexisting procedure when it held that the law officer of a general court-martial and the president of a special court-martial must instruct members in open court on the maximum permissible limits of punishment. The Court also wrote an opinion in a third Coast Guard case during the fiscal year, *United States* v. *Gray* (9 U. S. C. M. A. 208, 25 C. M. R. 470). Petitions for leave to appeal were denied by the Court in two other cases. No Coast Guard cases were pending before the Court at the close of the fiscal year.

There were 985 court-martial cases recorded during the year, an increase of 72 over the preceding year. Of these, 16 were general courts-martial, 234 special courts-martial, and 735 summary courts-martial. The cases of 39 accused were referred to the Board of Review pursuant to requirements of the Uniform Code of Military Justice. Opinions written in 14 Coast Guard cases were included in the official volumes of *Courts-Martial Reports* published during the year. The General Counsel of the Treasury Department in his capacity as Judge Advocate General for the Coast Guard rendered the final action in four general courts-martial and 45 special courts-martial cases. Final review of 160 special and 698 summary courts-martial was made in the field by action of district commanders.

Board of Review, Discharges and Dismissals.—The Board of Review, Discharges and Dismissals, in conformance with the provisions of 33 C. F. R. 51, reviewed 72 discharges and dismissals of former members

of the Coast Guard during the year. Of 26 discharges under honorable conditions reviewed, 10 were changed to honorable discharge. Of 32 undesirable discharges reviewed, six were changed to discharge under honorable conditions. Review of 13 bad conduct discharges resulted in the changing of two to discharge under honorable conditions, while one dishonorable discharge was changed to a bad conduct discharge.

Personnel safety program.—During 1958, 1,104 accidents aboard ship and at shore stations were reported. The total exposure was10,238,458 military man-days and 9,789,588 civilian man-hours. The accidents resulted in 1,075 disabling injuries and in 34 deaths. There was an appreciable decrease in disabling injuries to civilian personnel, but the frequency of disabling injuries to military personnel increased slightly. The highlight of the safety program was a reduction in the number of foot and head injuries due to the wider use of improved protective equipment.

Fiscal and supply management

A study of the Comptroller organization at the Coast Guard Academy during the year resulted in staffing improvements, development of accounting instructions peculiar to the Academy, and replacement of the manual pay record and payroll system with a complete mechanized system. This conversion, affecting 600 cadet accounts, made use of existing equipment and was effective July 1, 1958.

The recommendations of the Hoover Commission and the General Accounting Office that the Coast Guard use Department of Defense sources of logistics support have been further implemented during the fiscal year. This resulted in direct Navy support of all Coast Guard units for general stores, ship's parts, and aviation materials. Negotiations are in progress to obtain direct supply support from the Navy for electronics and ordnance parts. Standing agreements for Navy support of common electronics, aviation, and ordnance equipment have been revised and updated in line with Coast Guard and Navy policy. Overall agreement has been reached with the Air Force and negotiations are in progress with the Army to obtain logistics support for Coast Guard units within and outside the continental limits.

Under authority of the act approved August 7, 1956 (14 U. S. C. 650), materials valued at $346,103 were transferred to the supply fund, increasing the capital authorization of the supply fund to $7,013,008. Coast Guard inventories were reduced by $1,963,261 and excess material amounting to $513,708 was disposed of during the fiscal year. Additional material with a book value of $1,349,131 awaits disposal. The entire inventory management program of the Coast Guard is under examination to insure that inventory controls are effective and economical.

Coast Guard Auxiliary

The primary purpose of this voluntary, nonmilitary organization is the promotion of safety in the maintenance, operation, and navigation of small boats. Functioning in over 500 communities the Auxiliary conducts public instruction courses in basic seamanship and safe boathandling. During the fiscal year these courses given gratuitously had an enrollment of 50,759. Another phase of the Auxiliary is the

courtesy motorboat examination wherein qualified Auxiliarists check the vessels of fellow boatmen. If the examined boat satisfies all requirements of the law and additional safety standards of the Coast Guard Auxiliary, a coveted "decal" is awarded to the boat owner. Examinations of 68,006 motorboats were conducted during the fiscal year. The Auxiliary also patrolled 323 regattas and answered 2,227 calls for assistance. On June 30, 1958, the organization had 15,805 members and 9,507 facilities.

A Presidential proclamation was issued for the annual observance of National Safe Boating Week, an event initially sponsored by the Auxiliary.

Funds available, obligations, and balances

The following table shows the amount of funds available for the Coast Guard during the fiscal year 1958, and the amounts of obligations and unobligated balances.

	Funds available [1]	Net total obligations	Unobligated balances
Appropriated funds:			
Operating expenses, fiscal year 1958 appropriation	$170,068,000	$170,044,336	$23,664
Advance procurements from fiscal year 1959 appropriation	1,111,356	1,111,356	
Reserve training	12,398,500	12,398,500	
Retired pay	26,060,000	26,045,510	14,490
Acquisition, construction, and improvements:			
Fiscal year 1958 funds [2]	22,291,923	21,291,021	1,000,902
Advance procurements from fiscal year 1959 appropriation	5,968,815	5,968,815	
Total appropriated funds	237,898,594	236,859,538	1,039,056
Reimbursements:			
Operating expenses	25,258,528	25,258,528	
Acquisition, construction, and improvements [2]	12,321,376	8,890,180	3,431,196
Total reimbursements	37,579,904	34,148,708	3,431,196
Trust fund, United States Coast Guard gift fund	15,342	8,998	6,344
Grand total	275,493,840	271,017,244	4,476,596

[1] Funds available reflect transfers of unobligated balances authorized to cover military and civilian pay increases as follows:

From reserve training	$2,601,500
From retired pay	340,000
To operating expenses	1,068,000
To Internal Revenue Service	1,873,500

[2] Funds available include unobligated balances brought forward from prior year appropriations as follows:

Acquisition, construction, and improvements:	
Appropriated funds	$6,396,923
Reimbursements	6,821,376
United States Coast Guard gift fund	10,550

Management improvement

During fiscal 1958 the management improvement program of the Coast Guard led to more effective use of manpower and facilities in many areas, thus alleviating personnel shortages and offsetting increased operating costs. Major improvements, some of which have been described earlier in this report, were: Reorganization of shore units to permit reassignment of personnel to other stations where personnel shortages exist; conversion of light stations and radarbeacon stations to automatic, unattended; reorganization of group commands to improve effectiveness; use of the "Foto-List" process for preparation and revision of the light list; new procedures for certification of

inspected vessels; and implementation of a military incentive awards program to provide military members of the Coast Guard the opportunity of participating in management improvement.

Incentive awards.—Civilian employees submitted 355 improvement suggestions during the fiscal year, and 140 cash awards were paid for ideas adopted. Monetary savings from applied suggestions were estimated at $120,829.

Cash awards for superior performance were made to 87 employees and 15 others were recognized for special acts or services. Performance type awards brought tangible savings of $12,800, plus other nonmeasurable benefits stemming from high productivity and outstanding achievements.

Reports management.—A continuing and intensive reports management program is being conducted to prevent duplication of reporting as well as to consolidate and simplify reporting requirements where practicable. A significant example of the benefits derived from rigid analysis and evaluation is the following case: The number of reporting units submitting a certain required quarterly report was reduced by 453 per quarter, or 1,812 annually. Also during the year, 23 recurring reports required from field units were discontinued, thus bringing about a considerable reduction in administrative costs.

United States Savings Bonds Division

The United States Savings Bonds Division serves as a Government nucleus to promote the sale and holding of United States savings bonds, and the sale of savings stamps. With the aid and direction of the Division's staff, thousands of public-spirited men and women act as a volunteer sales corps or as volunteer issuing agents. Without this volunteer support, the savings bonds sales program could not have achieved its present success.

Throughout the 23 years of their continuous sale, savings bonds have proved a vital instrument in promoting thrift and nationwide saving by the public. Millions of Americans have accumulated their first savings through the payroll savings or bond-a-month plan. Regular saving has become a pattern for these people. They have found these "save-as-you-earn" plans an ideal way of systematically building up financial reserves. Their savings have been translated to mean more security, better education for children, home ownership, and the funds to meet countless other individual needs. Furthermore, the thrift habit acquired through savings bonds purchases has been reflected in increased savings in many forms.

Savings bonds promotion continues to be an important part of the Government's effort to encourage the additional savings in all forms needed to finance our growing economy soundly and to provide even greater future financial security for the American people and Nation. Investment in these bonds also contributes to economic stability and a healthy debt structure through keeping the public debt widely distributed among real savers. It is estimated that 40 million persons, or almost one-fourth of the Nation's total population, own Series E and H savings bonds.

Series E savings bonds, the most popular Government security investment, attained their seventeenth anniversary of sales on May 1, 1958. On June 30, 1958, E bonds outstanding, together with their current-income companion H bonds (on sale since first issued on June 1, 1952), had a cash value of $42,142 million, an alltime record. It represents 15.2 percent of the total public debt. Individuals own nearly $67 billion of the Government debt and over 72 percent of this total is held in savings bonds of all series.

Since the savings bonds revision in the spring of 1957, the only series of savings bonds offered by the Government have been the E and H bonds. These are the bonds primarily designed for the millions of average individual American savers, and it is to this group that the Division's promotional efforts are directed. However, effective January 1, 1958, all investors, except commercial banks, became eligible buyers up to an annual amount of $10,000 (maturity value) of each series. This is the same annual purchase limit that applies to individuals. By broadening the list of eligible buyers, the Treasury responded to requests from many former buyers of J and K bonds. When these series were withdrawn from sale on April 30, 1957, small institutional investor groups such as labor unions, fraternal, civic, service, patriotic, and veterans organizations, eleemosynary institutions, etc., did not have available to them any Government security with guaranteed protection against market fluctuations.

Total purchases of Series E and H bonds combined amounted to $4.7 billion during fiscal year 1958 and were 1.2 percent more than the 1957 total. The sales volume increased substantially in the last six months of the year (January–June 1958), when purchases of the two series topped the corresponding months of the preceding year by 7.1 percent. On the other hand, sales in the first six months (July–December 1957) were 4.6 percent lower than in the corresponding months of the previous year.

The redemption record also improved considerably in the second half of fiscal year 1958. Total cashings of matured and unmatured E and H bonds were 10.1 percent below the January–June 1957 amount. In contrast, redemptions in the first half of fiscal year 1958 were 12.2 percent more than the corresponding period in the previous year.

During the full fiscal year 1958, total redemptions of matured and unmatured E and H bonds amounted to $5.2 billion, of which $1.9 billion represented retirements of matured E bonds. Aggregate redemptions, and also those of E bonds after maturity, were approximately the same as in 1957.

Throughout 1958, the retention rate on E bonds after their original maturity continued at approximately 60 percent of original maturity value. From May 1951, when the first E bonds started maturing, through June 1958, approximately $25.6 billion in E bonds came due. Less than $11 billion of that amount was turned in for cash; the balance, nearly $15 billion, is being retained for a longer period under the automatic extension option, and has earned about $1.5 billion in additional interest. The cash value of matured E bonds outstanding at the close of fiscal year 1958 was $16.4 billion. During the extension period, up to ten additional years, E bonds issued from May 1942 through April 1957 earn interest at the rate of approxi-

mately 3 percent per annum, compounded semiannually. E bonds issued in the year prior to May 1942 yield only slightly less.

Experience has shown that the payroll savings plan is the most effective method of channeling regular systematic savings into E bonds. In the last half of fiscal 1958 "Share in America" savings bonds campaigns were inaugurated in 233 large cities and metropolitan areas throughout the country to enlarge the number of payroll savings participants and to encourage more Americans, including the youth of the Nation, to save for specific purposes and to save regularly. More than 8 million persons employed in industry and Government were signed up on the payroll savings plan at the close of fiscal 1958. Nearly 45,000 separate businesses operate and manage payroll savings plans for the benefit of their employees as a public service without charge.

Promotional efforts to increase stamp sales also have been expanded to bring new savers into the savings bonds program. Selling stamps is an important part of the overall sales program. Through stamp purchases, students at school and others can buy savings bonds on the installment plan. In the past three years, stamp purchases have exceeded $19 million annually, representing average annual sales of over 110 million individual pieces of stamps.

Of importance equal to the savings bonds promotional efforts of the volunteer sales corps and the 17 years of public service by the voluntary issuing agents is the generous free advertising donated by the Nation's advertisers as well as all publicity and advertising media. Currently the value of the advertising contributed amounts to more than $50 million a year. As a result of all volunteer support, the promotional cost of the program to the Government is only slightly over $1 for every $1,000 of Series E and H bonds sold.

The United States Savings Bonds Division is headed by a National Director and is organized into four principal branches: Sales, Planning, Advertising and Promotion, and Administration. The heads of these branches, together with the National Director, comprise the Division's Management Committee, whose main objective is the improvement of services of the Division.

Management improvements

During the year decentralized regional organizations were further strengthened. Realignment of area responsibility boundaries within State organizations was continued. In some instances, the area manager's post of duty was relocated. More economical and effective work schedules resulted in better manpower utilization. Savings from these improvements are estimated at $145,980.

Better controls have been effected through procedural guides developed for headquarters and field staffs. Further economies have resulted by consolidation of certain types of printed material and more selective distribution methods which have reduced the volume of promotional material and circular mailings. These economies were effected without curtailing the meeting of requirements. Moreover, a great deal of progress was made in further standardizing methods, reports, and forms. These improvements will bring estimated savings of $35,000 on an annually recurring basis.

Training courses for personnel throughout the year emphasized particularly methods that would result in economies and increased assistance to the volunteer corps as well as effective sales techniques.

United States Secret Service

The major functions of the United States Secret Service are protection of the person of the President of the United States and members of his immediate family, of the President-elect, and of the Vice President at his request; the detection and arrest of persons committing any offenses against the laws of the United States relating to obligations and securities of the United States and of foreign governments; and the detection and arrest of persons violating certain laws relating to the Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation, Federal land banks, joint-stock land banks, and national farm loan associations. These and other duties of the Secret Service are defined in Section 3056 of Title 18 of the United States Code.

Management improvement

Improvements in administrative procedures during the year included adoption of a "wanted notice" card which facilitates the distribution of "wanted notices" to Secret Service field offices and police departments and their filing and cancellation; simplification of the daily reports made by special agents; and standardizing of procedure for reporting on investigative matters. A manual of procedure for the Purchase and Supply Section was completed and progress was made in developing manuals for other administrative activities.

A unique program designed to train special agents in the techniques of handwriting examination to aid in the detection of multiple forgeries was begun this year. Initial results were so successful that it is planned to extend this training to other personnel.

Protective and security activities

During the year Secret Service agents rendered the usual protection to the President, members of his family, and the Vice President while in residence and during various trips made abroad. This included the trip of the President to Paris, France, in December 1957 to attend the NATO Conference.

A protective operation which attracted great attention occurred during the trip of the Vice President to South America in April and May 1958. During this trip the safety of the Vice President and Mrs. Nixon was seriously threatened by uncontrolled, vicious, demonstrating mobs which hurled stones at the Vice President and his party and with clubs and iron bars attacked the car in which the Vice President was riding. The Secret Service men fought off the mob without resorting to weapons and received high praise from the Vice President and many others for their manner of dealing with an extremely dangerous and provocative situation. For their performance the twelve Secret Service agents who made up the detail were awarded the Exceptional Civilian Service Award by Secretary of the Treasury Anderson.

Enforcement activities

Investigations of all types showed an increase of 34.4 percent. The sharpest rise, 79.1 percent, was in counterfeiting cases.

During the year Secret Service agents captured 21 plants for the manufacture of counterfeit paper money compared with 12 plants in the previous year. A total of $702,753 in counterfeit notes was seized. Of this amount $568,249 was captured before it could be placed in circulation and $134,503 was passed on merchants and cashiers. Representative value of counterfeit coins seized was $8,540.16, of which $8,118.81 was passed. There were 305 new issues of counterfeit notes, an increase of 202 percent, and 335 persons were arrested for violating the counterfeiting laws as compared with 319 persons in 1957. The following cases are summarized.

Two men were arrested in Chicago for manufacturing counterfeit $1 silver certificates and $10 and $20 Federal Reserve notes. Both were employed in a printing shop and without the knowledge of the owner they worked after hours using company supplies and printing notes, six notes to a sheet. Altogether they printed $60,000 in notes and sold the entire output to a distributor in payment for narcotics. The distributor also was arrested along with seven others who purchased notes from him. One passer who had indicated that he would testify for the Government was later found dying in an alley, and died without recovering consciousness.

Two men and a woman who operated a printing shop were arrested in Austin, Tex., for the manufacture and passing of counterfeit $20 Federal Reserve notes. The woman made the mistake of passing a note on the wife of a constable and this ultimately led to seizure of the plant. At the time of the seizure many counterfeit cashier's checks and Texas driving licenses were captured and turned over to State authorities. Notes representing $4,500 were seized, and the group admitted passing 50 of the notes.

In another case, after several weeks of negotiations, $77,000 in counterfeit $10 and $20 Federal Reserve notes were delivered to an undercover agent, and three men were arrested for their manufacture and sale. Agents raided a 15-room colonial house in a western Massachusetts city and captured a complete counterfeiting plant, seizing $5,500 in additional counterfeit notes plus a large quantity of unfinished notes. This group had plans for the wholesale counterfeiting of United States and Canadian currency as well as American Telephone and Telegraph Company stock, plates for which were seized.

Two men were arrested for making plates and printing counterfeit $5 and $10 notes. One of the defendants operated a letter service and the other was a printer. They had made $136,000 in counterfeit notes.

In California and Illinois eight men were arrested for passing counterfeit $10 and $20 notes. The notes were printed in Los Angeles by three of the defendants who planned to establish a counterfeiting plant in Chicago after passing enough counterfeit notes to finance a second plant.

Two men and a woman were arrested in Arkansas for passing counterfeit $20 Federal Reserve notes in fourteen States. The maker, who operated a printing shop, was arrested in Tennessee after he had

delivered $72,000 in counterfeit notes to an undercover agent. A fourth man was arrested when execution of a search warrant at his residence revealed all of the paraphernalia for counterfeiting together with additional notes. As a sequel to the publicity and arrests in this case, a man and his wife were arrested after attempting to pass a counterfeit note. A large quantity of counterfeit $10 and $20 notes was seized in the glove compartment of their automobile and $120,000 in the notes were found in a valise in the trunk of the car. Later the manufacturer of the notes was arrested in California and counterfeiting equipment was seized in his home.

In Nice, France, a group of counterfeiters was arrested by French authorities while in the act of manufacturing counterfeit $100 Federal Reserve notes. A printing press, numerous plates, ink, and paper were seized together with partly completed notes representing $320,000. The arrests were the culmination of plans made by the Secret Service and the Treasury Representative in Charge at Paris who conducted negotiations with an informant.

The following table summarizes seizures of counterfeit money during the fiscal years 1957 and 1958.

Counterfeit money seized, fiscal years 1957 and 1958

	1957	1958	Increase, or decrease (−)	Percentage increase, or decrease (−)
Counterfeit and altered notes:				
After circulation	$101, 765. 00	$134, 503. 45	$32, 738. 45	32. 2
Before circulation	1, 446, 402. 00	568, 249. 25	−878, 152. 75	−60. 7
Total	1, 548, 167. 00	702, 752. 70	−845, 414. 30	−54. 6
Counterfeit coins seized:				
After circulation	5, 530. 21	8, 118. 81	2, 588. 60	46. 8
Before circulation	302. 04	421. 35	119. 31	39. 5
Total	5, 832. 25	8, 540. 16	2, 707. 91	46. 4
Grand total	1, 553, 999. 25	711, 292. 86	−842, 706. 39	−54. 2

Forgery and fraudulent negotiation of Government checks continues to be a major criminal enforcement problem. During the fiscal year 1958 the Secret Service received 33,648 such cases for investigation, an increase of 35.4 percent over the previous year. Agents completed investigation of 27,505 check forgery cases representing $2,577,593.30. There had been 10,034 forged check cases on hand at the beginning of the year and at the close of the year there was a backlog of 16,177 awaiting investigation. There were 2,763 arrests for forgery of Government checks.

Two Air Force noncommissioned officers at Parks Air Force Base, Calif., conspired to forge and negotiate checks obtained through fraudulent payroll vouchers. The two men were arrested and later

three others were arrested for complicity in the offense which involved several hundred checks representing approximately $100,000.

Three men were arrested in Baltimore for forging and negotiating a number of United States Treasury checks which were part of 225 blank checks stolen in a burglary of a Maryland post office. The checks were drawn in varying amounts in the names of fictitious payees. A fourth member of the group, arrested in Seattle, Washington, committed suicide in a jail cell and a fifth member was arrested in St. Louis. Analysis of burglary tools seized in the apartment of one of the defendants demonstrated conclusively that they had been used in the burglary of the post office.

Two long sought fugitives, inveterate forgers, were arrested. One admitted stealing, forging, and cashing $100,000 in forged checks, including Government checks, and the other has admitted to the theft and forgery of more than 50 checks.

During the year the Secret Service received 4,043 investigative cases concerning the forgery of United States savings bonds, an increase of 19.5 percent over those in 1957. Agents closed 4,205 cases having a representative value of $650,872.28 and 72 persons were arrested for bond forgeries. There had been 2,189 cases pending from the previous year and at the close of the year 2,027 were pending.

The following table shows the number of criminal and noncriminal cases completed during the fiscal years 1957 and 1958.

Number of criminal and noncriminal investigations completed, fiscal years 1957 and 1958

Cases closed	1957	1958	Increase	Percentage increase
Criminal cases:				
Counterfeiting	1, 739	2, 978	1, 239	71. 2
Forged Government checks	26, 531	27, 505	974	3. 7
Stolen or forged bonds	3, 594	4, 205	611	17. 0
Protective research	896	1, 092	196	21. 9
Miscellaneous (criminal)	296	436	140	47. 3
Total	33, 056	36, 216	3, 160	9. 6
Noncriminal	1, 540	1, 818	278	18. 1
Grand total	34, 596	38, 034	3, 438	9. 9

Secret Service agents arrested 173 persons for crimes other than counterfeiting or forgery, making a total of 3,343 offenders arrested. There were 3,047 convictions representing 98.9 percent in all cases prosecuted, some of which were pending from the previous year.

Cases of all types received for investigation, including counterfeiting and forgery cases, aggregated 44,102 and 12,992 had been pending at the beginning of the year. Although 38,034 were closed during the year as of June 30, 1958, there were 19,060 cases pending and 1,049 defendants awaiting prosecution.

The following table is a statistical summary of Secret Service arrests and dispositions for the fiscal years 1957 and 1958.

Number of arrests and cases disposed of, fiscal years 1957 and 1958

	1957	1958	Increase, or decrease (−)	Percentage increase, or decrease (−)
Arrests for:				
Counterfeiting	319	335	16	5.0
Forged Government checks	2,762	2,763	1	(*)
Violation of Gold Reserve Act	4	4		
Stolen or forged bonds	68	72	4	5.9
Protective research	66	78	12	18.2
Miscellaneous	53	91	38	71.7
Total	3,272	3,343	71	2.2
Cases disposed of:				
Convictions in connection with:				
Counterfeiting	251	259	8	3.2
Forged Government checks	2,473	2,559	86	3.5
Violation of Gold Reserve Act	11	9	−2	−18.2
Stolen or forged bonds	65	69	4	6.2
Protective research	65	72	7	10.8
Miscellaneous	50	79	29	58.0
Total convictions	2,915	3,047	132	4.5
Acquittals	46	33	−13	−28.3
Dismissed, not indicted or died before trial	217	217		
Total cases disposed of	3,178	3,297	119	3.7

*Less than 0.05%.

EXHIBITS

Public Debt Operations and Calls of Guaranteed Obligations

Treasury Certificates of Indebtedness, Treasury Notes, and Treasury Bonds Offered and Allotted, and Treasury Bonds Called for Redemption

Exhibit 1.—Treasury certificates of indebtedness

Two Treasury circulars containing representative certificate offerings during the fiscal year 1958 are reproduced in this exhibit. The first circular is a cash offering of an additional issue and the second is an exchange offering of the regular series of certificates. Circulars pertaining to the other offerings are similar in form and therefore are not reproduced in this report. However, the essential details for each issue are summarized in the first table following the circulars and the final allotments of new certificates issued for cash or in exchange for maturing securities are shown in the second table.

DEPARTMENT CIRCULAR NO. 994. PUBLIC DEBT

Treasury Department,
Washington, September 16, 1957.

I. OFFERING OF CERTIFICATES

1. The Secretary of the Treasury, pursuant to the authority of the Second Liberty Bond Act, as amended, invites subscriptions, at par and accrued interest, from the people of the United States for certificates of indebtedness of the United States, designated 4 percent Treasury certificates of indebtedness of Series C–1958. The amount of the offering under this circular is $750,000,000, or thereabouts. In addition to the amount offered for public subscription, the Secretary of the Treasury reserves the right to allot up to $100,000,000 of these certificates to Government investment accounts. The books will be open only on September 16, 1957, for the receipt of subscriptions for this issue.

II. DESCRIPTION OF CERTIFICATES

1. The certificates now offered will be an addition to and will form a part of the 4 percent Treasury certificates of indebtedness of Series C–1958 issued pursuant to Department Circular No. 991, dated July 22, 1957, will be freely interchangeable therewith, are identical in all respects therewith, and are described in the following quotation from Department Circular No. 991:

"1. The certificates will be dated August 1, 1957, and will bear interest from that date at the rate of 4 percent per annum, payable semiannually on February 1 and August 1, 1958. They will mature August 1, 1958. They will not be subject to call for redemption prior to maturity.

"2. The income derived from the certificates is subject to all taxes imposed under the Internal Revenue Code of 1954. The certificates are subject to estate, inheritance, gift, or other excise taxes, whether Federal or State, but are exempt from all taxation now or hereafter imposed on the principal or interest thereof by any State, or any of the possessions of the United States, or by any local taxing authority.

"3. The certificates will be acceptable to secure deposits of public moneys. They will not be acceptable in payment of taxes.

"4. Bearer certificates with interest coupons attached will be issued in denominations of $1,000, $5,000, $10,000, $100,000, $1,000,000, $100,000,000, and $500,000,000. The certificates will not be issued in registered form.

"5. The certificates will be subject to the general regulations of the Treasury Department, now or hereafter prescribed, governing United States certificates."

III. SUBSCRIPTION AND ALLOTMENT

1. Subscriptions will be received at the Federal Reserve Banks and branches and at the Office of the Treasurer of the United States, Washington. Commercial banks, which for this purpose are defined as banks accepting demand deposits, may submit subscriptions for account of customers, but only the Federal Reserve Banks and the Treasury Department are authorized to act as official agencies. Others than commercial banks will not be permitted to enter subscriptions except for their own account. Subscriptions from commercial banks for their own account will be received without deposit, but will be restricted in each case to an amount not exceeding 50 percent of the combined capital, surplus, and undivided profits, of the subscribing bank. Subscriptions from all others must be accompanied by payment of 2 percent of the amount of certificates applied for, not subject to withdrawal until after allotment. Following allotment, any portion of the 2 percent payment in excess of 2 percent of the amount of certificates allotted may be released upon the request of the subscribers.

2. Commercial banks in submitting subscriptions will be required to certify that they have no beneficial interest in any of the subscriptions they enter for the account of their customers, and that their customers have no beneficial interest in the banks' subscriptions for their own account.

3. The Secretary of the Treasury reserves the right to reject or reduce any subscription, and to allot less than the amount of certificates applied for; and any action he may take in these respects shall be final. Allotment notices will be sent out promptly upon allotment.

IV. PAYMENT

1. Payment at par and accrued interest from August 1, 1957, to September 26 1957 ($6.08696 per $1,000), for certificates allotted hereunder must be made or completed on or before September 26, 1957, or on later allotment. In every case where payment is not so completed, the payment with application up to 2 percent of the amount of certificates allotted shall, upon declaration made by the Secretary of the Treasury in his discretion, be forfeited to the United States. Any qualified depositary will be permitted to make payment by credit for certificates allotted to it for itself and its customers up to any amount for which it shall be qualified in excess of existing deposits when so notified by the Federal Reserve Bank of its district.

V. GENERAL PROVISIONS

1. As fiscal agents of the United States, Federal Reserve Banks are authorized and requested to receive subscriptions, to make allotments on the basis and up to the amounts indicated by the Secretary of the Treasury to the Federal Reserve Banks of the respective districts, to issue allotment notices, to receive payment for certificates allotted, to make delivery of certificates on full-paid subscriptions allotted, and they may issue interim receipts pending delivery of the definitive certificates.

2. The Secretary of the Treasury may at any time, or from time to time, prescribe supplemental or amendatory rules and regulations governing the offering, which will be communicated promptly to the Federal Reserve Banks.

ROBERT B. ANDERSON,
Secretary of the Treasury.

DEPARTMENT CIRCULAR NO. 1003. PUBLIC DEBT

TREASURY DEPARTMENT,
Washington, February 3, 1958.

I. OFFERING OF CERTIFICATES

1. The Secretary of the Treasury, pursuant to the authority of the Second Liberty Bond Act, as amended, invites subscriptions from the people of the United States for certificates of indebtedness of the United States, designated $2\frac{1}{2}$ percent Treasury certificates of indebtedness of Series A–1959, in exchange for which any

of the following listed securities, singly or in combinations aggregating $1,000 or multiples thereof, may be tendered:

3⅜ percent Treasury certificates of indebtedness of Series A–1958, maturing February 14, 1958

2½ percent Treasury bonds of 1956–58, maturing March 15, 1958

1½ percent Treasury notes of Series EA–1958, maturing April 1, 1958

Treasury bills (special issue) maturing April 15, 1958

3½ percent Treasury certificates of indebtedness of Series B–1958, maturing April 15, 1958.

Exchanges will be made at par with an adjustment of interest as set forth in section IV hereof. The amount of the offering under this circular will be limited to the amount of the eligible securities of the five issues enumerated above tendered in exchange and accepted. The books will be open only on February 3 through February 5 for the receipt of subscriptions for this issue.

2. In addition to the offering under this circular, holders of the eligible securities are also offered the privilege of exchanging all or any part of such securities for 3 percent Treasury bonds of 1964 or 3½ percent Treasury bonds of 1990, which offerings are set forth in Department Circulars Nos. 1004 and 1005, issued simultaneously with this circular.

II. DESCRIPTION OF CERTIFICATES

1. The certificates will be dated February 14, 1958, and will bear interest from that date at the rate of 2½ percent per annum, payable semiannually on August 14, 1958, and February 14, 1959. They will mature February 14, 1959. They will not be subject to call for redemption prior to maturity.

2. The income derived from the certificates is subject to all taxes imposed under the Internal Revenue Code of 1954. The certificates are subject to estate, inheritance, gift, or other excise taxes, whether Federal or State, but are exempt from all taxation now or hereafter imposed on the principal or interest thereof by any State or any of the possessions of the United States, or by any local taxing authority.

3. The certificates will be acceptable to secure deposits of public moneys. They will not be acceptable in payment of taxes.

4. Bearer certificates with two interest coupons attached will be issued in denominations of $1,000, $5,000, $10,000, $100,000, $1,000,000, $100,000,000, and $500,000,000. The certificates will not be issued in registered form.

5. The certificates will be subject to the general regulations of the Treasury Department, now or hereafter prescribed, governing United States certificates.

III. SUBSCRIPTION AND ALLOTMENT

1. Subscriptions will be received at the Federal Reserve Banks and branches and at the Office of the Treasurer of the United States, Washington. Banking institutions generally may submit subscriptions for account of customers, but only the Federal Reserve Banks and the Treasury Department are authorized to act as official agencies.

2. The Secretary of the Treasury reserves the right to reject or reduce any subscription, and to allot less than the amount of certificates applied for; and any action he may take in these respects shall be final. Subject to these reservations, all subscriptions will be allotted in full. Allotment notices will be sent out promptly upon allotment.

IV. PAYMENT

1. Payment at par for certificates allotted hereunder must be made on or before February 14, 1958, or on later allotment, and may be made only in the securities of the five issues enumerated in Section I hereof, which will be accepted at par, and should accompany the subscription. Interest adjustments per

$1,000 will be paid to or collected from subscribers in accordance with the following table:

Securities surrendered	Interest credited to subscriber	Interest charged to subscriber	Net amount to be paid subscriber	Net amount to be collected from subscriber
3⅜% certificates, Series A–1958	$16.78		[1] $16.78	
2½% bonds of 1956–58	10.49724		10.49724	
1½% notes of Series EA–1958	7.50	$3.17680	4.32320	
Treasury bills		4.14365		$4.14365
3½% certificates, Series B–1958	17.50	4.14365	13.35635	

[1] Feb. 14, 1958, coupon to be detached by subscriber and cashed when due.

V. ASSIGNMENT OF REGISTERED BONDS

1. Treasury bonds of 1956–58 in registered form tendered in payment for certificates offered hereunder should be assigned by the registered payees or assignees thereof to "The Secretary of the Treasury for exchange for 2½ percent certificates of indebtedness of Series A–1959 to be delivered to ______________", in accordance with the general regulations of the Treasury Department governing assignments for transfer or exchange, and thereafter should be presented and surrendered with the subscription to a Federal Reserve Bank or branch or to the Office of the Treasurer of the United States, Washington. The bonds must be delivered at the expense and risk of the holders.

VI. GENERAL PROVISIONS

1. As fiscal agents of the United States, Federal Reserve Banks are authorized and requested to receive subscriptions, to make allotments on the basis and up to the amounts indicated by the Secretary of the Treasury to the Federal Reserve Banks of the respective districts, to issue allotment notices, to receive payment for certificates allotted, to make delivery of certificates on full-paid subscriptions allotted, and they may issue interim receipts pending delivery of the definitive certificates.

2. The Secretary of the Treasury may at any time, or from time to time, prescribe supplemental or amendatory rules and regulations governing the offering, which will be communicated promptly to the Federal Reserve Banks.

JULIAN B. BAIRD,
Acting Secretary of the Treasury.

Summary of information pertaining to Treasury certificates of indebtedness issued during the fiscal year 1958

Date of preliminary announcement	Department circular Number	Department circular Date	Concurrent offering, circular number	Certificates of indebtedness issued for cash or in exchange for maturing or called securities	Date of issue	Date of maturity	Date subscription books closed	Allotment payment date on or before (or on later allotment)
1957 July 18	990	*1957* July 22	991, 992	3⅝ percent Series E-1957 issued in exchange for—	*1957* Aug. 1	*1957* Dec. 1	*1957* July 24	*1957* [1] Aug. 1
				2 percent Series C-1957 Treasury notes maturing Aug. 15, 1957.				
				2¾ percent Series D-1957 Treasury notes maturing Aug. 1, 1957.				
July 18	991	July 22	990, 992	4 percent Series C-1958 issued in exchange for—	Aug. 1	*1958* Aug. 1	July 24	[2] Aug. 1
				2 percent Series C-1957 Treasury notes maturing Aug. 15, 1957.				
				2¾ percent Series D-1957 Treasury notes maturing Aug. 1, 1957.				
				3¼ percent Series D-1957 certificates maturing Oct. 1, 1957.				
				1½ percent Series EO-1957 Treasury notes maturing Oct. 1, 1957.				
Sept. 12	994	Sept. 16		4 percent Series C-1958 (additional issue) issued for cash	Aug. 1	Aug. 1	Sept. 16	[3] Sept. 26
Nov. 18	998	Nov. 20		3¾ percent Series D-1958 issued in exchange for—	Dec. 1	Dec. 1	Nov. 22	Dec. 2
				3⅝ percent Series E-1957 certificates maturing Dec. 1, 1957.				
1958 Jan. 29	1003	*1958* Feb. 3	1004, 1005	2½ percent Series A-1959 issued in exchange for—	*1958* Feb. 14	*1959* Feb. 14	*1958* Feb. 5	*1958* [4] Feb. 14
				3⅜ percent Series A-1958 certificates maturing Feb. 14, 1958.				
				2½ percent Treasury bonds of 1956-58 maturing Mar. 15, 1958.				
				1½ percent Series EA-1958 Treasury notes maturing Apr. 1, 1958.				
				Treasury bills (special issue) maturing Apr. 15, 1958.				
				3½ percent Series B-1958 certificates maturing Apr. 15, 1958.				
May 29	1010	June 4	1011	1¼ percent Series B-1959 issued in exchange for—	June 15	May 15	June 6	[5] June 16
				2⅞ percent Series A-1958 Treasury notes maturing June 15, 1958.				
				2¾ percent Treasury bonds of 1958-63 called for redemption June 15, 1958.				
				2⅜ percent Treasury bonds of 1958 maturing June 15, 1958.				

[1] Following acceptance of surrendered notes of Series C-1957 with final coupons attached, accrued interest from Feb. 15 to Aug. 1, 1957 ($9.22652 per $1,000) was paid to subscribers.

[2] Following acceptance of surrendered notes and certificates with final coupons attached, accrued interest was paid to subscribers as follows: From Feb. 15 to Aug. 1, 1957 ($9.22652 per $1,000) on Series C-1957 notes; from Apr. 1 to Aug. 1, 1957 ($10.83333 per $1,000) on Series D-1957 certificates; from Apr. 1 to Oct. 1, 1957 ($7.50 per $1,000) was credited, accrued interest from Aug. 1 to Oct. 1, 1957 ($6.63043 per $1,000) on the new certificates was charged, and the difference ($0.86957 per $1,000) was paid on Series EO-1957 notes.

[3] See Department Circular No. 994, secs. III and IV, in this exhibit, for provisions for subscription and payment of interest.

[4] See Department Circular No. 1003, sec. IV, in this exhibit, for provisions for payment of interest.

[5] All coupons subsequent to June 15, 1958, were required to be attached to 2¾ percent Treasury bonds of 1958-63 when surrendered. Final interest due June 15, 1958, on registered bonds was paid by check drawn in accordance with assignments on bonds surrendered or by credit in any account maintained by a banking institution with the Federal Reserve Bank of its district.

Allotments of Treasury certificates of indebtedness issued during the fiscal year 1958, by Federal Reserve districts

[In thousands of dollars]

Federal Reserve district	3⅝ percent Series E-1957 certificates issued in exchange for—			4 percent Series C-1958 certificates issued in exchange for—					4 percent Series C-1958 certificates (additional issue) issued for cash [4]	3¾ percent Series D-1958 certificates issued in exchange for 3⅝ percent Series E-1957 certificates maturing Dec. 1, 1957
	2 percent Series C-1957 Treasury notes maturing Aug. 15, 1957 [1]	2¾ percent Series D-1957 Treasury notes maturing Aug. 1, 1957 [1]	Total issued	2 percent Series C-1957 Treasury notes maturing Aug. 15, 1957 [2]	2¾ percent Series D-1957 Treasury notes maturing Aug. 1, 1957 [2]	3¼ percent Series D-1957 certificates maturing Oct. 1, 1957 [3]	1½ percent Series EO-1957 Treasury notes maturing Oct. 1, 1957 [3]	Total issued		
Boston	7,205	46,057	53,262	36,296	68,792	26,246	440	131,774	32,696	27,322
New York	606,565	8,479,457	9,086,022	597,495	847,527	6,202,409	724,752	8,372,183	245,529	9,154,010
Philadelphia	14,630	25,406	40,036	54,089	40,222	12,845	3,593	110,749	44,790	33,879
Cleveland	14,670	25,104	39,774	17,867	94,227	19,326	314	131,734	30,619	42,550
Cincinnati	13,015	2,560	15,575	21,007	10,892	7,233	2,050	41,182	11,666	5,512
Pittsburgh	29,612	12,603	42,215	13,315	12,816	9,737	312	36,180	9,886	4,647
Richmond	6,396	3,626	10,022	16,410	6,664	11,017	21	34,112	25,743	3,147
Baltimore	2,024	2,800	4,824	8,772	24,483	9,973		43,228	9,838	5,721
Charlotte	1,424	538	1,962	3,610	2,177	2,245		8,032	4,267	3,038
Atlanta	5,905	5,467	11,372	21,771	28,314	14,868	4	64,957	12,536	12,854
Birmingham	813	399	1,212	14,488	8,686	4,755		27,929	7,911	2,576
Jacksonville	1,277	4,609	5,886	7,034	11,518	7,716	432	26,700	10,714	6,182
Nashville	1,078	852	1,930	6,912	3,529	2,552		12,993	7,836	2,757
New Orleans	7,313	4,397	11,710	11,696	33,925	11,020	200	56,841	12,799	7,002
Chicago	87,483	101,957	189,440	179,333	219,560	104,913	5,070	508,876	117,274	228,141
Detroit	25,914	8,125	34,039	22,991	14,998	10,037	3,870	51,896	21,919	16,369
St. Louis	17,957	25,786	43,743	31,654	43,549	19,454	725	95,382	17,530	39,335
Little Rock	2,073	674	2,747	5,877	5,103	4,875		15,855	2,099	2,702
Louisville	4,260	4,545	8,805	22,480	25,393	25,797	649	74,319	6,982	9,855
Memphis	573	874	1,447	4,064	6,505	1,923	25	12,517	9,307	1,332
Minneapolis	19,821	12,593	32,414	34,419	58,424	23,508	39	116,390	34,711	48,052
Kansas City	12,683	10,131	22,814	35,645	25,210	9,904	225	70,984	18,174	20,857
Denver	1,468	5,244	6,712	24,387	12,869	6,014	250	43,520	7,870	5,702
Oklahoma City	5,770	9,598	15,368	13,848	11,170	5,817		30,835	11,069	8,502
Omaha	4,041	1,689	5,730	13,009	8,801	5,687		27,497	10,803	3,455
Dallas	3,500	9,087	12,587	11,489	14,093	8,325		33,907	41,507	12,767
El Paso	100		100	1,717	1,478	965		4,160	1,719	
Houston	524	1,560	2,084	15,549	19,731	10,492		45,772	3,268	2,804
San Antonio	3,141	395	3,536	4,254	5,748	2,040		12,042	3,657	4,908

San Francisco	53, 700	45, 369	99, 069	26, 456	73, 490	26, 073	129	126, 148	15, 316	51, 729
Los Angeles	2, 473	34, 939	37, 412	36, 890	24, 914	11, 295	103	73, 202	6, 886	15, 481
Portland	2, 384	595	2, 979	4, 928	6, 543	3, 013		14, 484	8, 681	14, 535
Salt Lake City	6, 983	98	7, 081	1, 929	1, 558	386		3, 873	4, 202	6, 754
Seattle	4, 278	3, 064	7. 342	4, 746	6, 346	4, 537		15, 629	22, 636	2, 934
Treasury	7, 321	2, 614	9, 935	623	3, 314	6, 693		10, 630	125	25, 308
Government investment accounts			100, 000					100, 000	100, 000	
Total certificate allotments	978, 374	8. 892, 812	9, 971, 186	1, 327, 050	1, 782, 569	6, 633, 690	743, 203	10, 586, 512	932, 565	9, 832, 719
Maturing securities:										
Exchanged in concurrent offerings	2, 444, 879	2, 821, 557	5, 266, 436	2, 096, 203	9, 931, 800	319, 468	32, 243	12. 379, 714		
Total exchanged	3, 423, 253	11, 714, 369	15, 137, 622	3, 423, 253	11, 714, 369	6, 953, 158	775, 446	22, 866, 226		9, 832, 719
Redeemed for cash or carried to matured debt	368, 775	341, 722	710, 497	368, 775	341, 722	317, 784	48, 750	1, 077, 031		138, 467
Total maturing securities	3, 792, 028	12, 056, 091	15, 848, 119	3, 792, 028	12, 056, 091	7, 270, 942	824, 196	23, 943, 257		9, 971, 186

Footnotes at end of table.

Allotments of Treasury certificates of indebtedness issued during the fiscal year 1958, by Federal Reserve districts—Continued

[In thousands of dollars]

Federal Reserve district	2½ percent Series A-1959 certificates issued in exchange for—						1¼ percent Series B-1959 certificates issued in exchange for—			
	3⅜ percent Series A-1958 certificates maturing Feb. 14, 1958 [5]	2½ percent Treasury bonds of 1956-58 maturing Mar. 15, 1958 [5]	1½ percent Series EA-1958 Treasury notes maturing Apr. 1, 1958 [5]	Treasury bills (special issue) maturing Apr. 15, 1958 [5]	3½ percent Series B-1958 certificates maturing Apr. 15, 1958 [5]	Total issued	2⅞ percent Series A-1958 Treasury notes maturing June 15, 1958 [6]	2¾ percent Treasury bonds of 1958-63 called for redemption June 15, 1958 [6]	2⅜ percent Treasury bonds of 1958 maturing June 15, 1958 [6]	Total issued
Boston	67, 053	10, 594	1, 632	27, 752	20, 191	127, 222	26, 910	2, 467	13, 292	42, 669
New York	6, 509, 176	210, 129	145, 951	411, 015	685, 485	7, 961, 756	595, 428	39, 871	384, 822	1, 020, 121
Philadelphia	52, 986	5, 144	5, 803	7, 120	10, 880	81, 933	15, 211	8, 322	8, 252	31, 785
Cleveland	99, 171	13, 013	7, 451	17, 182	46, 404	183, 221	35, 654	499	43, 604	79, 757
Richmond	20, 391	7, 147	679	3, 837	12, 248	44, 302	11, 045	951	22, 315	34, 311
Atlanta	100, 368	13, 195	359	28, 908	38, 078	180, 908	29, 965	1, 008	13, 289	44, 262
Chicago	197, 917	39, 100	17, 708	115, 040	101, 541	471, 306	103, 927	30, 041	122, 010	255, 978
St. Louis	94, 310	7, 675	1, 254	8, 926	28, 836	141, 001	28, 971	881	10, 610	40, 462
Minneapolis	70, 323	3, 458	95	22, 165	12, 867	108, 908	15, 313	99	21, 623	37, 035
Kansas City	73, 756	5, 711	3, 313	8, 664	29, 517	120, 961	69, 888	2, 040	23, 406	95, 334
Dallas	47, 975	5, 207	2, 005	8, 612	21, 169	84, 968	26, 395	35	18, 015	44, 415
San Francisco	152, 904	21, 207	7, 620	14, 996	55, 433	252, 160	53, 236	4, 852	29, 614	87, 702
Treasury	6, 594	1, 051	30	2, 410	1, 160	11, 245	2, 520	1	140	2, 661
Total certificate allotments	7, 492, 924	342, 631	193, 900	676, 627	1, 063, 809	9, 769, 891	1, 014, 463	91, 067	710, 992	1, 816, 522
Maturing securities:										
Exchanged in concurrent offerings	3, 100, 646	941, 889	140, 130	467, 813	930, 719	5, 581, 197	3, 195, 927	799, 868	3, 391, 739	7, 387, 531
Total exchanged	10, 593, 570	1, 284, 520	334, 030	1, 144, 440	1, 994, 528	15, 351, 088	4, 210, 390	890, 935	4, 102, 731	9, 204, 056
Redeemed for cash or carried to matured debt	257, 011	164, 225	48, 765	606, 653	356, 634	1, 433, 288	181, 401	27, 816	142, 080	351, 327
Total maturing securities	10, 850, 581	1, 448, 745	382, 795	1, 751, 093	2, 351, 162	16, 784, 376	4, 391, 791	918, 781	4, 244, 811	9, 555, 383

[1] Series C-1958 Treasury 4 percent certificates and Series A-1961 Treasury 4 percent notes also offered in exchange for this maturity; see exhibit 2.

[2] Series A-1961 Treasury 4 percent notes and Series E-1957 Treasury 3⅝ percent certificates also offered in exchange for this maturity; see exhibit 2.

[3] Series A-1961 Treasury 4 percent notes also offered in exchange for this maturity; see exhibit 2.

[4] Subscriptions for $100,000 or less were allotted in full and subscriptions in excess of $100,000 were allotted 22 percent but not less than $100,000.

[5] 3 percent Treasury bonds of 1964 and 3½ percent Treasury bonds of 1990 also offered in exchange for this maturity; see exhibit 3.

[6] 2⅝ percent Treasury bonds of 1965 also offered in exchange for this security; see exhibit 3.

Exhibit 2.—Treasury notes

Two Treasury circulars, one containing a cash and the other an exchange note offering during the fiscal year 1958, are reproduced in this exhibit. Circulars pertaining to the other note offerings during 1958 are similar in form and therefore are not reproduced in this report. However, the essential details for each issue are summarized in the first table following the circulars and the final allotments of the new notes issued for cash or in exchange for maturing securities are shown in the second table.

DEPARTMENT CIRCULAR NO. 992. PUBLIC DEBT

Treasury Department,
Washington, July 22, 1957.

I. OFFERING OF NOTES

1. The Secretary of the Treasury, pursuant to the authority of the Second Liberty Bond Act, as amended, invites subscriptions from the people of the United States for notes of the United States, designated 4 percent Treasury notes of Series A–1961, in exchange for 2 percent Treasury notes of Series C–1957, maturing August 15, 1957; 2¾ percent Treasury notes of Series D–1957, maturing August 1, 1957; 3¼ percent Treasury certificates of indebtedness of Series D–1957, maturing October 1, 1957, or 1½ percent Treasury notes of Series EO–1957, maturing October 1, 1957. Exchanges will be made par for par in the case of the Series D–1957 notes; at par with an adjustment of interest as of August 1, 1957, in the case of the Series C–1957 notes and the Series D–1957 certificates, and at par with an adjustment of interest as of October 1 in the case of the Series EO–1957 notes. In addition to the amount offered for exchange, the Secretary of the Treasury reserves the right to allot up to $100,000,000 of these notes at par to Government investment accounts. The books will be open only on July 22 through July 24 for the receipt of subscriptions for this issue.

2. In addition to the offering under this circular, holders of the maturing securities are offered the privilege of exchanging all or any part of such securities for 4 percent Treasury certificates of indebtedness of Series C–1958, which offering is set forth in Department Circular No. 991, issued simultaneously with this circular, and holders of the two August maturities are also offered the privilege of exchanging all or any part of such securities for 3⅝ percent Treasury certificates of indebtedness of Series E–1957, which offering is set forth in Department Circular No. 990, issued simultaneously with this circular.

II. DESCRIPTION OF NOTES

1. The notes will be dated August 1, 1957, and will bear interest from that date at the rate of 4 percent per annum, payable semiannually on February 1 and August 1 in each year until the principal amount becomes payable. They will mature August 1, 1961, and will not be subject to call for redemption prior to maturity. However, they will be redeemable at the option of the holders on August 1, 1959, at par and accrued interest, if notice in writing of intention to redeem on that date is given to the Office of the Treasurer of the United States or to any Federal Reserve Bank or branch on or before May 1, 1959, and the notes are temporarily surrendered to the office to which notice is given for the purpose of having an appropriate stamp placed on them to indicate that they will be redeemed on August 1, 1959, and for detaching coupons dated subsequent to that date.

2. The income derived from the notes is subject to all taxes imposed under the Internal Revenue Code of 1954. The notes are subject to estate, inheritance, gift, or other excise taxes, whether Federal or State, but are exempt from all taxation now or hereafter imposed on the principal or interest thereof by any State, or any of the possessions of the United States, or by any local taxing authority.

3. The notes will be acceptable to secure deposits of public moneys. They will not be acceptable in payment of taxes.

4. Bearer notes with interest coupons attached will be issued in denominations of $1,000, $5,000, $10,000, $100,000, $1,000,000, $100,000,000, and $500,000,000. The notes will not be issued in registered form.

5. The notes will be subject to the general regulations of the Treasury Department, now or hereafter prescribed, governing United States notes.

III. SUBSCRIPTION AND ALLOTMENT

1. Subscriptions will be received at the Federal Reserve Banks and branches and at the Office of the Treasurer of the United States, Washington. Banking institutions generally may submit subscriptions for account of customers, but only the Federal Reserve Banks and the Treasury Department are authorized to act as official agencies.

2. The Secretary of the Treasury reserves the right to reject or reduce any subscription, and to allot less than the amount of notes applied for; and any action he may take in these respects shall be final. Subject to these reservations, all subscriptions will be allotted in full. Allotment notices will be sent out promptly upon allotment.

IV. PAYMENT

1. Payment at par for notes allotted hereunder must be made on or before August 1, 1957, or on later allotment, and may be made only in Treasury notes of Series C–1957, maturing August 15, 1957, Treasury notes of Series D–1957, maturing August 1, 1957, Treasury certificates of indebtedness of Series D–1957, maturing October 1, 1957, or Treasury notes of Series EO–1957, maturing October 1, 1957, which will be accepted at par, and should accompany the subscription. Coupons dated August 15, 1957, must be attached to the notes of Series C–1957 when surrendered, and accrued interest from February 15, 1957, to August 1, 1957 ($9.22652 per $1,000) will be paid to subscribers following acceptance of the notes. Coupons dated October 1, 1957, must be attached to the certificates of Series D–1957 when surrendered, and accrued interest from April 1, 1957, to August 1, 1957 ($10.83333 per $1,000) will be paid to subscribers following acceptance of the certificates. Coupons dated October 1, 1957, must be attached to the notes of Series EO–1957 when surrendered, and accrued interest from April 1, 1957, to October 1, 1957 ($7.50 per $1,000) will be credited, accrued interest from August 1, 1957, to October 1, 1957 ($6.63043 per $1,000) on the notes to be issued will be charged, and the difference ($0.86957 per $1,000) will be paid to subscribers following acceptance of the notes. In the case of the notes of Series D–1957, coupons dated August 1, 1957, should be detached by holders and cashed when due.

V. GENERAL PROVISIONS

1. As fiscal agents of the United States, Federal Reserve Banks are authorized and requested to receive subscriptions, to make allotments on the basis and up to the amounts indicated by the Secretary of the Treasury to the Federal Reserve Banks of the respective districts, to issue allotment notices, to receive payment for notes allotted, to make delivery of notes on full-paid subscriptions allotted, and they may issue interim receipts pending delivery of the definitive notes.

2. The Secretary of the Treasury may at any time, or from time to time, prescribe supplemental or amendatory rules and regulations governing the offering, which will be communicated promptly to the Federal Reserve Banks.

G. M. Humphrey,
Secretary of the Treasury.

DEPARTMENT CIRCULAR NO. 995. PUBLIC DEBT

Treasury Department,
Washington, September 16, 1957.

I. OFFERING OF NOTES

1. The Secretary of the Treasury, pursuant to the authority of the Second Liberty Bond Act, as amended, invites subscriptions, at par and accrued interest, from the people of the United States for notes of the United States, designated 4 percent Treasury notes of Series B–1962. The amount of the offering under this circular is $1,750,000,000, or thereabouts. In addition to the amount offered

for public subscription, the Secretary of the Treasury reserves the right to allot up to $100,000,000 of these notes to Government investment accounts. The books will be open only on September 16 for the receipt of subscriptions for this issue.

II. DESCRIPTION OF NOTES

1. The notes will be dated September 26, 1957, and will bear interest from that date at the rate of 4 percent per annum, payable on a semiannual basis on February 15 and August 15, 1958, and thereafter on February 15 and August 15 in each year until the principal amount becomes payable. They will mature August 15, 1962, and will not be subject to call for redemption prior to maturity. However, they will be redeemable at the option of the holders on February 15, 1960, at par and accrued interest, if notice in writing of intention to redeem on that date is given to the Office of the Treasurer of the United States or to any Federal Reserve Bank or branch on or before November 16, 1959, and the notes are temporarily surrendered to the office to which notice is given for the purpose of having an appropriate stamp placed on them to indicate that they will be redeemed on February 15, 1960, and for detaching coupons dated subsequent to that date.

2. The income derived from the notes is subject to all taxes imposed under the Internal Revenue Code of 1954. The notes are subject to estate, inheritance, gift, or other excise taxes, whether Federal or State, but are exempt from all taxation now or hereafter imposed on the principal or interest thereof by any State, or any of the possessions of the United States, or by any local taxing authority.

3. The notes will be acceptable to secure deposits of public moneys. They will not be acceptable in payment of taxes.

4. Bearer notes with interest coupons attached will be issued in denominations of $1,000, $5,000, $10,000, $100,000, $1,000,000, $100,000,000, and $500,000,000. The notes will not be issued in registered form.

5. The notes will be subject to the general regulations of the Treasury Department, now or hereafter prescribed, governing United States notes.

III. SUBSCRIPTION AND ALLOTMENT

1. Subscriptions will be received at the Federal Reserve Banks and branches and at the Office of the Treasurer of the United States, Washington. Commercial banks, which for this purpose are defined as banks accepting demand deposits, may submit subscriptions for account of customers, but only the Federal Reserve Banks and the Treasury Department are authorized to act as official agencies. Others than commercial banks will not be permitted to enter subscriptions except for their own account. Subscriptions from commercial banks for their own account will be received without deposit, but will be restricted in each case to an amount not exceeding 50 percent of the combined capital, surplus, and undivided profits, of the subscribing bank. Subscriptions from all others must be accompanied by payment of 2 percent of the amount of notes applied for, not subject to withdrawal until after allotment. Following allotment, any portion of the 2 percent payment in excess of 2 percent of the amount of notes allotted may be released upon the request of the subscribers.

2. Commercial banks in submitting subscriptions will be required to certify that they have no beneficial interest in any of the subscriptions they enter for the account of their customers, and that their customers have no beneficial interest in the banks' subscriptions for their own account.

3. The Secretary of the Treasury reserves the right to reject or reduce any subscription, and to allot less than the amount of notes applied for; and any action he may take in these respects shall be final. Allotment notices will be sent out promptly upon allotment.

IV. PAYMENT

1. Payment at par and accrued interest, if any, for notes allotted hereunder must be made or completed on or before September 26, 1957, or on later allotment. In every case where payment is not so completed, the payment with application up to 2 percent of the amount of notes allotted shall, upon declaration made by the Secretary of the Treasury in his discretion, be forfeited to the United States.

Any qualified depositary will be permitted to make payment by credit for notes allotted to it for itself and its customers up to any amount for which it shall be qualified in excess of existing deposits when so notified by the Federal Reserve Bank of its district.

V. GENERAL PROVISIONS

1. As fiscal agents of the United States, Federal Reserve Banks are authorized and requested to receive subscriptions, to make allotments on the basis and up to the amounts indicated by the Secretary of the Treasury to the Federal Reserve Banks of the respective districts, to issue allotment notices, to receive payment for notes allotted, to make delivery of notes on full-paid subscriptions allotted, and they may issue interim receipts pending delivery of the definitive notes.

2. The Secretary of the Treasury may at any time, or from time to time, prescribe supplemental or amendatory rules and regulations governing the offering, which will be communicated promptly to the Federal Reserve Banks.

ROBERT B. ANDERSON,
Secretary of the Treasury.

Summary of information pertaining to Treasury notes issued during the fiscal year 1958

Date of preliminary announcement	Department circular		Concurrent offering circular number	Treasury notes issued for cash and in exchange for maturing securities	Date of issue	Date of maturity	Date subscription books closed	Allotment payment date on or before (or on later allotment)
	Number	Date						
1957 July 18	992	*1957* July 22	990, 991	4 percent Series A-1961 issued in exchange for—	*1957* Aug. 1	*1961* Aug. 1	*1957* July 24	*1957* [1] Aug. 1
				2 percent Series C-1957 Treasury notes maturing Aug. 15, 1957.				
				2¾ percent Series D-1957 Treasury notes maturing Aug. 1, 1957.				
				3¼ percent Series D-1957 certificates maturing Oct. 1, 1957.				
				1½ percent Series EO-1957 Treasury notes maturing Oct. 1, 1957.				
Sept. 12	995	Sept. 16	----------	4 percent Series B-1962 issued for cash	Sept. 26	*1962* Aug. 15	Sept. 16	[2] Sept. 26
Nov. 18	999	Nov. 20	----------	3¾ percent Series C-1962 issued for cash	Nov. 29	Nov. 15	Nov. 20	[3] Nov. 29
1958 Apr. 2	1007	*1958* Apr. 7	----------	2⅝ percent Series A-1963 issued for cash	*1958* Apr. 15	*1963* Feb. 15	*1958* Apr. 7	*1958* [4] Apr. 15

[1] See Department Circular No. 992, sec. IV, in this exhibit, for provisions for payment of interest.

[2] See Department Circular No. 995, secs. III and IV, in this exhibit, for provisions for subscription and payment of interest.

[3] Commercial banks were permitted to subscribe, without deposit, for their own account for an amount not exceeding 50 percent of the combined capital, surplus, and undivided profits of the subscribing bank as of June 30, 1957. Qualified depositaries were permitted to make payment for notes allotted to them and their customers by credit in Treasury tax and loan accounts.

[4] Commercial banks were permitted to subscribe, without deposit, for their own account for an amount not exceeding 75 percent of the combined capital, surplus, and undivided profits of the subscribing bank. Qualified depositaries were permitted to make payment for notes allotted to them and their customers by credit in Treasury tax and loan accounts.

Allotments of Treasury notes issued during the fiscal year 1958, by Federal Reserve districts

[In thousands of dollars]

Federal Reserve district	4 percent Series A-1961 Treasury notes issued in exchange for—					4 percent Series B-1962 Treasury notes issued for cash [3]	3¾ percent Series C-1962 Treasury notes issued for cash [4]	2⅝ percent Series A-1963 Treasury notes issued for cash [5]
	2 percent Series C-1957 Treasury notes maturing Aug. 15, 1957 [1]	2¾ percent Series D-1957 Treasury notes maturing Aug. 1, 1957 [1]	3¼ percent Series D-1957 certificates maturing Oct. 1, 1957 [2]	1½ percent Series EO-1957 Treasury notes maturing Oct. 1, 1957 [2]	Total issued			
Boston	35,568	32,432	17,434	1,252	86,686	98,584	53,699	199,136
New York	421,587	484,021	119,693	13,783	1,039,084	666,954	466,258	1,555,641
Philadelphia	21,259	37,015	5,217	692	64,183	82,263	35,240	137,924
Cleveland	44,445	55,879	10,623	481	111,428	58,838	36,548	109,224
Cincinnati	17,101	10,552	2,293	1,042	30,988	17,979	8,735	39,511
Pittsburgh	5,445	4,941	3,398	130	13,914	55,621	25,537	89,570
Richmond	13,957	5,817	1,316	127	21,217	44,115	18,307	76,832
Baltimore	10,740	7,084	1,248		19,072	25,835	17,052	45,171
Charlotte	1,105	391	592		2,088	12,714	7,249	30,562
Atlanta	14,477	15,099	5,473	185	35,234	14,870	10,110	46,519
Birmingham	2,907	2,231	1,366	3	6,507	4,554	3,008	15,319
Jacksonville	4,170	8,023	4,763	20	16,976	14,089	8,969	46,542
Nashville	5,712	2,168	2,430	3	10,313	13,441	8,654	27,091
New Orleans	11,859	8,038	3,042	100	23,039	13,223	6,641	32,873
Chicago	176,547	113,025	56,628	4,069	350,269	218,018	98,097	381,211
Detroit	11,595	7,207	1,226		20,028	47,220	26,123	120,342
St. Louis	29,487	22,492	7,158	1,253	60,390	41,003	16,233	72,764
Little Rock	3,055	2,826	462		6,343	2,861	1,397	6,075
Louisville	23,485	11,439	5,933	120	40,977	9,985	4,644	20,580
Memphis	3,328	1,602	788	100	5,818	7,777	4,688	21,433
Minneapolis	47,065	30,568	14,837	820	93,290	61,689	17,579	78,709
Kansas City	35,162	25,553	7,393	1,430	69,538	36,035	9,510	59,949
Denver	6,792	5,428	1,937	235	14,392	8,199	3,550	17,924
Oklahoma City	12,587	10,548	1,964	375	25,474	16,756	5,611	30,669
Omaha	9,898	5,417	1,069		16,384	12,869	4,868	26,456
Dallas	18,934	15,860	5,545		40,339	66,940	26,885	116,533
El Paso	1,464	1,475	1,101		4,040	4,530	1,766	6,903
Houston	13,193	6,676	4,190		24,059	22,716	9,476	37,927
San Antonio	7,816	14,553	1,203	500	24,072	5,127	2,599	11,739
San Francisco	41,779	50,620	20,009	4,500	119,908	111,448	53,095	202,270
Los Angeles	51,867	24,872	5,729		82,468	58,678	24,425	105,484
Portland	2,372	1,035	55	20	3,482	12,488	9,264	31,570
Salt Lake City	2,219	4,813	1,475		8,507	8,384	4,338	22,149
Seattle	3,293	8,163	1,593	1,000	13,959	24,466	12,663	47,976

Treasury	2,559	1,125	375	3	4,062	118	138	120
Government investment accounts					100,000	100,000	100,000	[6] 100,000
Total note allotments	1,117,829	1,038,988	319,468	32,243	2,608,528	2,000,387	1,142,956	3,970,698
Maturing securities:								
Exchanged in concurrent offerings	2,305,424	10,675,381	6,633,690	743,203	20,357,698			
Total exchanged	3,423,253	11,714,369	6,953,158	775,446	22,866 226			
Redeemed for cash or carried to matured debt	368,775	341,722	317,784	48,750	1,077.031			
Total maturing securities	3,792,028	12,056,091	7,270,942	824,196	23,943,257			

[1] Series E–1957 Treasury 3⅝ percent and Series C–1958 Treasury 4 percent certificates also offered in exchange for this maturity; see exhibit 1.

[2] Series C–1958 Treasury 4 percent certificates also offered in exchange for this maturity; see exhibit 1.

[3] Subscriptions for $100,000 or less were allotted in full and subscriptions in excess of $100,000 were allotted 28 percent but not less than $100,000.

[4] Subscriptions for $10,000 or less were allotted in full and subscriptions in excess of $10,000 were allotted 25 percent to savings-type investors and 12 percent to all other subscribers but not less than $10,000.

[5] Subscriptions for $25,000 or less were allotted in full and subscriptions in excess of $25,000 were allotted 24 percent but not less than $25,000.

[6] Includes $10,000,000 allotted through New York Federal Reserve Bank.

Exhibit 3.—Treasury bonds

Two Treasury circulars, one containing a cash and the other an exchange bond offering during the fiscal year 1958, are reproduced in this exhibit. Circulars pertaining to the other bond offerings during 1958 are similar in form and therefore are not reproduced in this report. However, the essential details for each issue are summarized in the first table following the circulars and the final allotments of new bonds issued for cash or in exchange for maturing securities are shown in the second table.

DEPARTMENT CIRCULAR NO. 1004. PUBLIC DEBT

Treasury Department,
Washington, February 3, 1958.

I. OFFERING OF BONDS

1. The Secretary of the Treasury, pursuant to the authority of the Second Liberty Bond Act, as amended, invites subscriptions from the people of the United States for bonds of the United States, designated 3 percent Treasury bonds of 1964, in exchange for which any of the following listed securities, singly or in combinations aggregating $500 or multiples thereof, may be tendered:

3⅜ percent Treasury certificates of indebtedness of Series A–1958, maturing February 14, 1958

2½ percent Treasury bonds of 1956–58, maturing March 15, 1958

1½ percent Treasury notes of Series EA–1958, maturing April 1, 1958

Treasury bills (special issue) maturing April 15, 1958

3½ percent Treasury certificates of indebtedness of Series B–1958, maturing April 15, 1958.

Exchanges will be made at par with an adjustment of interest as set forth in section IV hereof. The amount of the offering under this circular will be limited to the amount of the eligible securities of the five issues enumerated above tendered in exchange and accepted. The books will be open only on February 3 through February 5 for the receipt of subscriptions for this issue.

2. In addition to the offering under this circular, holders of the eligible securities are also offered the privilege of exchanging all or any part of such securities for 2½ percent Treasury certificates of indebtedness of Series A–1959 or 3½ percent Treasury bonds of 1990, which offerings are set forth in Department Circulars Nos. 1003 and 1005, issued simultaneously with this circular.

II. DESCRIPTION OF BONDS

1. The bonds will be dated February 14, 1958, and will bear interest from that date at the rate of 3 percent per annum, payable on a semiannual basis on August 15, 1958, and thereafter on February 15 and August 15 in each year until the principal amount becomes payable. They will mature February 15, 1964, and will not be subject to call for redemption prior to maturity.

2. The income derived from the bonds is subject to all taxes imposed under the Internal Revenue Code of 1954. The bonds are subject to estate, inheritance, gift, or other excise taxes, whether Federal or State, but are exempt from all taxation now or hereafter imposed on the principal or interest thereof by any State, or any of the possessions of the United States, or by any local taxing authority.

3. The bonds will be acceptable to secure deposits of public moneys.

4. Bearer bonds with interest coupons attached, and bonds registered as to principal and interest, will be issued in denominations of $500, $1,000, $5,000, $10,000, $100,000, and $1,000,000. Provision will be made for the interchange of bonds of different denominations and of coupon and registered bonds, and for the transfer of registered bonds, under rules and regulations prescribed by the Secretary of the Treasury.

5. The bonds will be subject to the general regulations of the Treasury Department, now or hereafter prescribed, governing United States bonds.

III. SUBSCRIPTION AND ALLOTMENT

1. Subscriptions will be received at the Federal Reserve Banks and branches and at the Office of the Treasurer of the United States, Washington. Banking institutions generally may submit subscriptions for account of customers, but only

the Federal Reserve Banks and the Treasury Department are authorized to act as official agencies.

2. The Secretary of the Treasury reserves the right to reject or reduce any subscription, and to allot less than the amount of bonds applied for; and any action he may take in these respects shall be final. Subject to these reservations, all subscriptions will be allotted in full. Allotment notices will be sent out promptly upon allotment.

IV. PAYMENT

1. Payment at par for bonds allotted hereunder must be made on or before February 14, 1958, or on later allotment, and may be made only in the securities of the five issues enumerated in section I hereof, which will be accepted at par, and should accompany the subscription. Interest adjustments per $1,000 will be paid to or collected from subscribers in accordance with the following table:

Securities surrendered	Interest credited to subscriber	Interest charged to subscriber	Net amount to be paid subscriber	Net amount to be collected from subscriber
3⅜% certificates, Series A-1958	$16.78		[1] $16.78	
2½% bonds of 1956-58	10.49724		10.49724	
1½% notes of Series EA-1958	7.50	$3.81080	3.68920	
Treasury bills		4.97102		$4.97102
3½% certificates, Series B-1958	17.50	4.97102	12.52898	

[1] Feb. 14, 1958, coupon to be detached by subscriber and cashed when due.

V. ASSIGNMENT OF REGISTERED BONDS

1. Treasury bonds of 1956–58 in registered form tendered in payment for bonds offered hereunder should be assigned by the registered payees or assignees thereof, in accordance with the general regulations of the Treasury Department governing assignments for transfer or exchange, in one of the forms hereafter set forth, and thereafter should be presented and surrendered with the subscription to a Federal Reserve Bank or branch or to the Office of the Treasurer of the United States, Washington. The bonds must be delivered at the expense and risk of the holder. If the new bonds are desired registered in the same name as the bonds surrendered, the assignment should be to "The Secretary of the Treasury for exchange for 3 percent Treasury bonds of 1964"; if the new bonds are desired registered in another name, the assignment should be to "The Secretary of the Treasury for exchange for 3 percent Treasury bonds of 1964 in the name of ________________"; if new bonds in coupon form are desired, the assignment should be to "The Secretary of the Treasury for exchange for 3 percent Treasury bonds of 1964 in coupon form to be delivered to ________________".

VI. GENERAL PROVISIONS

1. As fiscal agents of the United States, Federal Reserve Banks are authorized and requested to receive subscriptions, to make allotments on the basis and up to the amounts indicated by the Secretary of the Treasury to the Federal Reserve Banks of the respective districts, to issue allotment notices, to receive payment for bonds allotted, to make delivery of bonds on full-paid subscriptions allotted, and they may issue interim receipts pending delivery of the definitive bonds.

2. The Secretary of the Treasury may at any time, or from time to time, prescribe supplemental or amendatory rules and regulations governing the offering which will be communicated promptly to the Federal Reserve Banks.

JULIAN B. BAIRD,
Acting Secretary of the Treasury.

479641—59——14

DEPARTMENT CIRCULAR NO. 1006. PUBLIC DEBT

TREASURY DEPARTMENT,
Washington, February 28, 1958.

I. OFFERING OF BONDS

1. The Secretary of the Treasury, pursuant to the authority of the Second Liberty Bond Act, as amended, invites subscriptions, at par and accrued interest, from the people of the United States for bonds of the United States, designated 3 percent Treasury bonds of 1966. The amount of the offering under this circular is $1,250,000,000, or thereabouts. In addition to the amount offered for public subscription, the Secretary of the Treasury reserves the right to allot up to $100,000,000 of these bonds to Government investment accounts. The books will be open only on February 28 for the receipt of subscriptions for this issue.

II. DESCRIPTION OF BONDS

1. The bonds will be dated February 28, 1958, and will bear interest from that date at the rate of 3 percent per annum, payable on a semiannual basis on August 15, 1958, and thereafter on February 15 and August 15 in each year until the principal amount becomes payable. They will mature August 15, 1966, and will not be subject to call for redemption prior to maturity.

2. The income derived from the bonds is subject to all taxes imposed under the Internal Revenue Code of 1954. The bonds are subject to estate, inheritance, gift, or other excise taxes, whether Federal or State, but are exempt from all taxation now or hereafter imposed on the principal or interest thereof by any State, or any of the possessions of the United States, or by any local taxing authority.

3. The bonds will be acceptable to secure deposits of public moneys.

4. Bearer bonds with interest coupons attached, and bonds registered as to principal and interest, will be issued in denominations of $500, $1,000, $5,000, $10,000, $100,000, and $1,000,000. Provision will be made for the interchange of bonds of different denominations and of coupon and registered bonds, and for the transfer of registered bonds, under rules and regulations prescribed by the Secretary of the Treasury.

5. The bonds will be subject to the general regulations of the Treasury Department, now or hereafter prescribed, governing United States bonds.

III. SUBSCRIPTION AND ALLOTMENT

1. Subscriptions will be received at the Federal Reserve Banks and branches and at the Office of the Treasurer of the United States, Washington. Commercial banks, which for this purpose are defined as banks accepting demand deposits, may submit subscriptions for account of customers, but only the Federal Reserve Banks and the Treasury Department are authorized to act as official agencies. Others than commercial banks will not be permitted to enter subscriptions except for their own account. Subscriptions from commercial banks for their own account will be received without deposit, but will be restricted in each case to an amount not exceeding 25 percent of the combined capital, surplus, and undivided profits of the subscribing bank. Subscriptions from all others must be accompanied by payment of 15 percent of the amount of bonds applied for, which payment must be made with the subscription, to the Federal Reserve Bank or branch, or to the Treasurer of the United States, in immediately available funds or by credit in a Treasury tax and loan account of the bank through which the subscription is entered. Following allotment, any portion of the 15 percent payment in excess of the amount of bonds allotted will be returned to the subscribers.

2. Commercial banks in submitting subscriptions will be required to certify that they have no beneficial interest in any of the subscriptions they enter for the account of their customers, and that their customers have no beneficial interest in the banks' subscriptions for their own account.

3. The Secretary of the Treasury reserves the right to reject or reduce any subscription, and to allot less than the amount of bonds applied for, and to make different percentage allotments to various classes of subscribers; and any action he may take in these respects shall be final. The basis of the allotment will be publicly announced and allotment notices will be sent out promptly upon allotment.

IV. PAYMENT

1. Payment at par and accrued interest for bonds allotted hereunder in excess of payments accompanying subscriptions must be made or completed on or before March 10, 1958, or on later allotment. In every case where payment is not so completed, the payment with application up to 15 percent of the amount of bonds allotted shall, upon declaration made by the Secretary of the Treasury in his discretion, be forfeited to the United States. Any qualified depositary will be permitted to make payment by credit for bonds allotted to it for itself and its customers up to any amount for which it shall be qualified in excess of existing deposits, when so notified by the Federal Reserve Bank of its district.

V. GENERAL PROVISIONS

1. As fiscal agents of the United States, Federal Reserve Banks are authorized and requested to receive subscriptions, to make allotments on the basis and up to the amounts indicated by the Secretary of the Treasury to the Federal Reserve Banks of the respective districts, to issue allotment notices, to receive payment for bonds allotted, to make delivery of bonds on full-paid subscriptions allotted, and they may issue interim receipts pending delivery of the definitive bonds.

2. The Secretary of the Treasury may at any time, or from time to time, prescribe supplemental or amendatory rules and regulations governing the offering, which will be communicated promptly to the Federal Reserve Banks.

ROBERT B. ANDERSON,
Secretary of the Treasury.

Summary of information pertaining to Treasury bonds issued during the fiscal year 1958

Date of preliminary announcement	Department circular: Number	Department circular: Date	Concurrent offering circular number	Treasury bonds issued for cash or in exchange for maturing or called securities	Date of issue	Date of maturity	Date subscription books closed	Allotment payment date on or before (or on later allotment)
1957 Sept. 12	996	*1957* Sept. 16		4 percent of 1969 issued for cash	*1957* Oct. 1	Oct. 1, 1969	*1957* Sept. 16	*1957* [1] Oct. 1
Nov. 18	1000	Nov. 20		3⅞ percent of 1974 issued for cash	Dec. 2	Nov. 15, 1974	Nov. 20	[2] Dec. 2
1958 Jan. 29	1004	*1958* Feb. 3	1003, 1005	3 percent of 1964 issued in exchange for—	*1958* Feb. 14	Feb. 15, 1964	*1958* Feb. 5	*1958* [3] Feb. 14
				3⅜ percent Series A-1958 certificates maturing Feb. 14, 1958.				
				2½ percent Treasury bonds of 1956-58 maturing Mar. 15, 1958.				
				1½ percent Series EA-1958 Treasury notes maturing Apr. 1, 1958.				
				Treasury bills (special issue) maturing Apr. 15, 1958.				
				3½ percent Series B-1958 certificates maturing Apr. 15, 1958.				
Jan. 29	1005	Feb. 3	1003, 1004	3½ percent of 1990 issued in exchange for—	Feb. 14	Feb. 15, 1990	Feb. 5	[4] Feb. 14
				3⅜ percent Series A-1958 certificates maturing Feb. 14, 1958.				
				2½ percent Treasury bonds of 1956-58 maturing Mar. 15, 1958.				
				1½ percent Series EA-1958 Treasury notes maturing Apr. 1, 1958.				
				Treasury bills (special issue) maturing Apr. 15, 1958.				
				3½ percent Series B-1958 certificates maturing Apr. 15, 1958.				
Feb. 20	1006	Feb. 28		3 percent of 1966 issued for cash	Feb. 28	Aug. 15, 1966	Feb. 28	[5] Mar. 10
May 29	1009	June 3		3¼ percent of 1985 issued for cash	June 3	May 15, 1985	June 3	[6] June 18
May 29	1011	June 4	1010	2⅝ percent of 1965 issued in exchange for—	June 15	Feb. 15, 1965	June 6	[7] June 16
				2⅞ percent Series A-1958 Treasury notes maturing June 15, 1958.				
				2¾ percent Treasury bonds of 1958-63 called for redemption on June 15, 1958.				
				2⅜ percent Treasury bonds of 1958 maturing June 15, 1958.				

[1] Commercial banks were permitted to subscribe, without deposit, for their own account for an amount not exceeding 50 percent of the combined capital, surplus, and undivided profits of the subscribing bank. Qualified depositaries were permitted to make payment for bonds allotted to them and their customers by credit in Treasury tax and loan accounts. Payment for not more than 50 percent of bonds allotted was deferred not later than Oct. 21. Payments made subsequent to Oct. 1 were accompanied by accrued interest from that date at the rate of $0.11 per $1,000 per day.

[2] Commercial banks were permitted to subscribe, without deposit, for their own account for an amount not exceeding 25 percent of the combined capital, surplus, and undivided profits of the subscribing bank as of June 30, 1957. Qualified depositaries were permitted to make payment for bonds allotted to them and their customers by credit in Treasury tax and loan accounts.

[3] See Department Circular No. 1004, sec. IV, in this exhibit, for provisions for payment of interest.

[4] Following acceptance of surrendered securities interest adjustment per $1,000 was paid to or collected from subscribers as follows: $16.78 was paid on Series A-1958 certificates; $10.49724 was paid on bonds of 1956–58; $7.50 was credited, $4.44594 was charged and the difference of $3.05406 was paid on Series EA-1958 notes; $5.79953 was collected on Treasury bills; and $11.73077 was paid on Series B-1958 certificates.

[5] See Department Circular No. 1006, secs. III and IV, in this exhibit, for provisions or subscription and payment of interest.

[6] Subscriptions from commercial banks for their own account were restricted to an amount not exceeding 2 percent of the combined amount of time certificates of deposit (but only those issued in names of individuals, and of corporations, associations, and other organizations not operated for profit), and of savings deposits, or 5 percent of the combined capital, surplus, and undivided profits of the subscribing bank, whichever is greater. Qualified depositaries were permitted to make payment for bonds allotted to them and their customers by credit in Treasury tax and loan accounts. In the case of allotments at a rate exceeding 20 percent of subscription, payment at 100½ and accrued interest in the amount of $1.335 per $1,000 par amount for bonds allotted, less adjustment for amount of deposit, and accrued interest thereon in the amount of $1.335 per $1,000 was required on June 18 or on later allotment. Payment for remaining bonds allotted was required on June 18 together with accrued interest at the rate of $0.089 per day per $1,000 from June 3 to payment date.

[7] All coupons subsequent to June 15, 1958, were required to be surrendered attached to bonds of 1958–63. Final interest due June 15, 1958, on registered bonds was paid by check drawn in accordance with assignments on bonds surrendered or credited in any account maintained by a banking institution with the Federal Reserve Bank of its district.

Allotments of Treasury bonds issued during the fiscal year 1958, by Federal Reserve districts

[In thousands of dollars]

Federal Reserve district	4 percent Treasury bonds of 1969 issued for cash [1]	3⅞ percent Treasury bonds of 1974 issued for cash [2]	3 percent Treasury bonds of 1964 issued in exchange for—					Total issued
			3⅜ percent Series A-1958 certificates maturing Feb. 14, 1958 [3]	2½ percent Treasury bonds of 1956-58 maturing Mar. 15, 1958 [3]	1½ percent Series EA-1958 Treasury notes maturing Apr. 1, 1958 [3]	Treasury bills (special issue) maturing Apr. 15, 1958 [3]	3½ percent Series B-1958 certificates maturing Apr. 15, 1958 [3]	
Boston	21,384	48,434	56,894	24,638	1,055	11,209	17,811	111,607
New York	252,839	272,529	852,827	294,673	55,760	142,758	270,274	1,616,292
Philadelphia	16,774	15,555	48,184	15,697	609	4,933	21,052	93,475
Cleveland	5,929	13,558	112,748	28,908	6,421	35,087	25,512	208,676
Cincinnati	6,613	4,680						
Pittsburgh	18,211	9,735						
Richmond	8,044	8,395	46,277	12,614	9,381	7,600	20,684	96,556
Baltimore	5,229	4,621						
Charlotte	4,333	2,145						
Atlanta	1,845	3,607	82,603	3,695	2,277	16,686	37,798	143,059
Birmingham	2,832	3,414						
Jacksonville	3,970	4,192						
Nashville	8,831	7,063						
New Orleans	3,979	1,954						
Chicago	51,837	54,465	321,814	93,962	19,636	53,457	143,917	632,786
Detroit	12,478	10,651						
St. Louis	11,041	6,648	86,776	23,470	4,027	26,020	21,677	161,970
Little Rock	503	208						
Louisville	2,638	2,610						
Memphis	1,161	2,141						
Minneapolis	11,898	5,943	46,121	9,969	3,438	17,504	23,276	100,308
Kansas City	5,571	2,997	68,520	22,169	4,020	13,525	18,178	126,412
Denver	2,337	992						
Oklahoma City	4,828	4,062						
Omaha	2,747	1,115						
Dallas	22,346	13,268	38,993	9,076	4,348	8,121	25,462	86,000
El Paso	860	455						
Houston	5,489	3,133						
San Antonio	2,107	1,084						

San Francisco	23,636	16,411	217,029	49,616	4,463	33,058	166,564	470,730
Los Angeles	16,053	11,467						
Portland	8,733	5,294						
Salt Lake City	2,627	1,256						
Seattle	6,887	9,673						
Treasury	343	57	869	3,068		1,692	682	6,311
Government investment accounts	100,000	100,000						
Total bond allotments	656,933	653,812	1,979,655	591,555	115,435	371,650	795,887	3,854,182
Maturing securities:								
Exchanged in concurrent offerings			8,613,915	692,965	218,595	772,790	1,198,641	11,496,906
Total exchanged			10,593,570	1,284,520	334,030	1,144,440	1,994,528	15,351,088
Redeemed for cash or carried to matured debt			257,011	164,225	48,765	606,653	356,634	1,433,288
Total maturing securities			10,850,581	1,448,745	382,795	1,751,093	2,351,162	16,784,376

Footnotes at end of table.

Allotments of Treasury bonds issued during the fiscal year 1958, by Federal Reserve districts—Continued

[In thousands of dollars]

Federal Reserve district	3½ percent Treasury bonds of 1990 issued in exchange for—						3 percent Treasury bonds of 1966 issued for cash [5]	3¼ percent Treasury bonds of 1985 issued for cash [6]	2⅝ percent Treasury bonds of 1965 issued in exchange for—			
	3⅜ percent Series A–1958 certificates maturing Feb. 14, 1958 [4]	2½ percent Treasury bonds of 1956–58 maturing Mar. 15, 1958 [4]	1½ percent Series EA–1958 Treasury notes maturing Apr. 1, 1958 [4]	Treasury bills (special issue) maturing Apr. 15, 1958 [4]	3½ percent Series B–1958 certificates maturing Apr. 15, 1958 [4]	Total issued			2⅞ percent Series A–1958 Treasury notes maturing June 15, 1958 [7]	2¾ percent Treasury bonds of 1958–63 called for redemption on June 15, 1958 [7]	2⅜ percent Treasury bonds of 1958 maturing June 15, 1958 [7]	Total issued
Boston	29,935	28,624	1,629	13,927	9,250	83,365	69,087	75,103	100,510	47,921	80,156	228,587
New York	881,277	240,957	17,549	61,679	65,064	1,266,526	613,133	474,392	1,709,508	438,926	1,891,692	4,040,126
Philadelphia	33,253	3,381	50	1,110	4,468	42,262	44,887	24,704	48,601	12,158	81,922	142,681
Cleveland	20,285	7,014	35	836	3,306	31,476	37,734	44,396	116,689	7,831	153,600	278,120
Cincinnati							11,842					
Pittsburgh							24,849					
Richmond	19,225	10,915		310	954	31,404	28,191	48,423	43,379	42,618	50,550	136,547
Baltimore							14,825					
Charlotte							8,035					
Atlanta	15,560	419		194	2,558	18,731	14,073	31,840	103,465	6,170	107,348	216,983
Birmingham							4,119					
Jacksonville							14,048					
Nashville							9,329					
New Orleans							9,435					
Chicago	48,159	20,118	2,989	7,655	35,243	114,164	130,879	119,999	483,567	134,999	445,999	1,064,565
Detroit							47,155					
St. Louis	15,526	2,841	7	515	231	19,120	23,088	23,905	95,920	29,544	117,429	242,893
Little Rock							1,348					
Louisville							7,093					
Memphis							6,471					
Minneapolis	2,579	335	38	213	8,958	12,123	24,853	23,772	85,656	8,460	73,703	167,819
Kansas City	8,459	3,619	90	2,634	1,386	16,188	14,932	16,281	106,620	23,618	114,061	244,299
Denver							4,394					
Oklahoma City							8,119					
Omaha							7,606					
Dallas	2,693	1,169		2,275		6,137	41,119	45,968	84,481	9,694	80,202	174,377
El Paso							1,806					
Houston							11,589					
San Antonio							3,512					

San Francisco	40,839	30,442	2,268	4,583	3,398	81,530	68,560	105,673	206,810	37,045	188,361	432,216
Los Angeles							37,488					
Portland							9,726					
Salt Lake City							12,293					
Seattle							18,489					
Treasury	3,201	500	40	232	16	3,989	191	412	10,721	884	6,716	18,321
Government investment accounts							100,000	100,000				
Total bond allotments	1,120,991	350,334	24,695	96,163	134,832	1,727,015	1,484,298	1,134,868	3,195,927	799,868	3,391,739	7,387,534
Maturing securities:												
Exchanged in concurrent offerings	9,472,579	934,186	309,335	1,048,277	1,859,696	13,624,073			1,014,463	91,067	710,992	1,816,522
Total exchanged	10,593,570	1,284,520	334,030	1,144,440	1,994,528	15,351,088			4,210,390	890,935	4,102,731	9,204,056
Redeemed for cash or carried to matured debt	257,011	164,225	48,765	606,653	356,634	1,433,288			181,401	27,846	142,080	351,327
Total maturing securities	10,850,581	1,448,745	382,795	1,751,093	2,351,162	16,784,376			4,391,791	918,781	4,244,811	9,555,383

[1] Subscriptions for \$50,000 or less were allotted in full and subscriptions in excess of \$50,000 were allotted 10 percent but not less than \$50,000.

[2] Subscriptions for \$10,000 or less were allotted in full and subscriptions in excess of \$10,000 were allotted 26 percent to savings-type investors and 10 percent to all other subscribers but not less than \$10,000.

[3] Series A–1959 Treasury 2½ percent certificates and 3½ percent Treasury bonds of 1990 also offered in exchange for this maturity; see exhibit 1.

[4] Series A–1959 Treasury 2½ percent certificates and 3 percent Treasury bonds of 1964 also offered in exchange for this maturity; see also exhibit 1.

[5] Subscriptions for \$10,000 or less were allotted in full and subscriptions in excess of \$10,000 were allotted 20 percent but not less than \$10,000.

[6] Subscriptions for \$5,000 or less were allotted in full and subscriptions in excess of \$5,000 were allotted 60 percent to savings-type investors, 40 percent to commercial banks for their own account and 25 percent to all other subscribers but not less than \$5,000.

[7] Series B–1959 Treasury 1¼ percent certificates also offered in exchange for this security; see exhibit 1.

Exhibit 4.—Call, February 14, 1958, for redemption on June 15, 1958, of 2¾ percent Treasury bonds of 1958–63, dated June 15, 1938 (press release of February 14, 1958)

The Treasury Department today issued the official notice of call for redemption on June 15, 1958, of the partially tax-exempt 2¾ percent Treasury bonds of 1958–63, dated June 15, 1938, due June 15, 1963. There are now outstanding $918,780,600 of these bonds.

It has been the practice of the Treasury to call the partially tax-exempt bonds at the first call dates because the total cost of these borrowings to the Treasury, taking into account interest and the tax advantages to the holders, is greater than the cost based upon current interest rates of new issues of comparable maturities.

The text of the formal notice of call is as follows:

Two and Three-Quarters Percent Treasury Bonds of 1958–63 (Dated June 15, 1938)

NOTICE OF CALL FOR REDEMPTION

To Holders of 2¾ Percent Treasury Bonds of 1958–63, and Others Concerned:

1. Public notice is hereby given that all outstanding 2¾ percent Treasury bonds of 1958–63, dated June 15, 1938, due June 15, 1963, are hereby called for redemption on June 15, 1958, on which date interest on such bonds will cease.

2. Holders of these bonds may, in advance of the redemption date, be offered the privilege of exchanging all or any part of their called bonds for other interest-bearing obligations of the United States, in which event public notice will hereafter be given and an official circular governing the exchange offering will be issued.

3. Full information regarding the presentation and surrender of the bonds for cash redemption under this call will be found in Department Circular No. 300, Revised, dated April 30, 1955.

Robert B. Anderson,
Secretary of the Treasury.

Exhibit 5.—Call, May 14, 1958, for redemption on September 15, 1958, of 2¼ percent Treasury bonds of 1956–59, dated February 1, 1944, and 2⅜ percent Treasury bonds of 1957–59, dated March 1, 1952 (press release of May 14, 1958)

The Treasury Department today issued the official notices of call for redemption on September 15, 1958, of the 2¼ percent Treasury bonds of 1956–59, dated February 1, 1944, due September 15, 1959, and the 2⅜ percent Treasury bonds of 1957–59, dated March 1, 1952, due March 15, 1959. There are now outstanding $3,818,075,000 of the 2¼ percent bonds and $926,811,000 of the 2⅜ percent bonds.

The texts of the formal notices of call are as follows:

Two and One-Quarter Percent Treasury Bonds of 1956–59 (Dated February 1, 1944)

NOTICE OF CALL FOR REDEMPTION

To Holders of 2¼ Percent Treasury Bonds of 1956–59, and Others Concerned:

1. Public notice is hereby given that all outstanding 2¼ percent Treasury bonds of 1956–59, dated February 1, 1944, due September 15, 1959, are hereby called for redemption on September 15, 1958, on which date interest on such bonds will cease.

2. Holders of these bonds may, in advance of the redemption date, be offered the privilege of exchanging all or any part of their called bonds for other interest-bearing obligations of the United States, in which event public notice will hereafter be given and an official circular governing the exchange offering will be issued.

3. Full information regarding the presentation and surrender of the bonds for cash redemption under this call will be found in Department Circular No. 300, Revised, dated April 30, 1955.

Robert B. Anderson,
Secretary of the Treasury.

Two and Three-Eighths Percent Treasury Bonds of 1957–59 (Dated March 1, 1952)

NOTICE OF CALL FOR REDEMPTION

To Holders of 2⅜ Percent Treasury Bonds of 1957–59, and Others Concerned:

1. Public notice is hereby given that all outstanding 2⅜ percent Treasury bonds of 1957–59, dated March 1, 1952, due March 15, 1959, are hereby called for redemption on September 15, 1958, on which date interest on such bonds will cease.

2. Holders of these bonds may, in advance of the redemption date, be offered the privilege of exchanging all or any part of their called bonds for other interest-bearing obligations of the United States, in which event public notice will hereafter be given and an official circular governing the exchange offering will be issued.

3. Full information regarding the presentation and surrender of the bonds for cash redemption under this call will be found in Department Circular No. 300, Revised, dated April 30, 1955.

Robert B. Anderson,
Secretary of the Treasury.

Treasury Bills Offered and Accepted

Exhibit 6.—Treasury bills

During the fiscal year 1958 there were 52 weekly issues of Treasury bills, one special issue of 237-day bills, and one issue of the tax anticipation series. Three press releases inviting tenders and three releases announcing the acceptance of tenders are reproduced in this exhibit. The press releases of August 12 and 15, 1957, are in a form representative of bills issued for cash only and the releases of May 8 and 13, 1958, are representative of the weekly series of Treasury bills. The tax anticipation series is represented by the releases of June 24 and 27, 1957. The essential details regarding each issue of Treasury bills during the fiscal year 1958 are summarized in the table following the press releases.

PRESS RELEASE OF AUGUST 12, 1957

The Treasury Department, by this public notice, invites tenders for $1,750,000,000, or thereabouts, of 237-day Treasury bills, to be issued on a discount basis under competitive and noncompetitive bidding as hereinafter provided. The bills of this series will be dated August 21, 1957, and will mature April 15, 1958, when the face amount will be payable without interest. They will be issued in bearer form only, and in denominations of $1,000, $5,000, $10,000, $100,000, $500,000, and $1,000,000 (maturity value).

Tenders will be received at Federal Reserve Banks and branches up to the closing hour, one-thirty o'clock p. m., eastern daylight saving time, Wednesday, August 14, 1957. Tenders will not be received at the Treasury Department, Washington. Each tender must be for an even multiple of $1,000, and in the case of competitive tenders the price offered must be expressed on the basis of 100, with not more than three decimals, e. g., 99.925. Fractions may not be used. It is urged that tenders be made on the printed forms and forwarded in the special envelopes which will be supplied by Federal Reserve Banks or branches on application therefor.

Others than banking institutions will not be permitted to submit tenders except for their own account. Tenders will be received without deposit from incorporated banks and trust companies and from responsible and recognized dealers in investment securities. Tenders from others must be accompanied by payment of 2 percent of the face amount of Treasury bills applied for, unless the tenders are accompaned by an express guaranty of payment by an incorporated bank or trust company.

Immediately after the closing hour, tenders will be opened at the Federal Reserve Banks and branches, following which public announcement will be made by the Treasury Department of the amount and price range of accepted bids. Those submitting tenders will be advised of the acceptance or rejection thereof. The Secretary of the Treasury expressly reserves the right to accept or reject any or all tenders, in whole or in part, and his action in any such respect shall be final. Subject to these reservations, noncompetitive tenders for $300,000

or less without stated price from any one bidder will be accepted in full at the average price (in three decimals) of accepted competitive bids. Payment of accepted tenders at the prices offered must be made or completed at the Federal Reserve Bank in cash or other immediately available funds on August 21, 1957, provided, however, any qualified depositary will be permitted to make payment by credit in its Treasury tax and loan account for Treasury bills allotted to it for itself and its customers up to any amount for which it shall be qualified in excess of existing deposits when so notified by the Federal Reserve Bank of its district.

The income derived from Treasury bills, whether interest or gain from the sale or other disposition of the bills, does not have any exemption, as such, and loss from the sale or other disposition of Treasury bills does not have any special treatment, as such, under the Internal Revenue Code of 1954. The bills are subject to estate, inheritance, gift, or other excise taxes, whether Federal or State, but are exempt from all taxation now or hereafter imposed on the principal or interest thereof by any State, or any of the possessions of the United States, or by any local taxing authority. For purposes of taxation the amount of discount at which Treasury bills are originally sold by the United States is considered to be interest. Under Sections 454 (b) and 1221 (5) of the Internal Revenue Code of 1954 the amount of discount at which bills issued hereunder are sold is not considered to accrue until such bills are sold, redeemed, or otherwise disposed of, and such bills are excluded from consideration as capital assets. Accordingly, the owner of Treasury bills (other than life insurance companies) issued hereunder need include in his income tax return only the difference between the price paid for such bills, whether on original issue or on subsequent purchase, and the amount actually received either upon sale or redemption at maturity during the taxable year for which the return is made, as ordinary gain or loss.

Treasury Department Circular No. 418, Revised, and this notice, prescribe the terms of the Treasury bills and govern the conditions of their issue. Copies of the circular may be obtained from any Federal Reserve Bank or branch.

PRESS RELEASE OF AUGUST 15, 1957

The Treasury Department announced last evening that the tenders for $1,750,000,000, or thereabouts, of 237-day Treasury bills to be dated August 21, 1957, and to mature April 15, 1958, which were offered on August 12, were opened at the Federal Reserve Banks on August 14.

The details of this issue are as follows:

Total applied for	$3, 177, 328, 000
Total accepted (includes $296,329,000 entered on a non-competitive basis and accepted in full at the average price shown below)	1, 750, 043, 000
Range of accepted competitive bids (excepting four tenders totaling $4,690,000):	
High, equivalent rate of discount approximately 3.843% per annum	97. 470
Low, equivalent rate of discount approximately 4.250% per annum	97. 202
Average, equivalent rate of discount approximately 4.173% per annum	97. 253

(49 percent of the amount bid for at the low price was accepted.)

Federal Reserve district	Total applied for	Total accepted
Boston	$119, 737, 000	$85, 721, 000
New York	1, 629, 083, 000	540, 000, 000
Philadelphia	127, 505, 000	102, 028, 000
Cleveland	118, 562, 000	90, 492, 000
Richmond	77, 023, 000	69, 748, 000
Atlanta	78, 740, 000	70, 816, 000
Chicago	405, 098, 000	293, 719, 000
St. Louis	82, 681, 000	68, 641, 000
Minneapolis	95, 835, 000	95, 733, 000
Kansas City	61, 210, 000	53, 188, 000
Dallas	157, 147, 000	156, 790, 000
San Francisco	224, 707, 000	123, 167, 000
Total	3, 177, 328, 000	1, 750, 043, 000

PRESS RELEASE OF MAY 8, 1958

The Treasury Department, by this public notice, invites tenders for $1,700,000,000, or thereabouts, of 91-day Treasury bills, for cash and in exchange for Treasury bills maturing May 15, 1958, in the amount of $1,709,489,000, to be issued on a discount basis under competitive and noncompetitive bidding as hereinafter provided. The bills of this series will be dated May 15, 1958, and will mature August 14, 1958, when the face amount will be payable without interest. They will be issued in bearer form only, and in denomination of $1,000, $5,000, $10,000, $100,000, $500,000, and $1,000,000 (maturity value).

Tenders will be received at Federal Reserve Banks and branches up to the closing hour, one-thirty o'clock p. m., eastern daylight saving time, Monday, May 12, 1958. Tenders will not be received at the Treasury Department, Washington. Each tender must be for an even multiple of $1,000, and in the case of competitive tenders the price offered must be expressed on the basis of 100, with not more than three decimals, e. g., 99.925. Fractions may not be used. It is urged that tenders be made on the printed forms and forwarded in the special envelopes which will be supplied by Federal Reserve Banks or branches on application therefor.

Others than banking institutions will not be permitted to submit tenders except for their own account. Tenders will be received without deposit from incorporated banks and trust companies and from responsible and recognized dealers in investment securities. Tenders from others must be accompanied by payment of 2 percent of the face amount of Treasury bills applied for, unless the tenders are accompanied by an express guaranty of payment by an incorporated bank or trust company.

Immediately after the closing hour, tenders will be opened at the Federal Reserve Banks and branches, following which public announcement will be made by the Treasury Department of the amount and price range of accepted bids. Those submitting tenders will be advised of the acceptance or rejection thereof. The Secretary of the Treasury expressly reserves the right to accept or reject any or all tenders in whole or in part, and his action in any such respect shall be final. Subject to these reservations, noncompetitive tenders for $200,000 or less without stated price from any one bidder will be accepted in full at the average price (in three decimals) of accepted competitive bids. Settlement for accepted tenders in accordance with the bids must be made or completed at the Federal Reserve Bank on May 15, 1958, in cash or other immediately available funds or in a like face amount of Treasury bills maturing May 15, 1958. Cash and exchange tenders will receive equal treatment. Cash adjustments will be made for differences between the par value of maturing bills accepted in exchange and the issue price of the new bills.

The income derived from Treasury bills, whether interest or gain from the sale or other disposition of the bills, does not have any exemption, as such, and loss from the sale or other disposition of Treasury bills does not have any special treatment, as such, under the Internal Revenue Code of 1954. The bills are subject to estate, inheritance, gift, or other excise taxes, whether Federal or State, but are exempt from all taxation now or hereafter imposed on the principal or interest thereof by any State, or any of the possessions of the United States, or by any local taxing authority. For purposes of taxation the amount of discount at which Treasury bills are originally sold by the United States is considered to be interest. Under Sections 454 (b) and 1221 (5) of the Internal Revenue Code of 1954 the amount of discount at which bills issued hereunder are sold is not considered to accrue until such bills are sold, redeemed, or otherwise disposed of, and such bills are excluded from consideration as capital assets. Accordingly, the owner of Treasury bills (other than life insurance companies) issued hereunder need include in his income tax return only the difference between the price paid for such bills, whether on original issue or on subsequent purchase, and the amount actually received either upon sale or redemption at maturity during the taxable year for which the return is made, as ordinary gain or loss.

Treasury Department Circular No. 418, Revised, and this notice, prescribe the terms of the Treasury bills and govern the conditions of their issue. Copies of the circular may be obtained from any Federal Reserve Bank or branch.

PRESS RELEASE OF MAY 13, 1958

The Treasury Department announced last evening that the tenders for $1,700,000,000, or thereabouts, of 91-day Treasury bills to be dated May 15 and to mature August 14, 1958, which were offered on May 8, were opened at the Federal Reserve Banks on May 12.

The details of this issue are as follows:

Total applied for	$2, 635, 044, 000
Total accepted (includes $288,696,000 entered on a noncompetitive basis and accepted in full at the average price shown below)	1, 700, 627, 000
Range of accepted competitive bids:	
High, equivalent rate of discount approximately 1.068% per annum	99. 730
Low, equivalent rate of discount approximately 1.127% per annum	99. 715
Average, equivalent rate of discount approximately 1.112% per annum	99. 719

(51 percent of the amount bid for at the low price was accepted.)

Federal Reserve district	Total applied for	Total accepted
Boston	$36, 935, 000	$26, 935, 000
New York	1, 875, 284, 000	1, 052, 324, 000
Philadelphia	47, 685, 000	39, 685, 000
Cleveland	49, 240, 000	49, 240, 000
Richmond	15, 811, 000	15, 811, 000
Atlanta	41, 175, 000	37, 790, 000
Chicago	266, 610, 000	204, 140, 000
St. Louis	21, 810, 000	21, 810, 000
Minneapolis	18, 701, 000	18, 701, 000
Kansas City	55, 972, 000	50, 360, 000
Dallas	29, 611, 000	23, 611, 000
San Francisco	176, 210, 000	160, 220, 000
Total	2, 635, 044, 000	1, 700, 627, 000

PRESS RELEASE OF JUNE 24, 1957

The Treasury Department, by this public notice, invites tenders for $3,000,000,000, or thereabouts, of 264-day Treasury bills, to be issued on a discount basis under competitive and noncompetitive bidding as hereinafter provided. The bills of this series will be designated tax anticipation series, they will be dated July 3, 1957, and they will mature March 24, 1958. They will be accepted at face value in payment of income and profits taxes due on March 15, 1958, and to the extent they are not presented for this purpose the face amount of these bills will be payable without interest at maturity. Taxpayers desiring to apply these bills in payment of March 15, 1958, income and profits taxes have the privilege of surrendering them to any Federal Reserve Bank or branch or to the Office of the Treasurer of the United States, Washington, not more than fifteen days before March 15, 1958, and receiving receipts therefor showing the face amount of the bills so surrendered. These receipts may be submitted in lieu of the bills on or before March 15, 1958, to the District Director of Internal Revenue for the district in which such taxes are payable. The bills will be issued in bearer form only, and in denominations of $1,000, $5,000, $10,000, $100,000, $500,000, and $1,000,000 (maturity value).

Tenders will be received at Federal Reserve Banks and branches up to the closing hour, one-thirty o'clock p. m., eastern daylight saving time, Wednesday, June 26, 1957. Tenders will not be received at the Treasury Department, Washington. Each tender must be for an even multiple of $1,000, and in the case of competitive tenders the price offered must be expressed on the basis of 100, with not more than three decimals, e. g., 99.925. Fractions may not be used. It is urged that tenders be made on the printed forms and forwarded in the special envelopes which will be supplied by Federal Reserve Banks or branches on application therefor.

Others than banking institutions will not be permitted to submit tenders except for their own account. Tenders will be received without deposit from incorporated banks and trust companies and from responsible and recognized dealers in investment securities. Tenders from others must be accompanied by payment of 2 percent of the face amount of Treasury bills applied for, unless the tenders are accompanied by an express guaranty of payment by an incorporated bank or trust company.

Immediately after the closing hour, tenders will be opened at the Federal Reserve Banks and branches, following which public announcement will be made by the Treasury Department of the amount and price range of accepted bids. Those submitting tenders will be advised of the acceptance or rejection thereof. The Secretary of the Treasury expressly reserves the right to accept or reject any or all tenders, in whole or in part, and his action in any such respect shall be final

Subject to these reservations, noncompetitive tenders for $400,000 or less without stated price from any one bidder will be accepted in full at the average price (in three decimals) of accepted competitive bids. Payment of accepted tenders at the prices offered must be made or completed at the Federal Reserve Bank in cash or other immediately available funds on July 3, 1957, provided, however, any qualified depositary will be permitted to make payment by credit in its Treasury tax and loan account for Treasury bills allotted to it for itself and its customers up to any amount for which it shall be qualified in excess of existing deposits when so notified by the Federal Reserve Bank of its district.

The income derived from Treasury bills, whether interest or gain from the sale or other disposition of the bills, does not have any exemption, as such, and loss from the sale or other disposition of Treasury bills does not have any special treatment, as such, under the Internal Revenue Code of 1954. The bills are subject to estate, inheritance, gift, or other excise taxes, whether Federal or State, but are exempt from all taxation now or hereafter imposed on the principal or interest thereof by any State, or any of the possessions of the United States, or by any local taxing authority. For purposes of taxation the amount of discount at which Treasury bills are originally sold by the United States is considered to be interest. Under Sections 454 (b) and 1221 (5) of the Internal Revenue Code of 1954 the amount of discount at which bills issued hereunder are sold is not considered to accrue until such bills are sold, redeemed, or otherwise disposed of, and such bills are excluded from consideration as capital assets. Accordingly, the owner of Treasury bills (other than life insurance companies) issued hereunder need include in his income tax return only the difference between the price paid for such bills, whether on original issue or on subsequent purchase, and the amount actually received either upon sale or redemption at maturity during the taxable year for which the return is made, as ordinary gain or loss.

Treasury Department Circular No. 418, Revised, and this notice, prescribe the terms of the Treasury bills and govern the conditions of their issue. Copies of the circular may be obtained from any Federal Reserve Bank or branch.

PRESS RELEASE OF JUNE 27, 1957

The Treasury Department announced last evening that the tenders for $3,000,000,000, or thereabouts, of tax anticipation series 264-day Treasury bills to be dated July 3, 1957, and to mature March 24, 1958, which were offered on June 24, were opened at the Federal Reserve Banks on June 26.

The details of this issue are as follows:

Total applied for	$4, 545, 824, 000
Total accepted (includes $368,809,000 entered on a noncompetitive basis and accepted in full at the average price shown below)	3, 000, 004, 000
Range of accepted competitive bids (excepting three tenders totaling $1,200,000):	
High, equivalent rate of discount approximately 3.200% per annum	97. 653
Low, equivalent rate of discount approximately 3.560% per annum	97. 389
Average, equivalent rate of discount approximately 3.485% per annum	97. 445
(83 percent of the amount bid for at the low price was accepted.)	

Federal Reserve district	Total applied for	Total accepted
Boston	$180, 630, 000	$180, 230, 000
New York	2, 215, 035, 000	1, 010, 035, 000
Philadelphia	190, 630, 000	154, 630, 000
Cleveland	224, 042, 000	206, 942, 000
Richmond	109, 995, 000	93, 895, 000
Atlanta	149, 985, 000	139, 685, 000
Chicago	544, 034, 000	427, 234, 000
St. Louis	152, 641, 000	138, 921, 000
Minneapolis	113, 926, 000	109, 926, 000
Kansas City	91, 406, 000	85, 406, 000
Dallas	220, 110, 000	218, 710, 000
San Francisco	353, 390, 000	234, 390. 000
Total	4, 545, 824, 000	3, 000, 004, 000

Summary of information pertaining to Treasury bills [1] issued during the fiscal year 1958

[Dollar amounts in thousands]

Date of issue	Date of maturity	Days to maturity	Maturity value: Total applied for	Tenders accepted: Total accepted	Tenders accepted: On competitive basis	Tenders accepted: On noncompetitive basis [2]	Tenders accepted: For cash	Tenders accepted: In exchange	Total bids accepted [2]: Average price per hundred [3]	Total bids accepted: Equivalent average rate [4] (percent)	Competitive bids accepted, High: Price per hundred	High: Equivalent rate [4] (percent)	Low: Price per hundred	Low: Equivalent rate [4] (percent)	Amount maturing on issue date of new offering
							Weekly Series								
1957	*1957*														
July 5	Oct. 3	90	$2,312,828	$1,599,216	$1,254,010	$345,206	$1,526,019	$73,197	99.190	3.239	99.197	3.212	99.185	3.260	$1,603,530
11	10	91	2,407,927	1,599,742	1,213,247	386,495	1,570,067	29,675	99.198	3.172	99.206	3.141	99.195	3.185	1,611,405
18	17	91	2,719,015	1,600,562	1,190,580	409,982	1,563,486	37,076	99.218	3.092	[5] 99.229	3.050	99.216	3.102	1,600,396
25	24	91	2,279,233	1,600,512	1,236,944	363,568	1,568,514	31,998	99.202	3.158	99.241	3.003	99.179	3.248	1,600,412
Aug. 1	31	91	2,414,818	1,699,862	1,339,155	360,707	1,662,308	37,554	99.150	3.363	[6] 99.191	3.200	99.142	3.394	1,701,993
8	Nov. 7	91	2,545,409	1,700,194	1,335,112	365,082	1,669,103	31,091	99.164	3.308	[7] 99.178	3.252	99.157	3.335	1,699,381
15	14	91	2,595,574	1,699,925	1,311,090	388,835	1,671,565	28,360	99.116	3.498	[8] 99.136	3.418	99.110	3.521	1,700,033
22	21	91	2,353,182	1,799,723	1,457,860	341,863	1,682,012	117,711	99.152	3.354	[9] 99.163	3.311	99.145	3.382	1,800,033
29	29	92	2,469,465	1,800,664	1,475,377	325,287	1,690,489	110,175	99.106	3.497	[10] 99.115	3.463	99.102	3.514	1,800,524
Sept. 5	Dec. 5	91	2,423,273	1,800,991	1,483,832	317,159	1,704,962	96,029	99.097	3.571	[11] 99.115	3.501	99.093	3.588	1,799,572
12	12	91	2,621,989	1,802,221	1,373,425	428,796	1,763,287	38,934	99.096	3.575	[12] 99.103	3.549	99.094	3.584	1,799,907
19	19	91	2,384,219	1,600,444	1,177,926	422,518	1,557,772	42,672	99.082	3.632	99.115	3.501	99.079	3.644	1,600,298
26	26	91	2,510,676	1,601,601	1,172,076	429,525	1,566,329	35,272	99.107	3.534	99.115	3.501	99.105	3.541	1,601,643
	1958														
Oct. 3	Jan. 2	91	2,289,502	1,599,694	1,245,536	354,158	1,478,652	121,042	99.108	3.528	99.123	3.469	99.104	3.545	1,599,216
10	9	91	2,200,852	1,600,260	1,206,379	393,881	1,565,315	34,945	99.109	3.525	99.126	3.458	99.106	3.537	1,599,742
17	16	91	2,453,480	1,600,332	1,188,063	412,269	1,558,388	41,944	99.075	3.660	99.115	3.501	99.070	3.679	1,600,562
24	23	91	2,352,521	1,600,748	1,211,002	389,746	1,566,559	34,189	99.085	3.619	[13] 99.093	3.588	99.083	3.628	1,600,512
31	30	91	2,502,249	1,699,189	1,326,613	372,576	1,635,671	63,518	99.085	3.621	99.105	3.541	99.082	3.632	1,699,862
Nov. 7	Feb. 6	91	2,475,547	1,700,448	1,336,715	363,733	1,650,599	49,849	99.097	3.572	[14] 99.100	3.560	99.095	3.580	1,700,194
14	13	91	2,646,616	1,700,087	1,339,992	360,095	1,669,174	30,913	99.122	3.473	99.129	3.446	99.121	3.477	1,699,925
21	20	91	2,688,097	1,800,427	1,427,424	373,003	1,770,601	29,826	99.205	3.145	[15] 99.209	3.129	99.203	3.153	1,799,723
29	27	90	2,430,281	1,800,644	1,473,835	326,809	1,720,806	79,838	99.210	3.158	99.222	3.112	99.207	3.172	1,800,664

Dec. 5	Mar. 6	91	2,655,092	1,799,986	1,463,279	336,707	1,725,403	71,583	99.215	3.105	99.220	3.086	99.212	3.117	1,800,991
12	13	91	2,811,613	1,802,558	1,380,160	422,398	1,764,489	38,069	99.241	2.991	99.248	2.975	99.242	2.999	1,802,221
19	20	91	2,347,513	1,700,115	1,301,378	398,737	1,650,722	49,393	99.206	3.140	[16] 99.225	3.066	99.202	3.157	1,600,444
26	27	91	2,415,999	1,700,152	1,312,802	387,350	1,648,912	51,240	99.198	3.173	99.213	3.113	99.195	3.185	1,601,601
1958															
Jan. 2	Apr. 3	91	2,388,181	1,700,340	1,332,480	367,860	1,671,705	28,635	99.304	2.753	99.312	2.722	99.298	2.777	1,599,694
9	10	91	2,430,455	1,699,903	1,288,949	410,954	1,613,571	86,332	99.278	2.858	[17] 99.288	2.817	99.272	2.880	1,600,260
16	17	91	2,681,962	1,700,648	1,259,547	441,101	1,660,069	40,579	99.345	2.591	99.350	2.571	99.344	2.595	1,600,332
23	24	91	2,750,995	1,701,606	1,345,129	356,477	1,558,697	142,909	99.346	2.587	[18] 99.359	2.536	99.344	2.595	1,600,748
30	May 1	91	2,691,808	1,700,563	1,316,040	384,523	1,533,413	167,150	99.443	2.202	99.450	2.176	99.442	2.207	1,699,189
Feb. 6	8	91	2,356,068	1,699,718	1,378,873	320,845	1,609,815	89,903	99.600	1.583	99.634	1.448	99.573	1.689	1,700,448
13	15	91	2,502,369	1,709,489	1,393,125	316,364	1,679,961	29,528	99.563	1.730	99.620	1.503	99.558	1.749	1,700,087
20	22	91	2,618,863	1,800,701	1,498,558	302,143	1,695,706	104,935	99.562	1.732	99.582	1.651	99.560	1.741	1,800,427
27	29	91	2,597,304	1,802,235	1,533,551	268,684	1,778,60	23,628	99.696	1.202	99.701	1.183	99.690	1.226	1,800,644
Mar. 6	June 5	91	2,494,747	1,800,447	1,562,402	237,745	1,732,339	67,808	99.658	1.351	99.670	1.305	99.646	1.400	1,799,986
13	12	91	2,436,329	1,699,839	1,388,222	311,617	1,671,446	28,393	99.613	1.532	[19] 99.660	1.345	99.609	1.547	1,802,558
20	19	91	2,506,518	1,699,678	1,370,341	329,337	1,640,685	58,993	99.661	1.342	99.671	1.302	99.657	1.357	1,700,115
27	26	91	2,479,667	1,700,801	1,369,727	331,074	1,661,800	39,001	99.700	1.188	99.704	1.171	99.696	1.203	1,700,152
Apr. 3	July 3	91	2,204,587	1,700,087	1,436,342	263,745	1,649,056	51,031	99.710	1.148	99.725	1.088	99.696	1.203	1,700,340
10	10	91	2,271,980	1,700,140	1,407,086	293,054	1,675,070	25,070	99.729	1.074	99.740	1.029	99.720	1.108	1,699,903
17	17	91	2,727,531	1,701,300	1,370,808	330,492	1,654,812	49,488	99.690	1.226	[20] 99.729	1.072	99.688	1.234	1,700,648
24	24	91	2,591,000	1,699,865	1,391,970	307,895	1,669,080	30,785	99.733	1.055	[21] 99.744	1.013	99.729	1.072	1,701,606
May 1	31	91	2,801,460	1,701,744	1,411,765	289,949	1,563,794	137,923	99.655	1.366	[22] 99.674	1.302	99.652	1.377	1,700,563
8	Aug. 7	91	2,653,330	1,700,410	1,409,671	290,739	1,589,628	110,782	99.700	1.187	[23] 99.703	1.175	99.699	1.191	1,699,718
15	14	91	2,634,444	1,700,027	1,411,931	288,096	1,677,147	22,880	99.719	1.142	99.730	1.068	99.715	1.127	1,709,489
22	21	91	2,504,397	1,800,750	1,555,908	244,842	1,669,467	131,283	99.765	0.930	99.770	0.910	99.761	0.945	1,800,701
29	28	91	2,383,654	1,800,230	1,609,615	190,615	1,675,872	124,358	99.840	0.635	99.852	0.585	99.830	0.673	1,802,235
June 5	Sept. 4	91	2,414,949	1,800,204	1,633,314	166,890	1,660,573	139,631	99.817	0.723	99.840	0.633	99.810	0.752	1,800,447
12	11	91	2,449,953	1,700,209	1,463,063	237,146	1,559,829	140,380	99.787	0.841	[24] 99.803	0.779	99.782	0.862	1,699,839
19	18	91	2,471,776	1,701,012	1,439,854	261,158	1,549,999	151,013	99.759	0.953	99.850	0.593	99.755	0.969	1,699,678
26	25	91	2,470,981	1,700,384	1,432,783	267,601	1,523,391	176,993	99.746	1.006	99.759	0.953	99.743	1.017	1,700,801

Special Issue

1957 Aug. 21	Apr. 15	237	$3,178,378	$1,751,093	$1,454,014	$297,079	$1,751,093		97.253	4.173	[25] 97.470	3.843	97.202	4.250

Tax Anticipation Series

1957 July 3	Mar. 24	264	$4,547,484	$3,001,664	$2,630,995	$370,669	$3,001,664		97.444	3.485	[26] 97.653	3.200	97.389	3.560

Footnotes on following page.

[1] The usual timing with respect to issues of Treasury bills is: Press release inviting tenders, 7 days before date of issue; closing date on which tenders are accepted, 3 days before date of issue; and press release announcing acceptance of tenders, 2 days before date of issue. Figures are final and differ in many instances from those shown in press release announcing preliminary details of a particular issue.

[2] Noncompetitive tenders from any one bidder for $200,000 or less, without stated price, were accepted in full at the average price for accepted competitive bids, except that for the special issue dated August 21, the amount was $300,000, and the tax anticipation series dated July 3, the amount was $400,000.

[3] Price at which noncompetitive tenders were accepted.

[4] Bank-discount basis.

[5] Except $11,000 at 99.241.

[6] Except $125,000 at 99.241, $100,000 at 99.218, $20,000 at 99.210, $100,000 at 99.202, and $200,000 at 99.199.

[7] Except $2,000 at 99.241.

[8] Except $1,000,000 at 99,180, $300,000 at 99.178, $300,000 at 99.165, $10,000 at 99.164, $275,000 at 99.160, $200,000 at 99.155, and $50,000 at 99.150.

[9] Except $15,000 at 99.191.

[10] Except $151,000 at 99.185, $1,450,000 at 99.163, $2,000,000 at 99.155, $200,000 at 99.154, $200,000 at 99.153, and $200,000 at 99.152.

[11] Except $100,000 at 99.150 and $30,000 at 99.140.

[12] Except $100,000 at 99.140, $1,000,000 at 99.127, and $130,000 at 99.116.

[13] Except $200,000 at 99.117, $600,000 at 99.115, and $500,000 at 99.110.

[14] Except $300,000 at 99.115.

[15] Except $50,000 at 99.216.

[16] Except $15,000 at 99.248, $100,000 at 99.242, $300,000 at 99.241, and $100,000 at 99.240.

[17] Except $350,000 at 99.304.

[18] Except $600,000 at 99.368.

[19] Except $100,000 at 99.684.

[20] Except $1,000,000 at 99.760, and $550,000 at 99.750.

[21] Except $300,000 at 99.752.

[22] Except $200,000 at 99.750, and $200,000 at 99.722.

[23] Except $100,000 at 99.709.

[24] Except $2,000,000 at 99.820, $20,000 at 99.817, and $2,370,000 at 99.810.

[25] Except $300,000 at 97.641, $50,000 at 97.575, $1,880,000 at 97.539, and $2,460,000 at 97.535.

[26] Except $500,000 at 97.711.

United States Savings Bonds Regulations

EXHIBIT 7.—Third amendment, July 1, 1957, to Department Circular No. 677, Second Revision, amending various provisions affecting the interest rate, investment yield, and the payroll savings plan of United States savings bonds

TREASURY DEPARTMENT,
Washington, July 1, 1957.

Department Circular No. 677, Second Revision, as amended, is hereby further amended in view of the provisions of Department Circular No. 653, Fourth Revision, concerning United States savings bonds, Series E, and other requirements.

Paragraph 6 (g) is amended to read as follows:

"(g) The approximate investment yield, compounded semiannually if held to maturity, of the currently offered bond is 3.25 percent per annum. This bond matures 8 years and 11 months from the issue date. All bonds may be redeemed at the owner's option at any time after 2 months from the issue date at redemption values fixed by the United States Treasury Department in its Circular No. 653, Fourth Revision, dated April 22, 1957."

Paragraph 6 (h) is hereby deleted.

Paragraph 17 is amended to read as follows:

"17. In case of death of an employee, the payroll allotment authorization will be automatically canceled and the Government will refund any amount due the employee in accordance with the provisions of General Regulations No. 104, Second Revision, dated March 5, 1957."

Paragraph 29 is amended to read as follows:

"29. The bond procured for the Chief Disbursing Officer and each regional disbursing officer under Department Circular No. 969, dated November 1, 1955 (31 CFR 226) which covers the faithful performance of the duties of his office shall also cover the faithful performance of his duties as a bond issuing officer. Each officer shall be responsible for maintaining adequate records and safeguards of his unissued stock; of seeing that bonds are issued in the proper form and in the proper amounts and are delivered to the registered owners; and that all bond stocks shipped to him are properly accounted for to the Federal Reserve Bank of which he is an issuing agent."

Paragraph 31 is hereby deleted.

Detailed information concerning United States savings bonds, Series H, which are also available through the voluntary payroll savings plan for those agencies served by the Washington Regional Office of the Division of Disbursement, is contained in Treasury Department Circular No. 905, Revised, dated April 22, 1957.

W. RANDOLPH BURGESS,
Acting Secretary of the Treasury.

EXHIBIT 8.—First amendment, December 23, 1957, to Department Circular No. 905, Revised, enlarging the group of investors permitted to buy Series H savings bonds

TREASURY DEPARTMENT,
Washington, December 23, 1957.

Section 332.8 of Department Circular No. 905, Revised, dated April 22, 1957 (31 CFR 332), is hereby amended effective January 1, 1958, to read as follows.

Sec. 332.8. *Registration.*—(a) *General.*—Generally, only residents (whether natural persons or others) of the United States, its Territories and possessions, the Commonwealth of Puerto Rico, the Canal Zone, and citizens of the United States temporarily residing abroad are eligible to invest in bonds of Series H. Full information regarding eligibility to invest in savings bonds, and authorized forms of registration and rights thereunder, will be found in the regulations currently in force governing United States savings bonds.[1]

(b) *Individuals.*—The bonds may be registered in the names of natural persons (whether adults or minors) in their own right, in single ownership, coownership, and beneficiary form.

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[1] Department Circular No. 530.

(c) *Others* (only in single ownership form).—The bonds may also be registered as follows:

(1) *Fiduciaries.*—In the names of any persons or organizations, public or private, as fiduciaries, except where the fiduciary would hold the bonds merely or principally as security for the performance of a duty, obligation, or service.

(2) *Private and public organizations.*—In the names of private or public organizations (including private corporations, partnerships and unincorporated associations, and States, counties, public corporations, and other public bodies) in their own right, but not in the names of commercial banks, which are defined for this purpose as those accepting demand deposits.

JULIAN B. BAIRD,
Acting Secretary of the Treasury.

EXHIBIT 9.—First amendment, December 23, 1957, to Department Circular No. 653, Fourth Revision, enlarging the group of investors permitted to buy Series E savings bonds

TREASURY DEPARTMENT,
Washington, December 23, 1957.

Sections 316.7, 316.8, and 316.11 (a) of Department Circular No. 653, Fourth Revision, dated April 22, 1957 (31 CFR 316), are hereby amended effective January 1, 1958, to read as follows:

SEC. 316.7. *Registration.*—(a) *General.*—Generally, only residents (whether natural persons or others) of the United States, its Territories and possessions, the Commonwealth of Puerto Rico, the Canal Zone, and citizens of the United States temporarily residing abroad are eligible to invest in bonds of Series E. Full information regarding eligibility to invest in savings bonds, and authorized forms of registration and rights thereunder, will be found in the regulations currently in force governing United States savings bonds.[1]

(b) *Individuals.*—The bonds may be registered in the names of natural persons (whether adults or minors) in their own right, in single ownership, coownership, and beneficiary form.

(c) *Others* (only in single ownership form).—The bonds may also be registered as follows:

(1) *Fiduciaries.*—In the name of any persons or organizations, public or private, as fiduciaries, except where the fiduciary would hold the bonds merely or principally as security for the performance of a duty, obligation, or service.

(2) *Private and public organizations.*—In the names of private or public organizations (including private corporations, partnerships, and unincorporated associations, and States, counties, public corporations, and other public bodies) in their own right, but not in the names of commercial banks, which are defined for this purpose as those accepting demand deposits.

SEC. 316.8. *Limitation on holdings.*—The limits on the amount of bonds of Series E originally issued during any one calendar year that may be held by any one person at any one time (which will be computed in accordance with the regulations currently in force governing United States savings bonds) are:

(a) *General limitation.*—$10,000 (maturity value) for the calendar year 1958 and each calendar year thereafter.

(b) *Special limitation applicable to employees' savings plans.*—$2,000 (maturity value) multiplied by the highest number of participants in an employees' savings plan (as defined below)[2] at any time during the year in which the bonds are issued.

1. *Definition of plan and conditions of eligibility.*—(i) The employees' savings plan must have been established by the employer for the exclusive and irrevocable benefit of his employees or their beneficiaries, afford employees the means of making regular savings from their wages through payroll deductions, and provide for employer contributions to be added to such savings.

(ii) The entire assets thereof must be credited to the individual accounts of participating employees and assets credited to the account of an employee may be distributed only to him or his beneficiary, except as otherwise provided herein.

(iii) Bonds of Series E may be purchased only with assets credited to the accounts of participating employees and only if the amount taken from any

[1] Department Circular No. 530.
[2] No other investor is authorized to hold bonds in excess of the general limitation.

account at any time for that purpose is equal to the purchase price of a bond or bonds in an authorized denomination or denominations, and shares therein are credited to the accounts of the individuals from which the purchase price thereof was derived, in amounts corresponding with their shares. For example, if $37.50 credited to the account of John Jones is commingled with funds credited to the accounts of other employees to make a total of $7,500, with which a bond of Series E in the denomination of $10,000 (maturity value) is purchased in June 1958 and registered in the name and title of the trustee or trustees, the plan must provide, in effect, that John Jones' account shall be credited to show that he is the owner of a bond of Series E in the denomination of $50 (maturity value) bearing issue date of June 1, 1958.

(iv) Each participating employee shall have an irrevocable right at any time to demand and receive from the trustee or trustees all assets credited to his account or the value thereof, if he so prefers, without regard to any condition other than the loss or suspension of the privilege of participating further in the plan, except that a plan will not be deemed to be inconsistent herewith, if it limits or modifies the exercise of any such right by providing that the employer's contribution does not vest absolutely until the employee shall have made contributions under the plan in each of not more than sixty calendar months succeeding the month for which the employer's contribution is made.

(v) Upon the death of an employee, his beneficiary shall have the absolute and unconditional right to demand and receive from the trustee or trustees all the assets credited to the account of the employee, or the value thereof, if he so prefers.

(vi) When settlement is made with an employee or his beneficiary with respect to any bond of Series E registered in the name and title of the trustee or trustees in which the employee has a share (see (ii) hereof), the bond must be submitted for redemption or reissue to the extent of such share; if an employee or his beneficiary is to receive distribution in kind, bonds bearing the same issue dates as those credited to the employee's account will be reissued in the name of the distributee to the extent to which he is entitled, in authorized denominations, in any authorized form of registration, upon the request and certification of the trustee or trustees in accordance with the provisions of the regulations governing United States savings bonds.

2. *Definitions of terms used in this section and related provisions.*—(i) The term "savings plan" includes any regulations issued under the plan with regard to bonds of Series E; a copy of the plan and any such regulations, together with a copy of the trust agreement certified by a trustee to be true copies, must be submitted to the Federal Reserve Bank of the district in order to establish the eligibility of the trustee or trustees to purchase bonds in excess of the general limitation in any calendar year.

(ii) The term "assets" means all funds, including the employees' contributions and the employer's contributions and assets purchased therewith as well as accretions thereto, such as dividends on stock, the increment in value on bonds and all other income; but, notwithstanding any other provision of this section, the right to demand and receive "all assets" credited to the account of an employee shall not be construed to require the distribution of assets in kind when it would not be possible or practicable to make such distribution; for example, bonds of Series E may not be reissued in unauthorized denominations, and fractional shares of stock are not readily distributable in kind.

(iii) The term "beneficiary" means the person or persons, if any, designated by the employee in accordance with the terms of the plan to receive the benefits of the trust upon his death or the estate of the employee, and the term "distributee" means the employee or his beneficiary.

SEC. 316.11. *Purchase of bonds.*—(a) *Over-the-counter for cash:* (1) For natural persons in their own right only (i) at such incorporated banks, trust companies, and other agencies as have been duly qualified as issuing agents; and (ii) at selected United States post offices; and (2) for all eligible purchasers, at Federal Reserve Banks and branches and at the Treasury Department, Washington 25, D. C.

JULIAN B. BAIRD,
Acting Secretary of the Treasury.

Exhibit 10.—Eighth Revision, December 26, 1957, of Department Circular No. 530, regulations governing United States savings bonds

Treasury Department,
Washington, December 26, 1957.

To Owners of United States Savings Bonds and Others Concerned:

Pursuant to Section 22 of the Second Liberty Bond Act, as amended (49 Stat. 21, as amended; 31 U. S. C. 757c), Department Circular No. 530, Seventh Revision, dated May 21, 1952 (31 CFR 315), as amended, is hereby further amended and issued as an eighth revision, effective January 1, 1958, to read as follows:

Subpart A—General Information

Sec. 315.0. *Applicability of regulations.*—These regulations apply generally to all United States savings bonds of all series of whatever designation, bearing any issue dates whatever, except as otherwise specifically provided herein.

Sec. 315.1. *Official agencies.*—The Bureau of the Public Debt of the Treasury Department is charged with matters relating to United States savings bonds. Transactions in savings bonds after original issue are largely conducted by the Bureau of the Public Debt, Division of Loans and Currency Branch, 536 South Clark Street, Chicago 5, Illinois, the Federal Reserve Banks and branches, as fiscal agents of the United States, and the Treasurer of the United States, Treasury Department, Washington 25, D. C. Correspondence in regard to any such transactions and requests for appropriate forms should be addressed to the office in Chicago or the Federal Reserve Bank of the district in which the correspondent is located or the Treasurer of the United States, except that any specific instructions given elsewhere in this circular for addressing correspondence regarding particular transactions should be observed. Notices or documents not filed in accordance with instructions in these regulations will not be recognized. The Federal Reserve Banks and branches are located in the cities indicated by their names, as follows:

- Federal Reserve Bank of Boston.
- Federal Reserve Bank of New York:
  - Buffalo Branch.
- Federal Reserve Bank of Philadelphia.
- Federal Reserve Bank of Cleveland:
  - Cincinnati Branch,
  - Pittsburgh Branch.
- Federal Reserve Bank of Richmond:
  - Baltimore Branch,
  - Charlotte Branch.
- Federal Reserve Bank of Atlanta:
  - Birmingham Branch,
  - Jacksonville Branch,
  - Nashville Branch,
  - New Orleans Branch.
- Federal Reserve Bank of Chicago:
  - Detroit Branch.
- Federal Reserve Bank of St. Louis:
  - Little Rock Branch,
  - Louisville Branch,
  - Memphis Branch.
- Federal Reserve Bank of Minneapolis:
  - Helena (Montana) Branch.
- Federal Reserve Bank of Kansas City:
  - Denver Branch,
  - Oklahoma City Branch,
  - Omaha Branch.
- Federal Reserve Bank of Dallas:
  - El Paso Branch,
  - Houston Branch,
  - San Antonio Branch.

Federal Reserve Bank of San Francisco:
Los Angeles Branch,
Portland (Oregon) Branch,
Salt Lake City Branch,
Seattle Branch.

SEC. 315.2. *Definition of terms as used in these regulations.*

(*a*) "An incompetent" means any person who is under legal disability for reasons other than minority and includes individuals whose estates have been placed under the administration of a guardian or custodian because of the age, physical disability, or wishes of the individual.

(*b*) "Authorized issuing agent" means an incorporated bank, trust company, savings bank, Federal savings and loan association, instrumentality of the United States, or other organization qualified as an issuing agent under the provisions of Department Circular No. 657, as amended and supplemented (31 CFR 317).

(*c*) "Authorized paying agent" means an incorporated bank, trust company, savings bank, savings and loan association, or other organization qualified as a paying agent under the provisions of Department Circular No. 750, Revised (31 CFR 321).

(*d*) "Court" means a court which has jurisdiction over the parties and subject matter.

(*e*) "Federal Reserve Bank" includes any branch of a Federal Reserve Bank.

(*f*) "Extended maturity date" means the date of expiration of any period (hereinafter called "optional extension period") after the "maturity date" during which the owner has the option of retaining bonds at further interest under the provisions of the Department circular offering them for sale.[1]

(*g*) "Extended maturity value" means the value of a bond at the end of the optional extension period.

(*h*) "Maturity date" means the date on which the bond will mature by the terms of the Department circular offering it for sale without regard to any optional extension period.

(*i*) "Maturity value" and "face value" of a bond are used interchangeably unless otherwise indicated. They refer to the value of a bond on its maturity date.

(*j*) "Payment" and "redemption" are used interchangeably, unless otherwise indicated. They refer to the payment of a savings bond in accordance with the governing regulations.

(*k*) "Personal trust estate" means a trust estate established by natural persons in their own right, for the benefit of themselves or other such natural persons, in whole or in part, and common trust funds comprised in whole or in part of such trust estates.

(*l*) "Presented and surrendered" and "presentation and surrender" mean the actual receipt of the bond, with an appropriate request for the particular transaction, by the Bureau of the Public Debt, Chicago office or Washington office, the Treasurer of the United States, or a Federal Reserve Bank, or, if the transaction is one which an authorized paying agent may handle, receipt by such authorized paying agent.

(*m*) "Representative of a minor's estate," "representative of an incompetent's estate," or "representative of an absentee's estate" mean a guardian, conservator, or similar representative of the estate of a minor, incompetent, or absentee appointed by court or otherwise legally qualified, regardless of the title by which designated. These terms do not refer to a voluntary or natural guardian, such as a parent, including a parent to whom custody of a child has been awarded through divorce proceedings or a parent by adoption, or to the executor or administrator of the estate of a decedent.

(*n*) "Reissue" means the cancellation and retirement of a bond and the issue of a new bond or bonds of the same series, amount (maturity value) (or the remainder thereof in case of partial redemption), and issue date.

SUBPART B—REGISTRATION

SEC. 315.5. *General.*—United States savings bonds are issued only in registered form. The form of registration used must express the actual ownership of and interest in the bond and, except as otherwise specifically provided in Subpart E and Sec. 315.48 of Subpart I of these regulations, will be considered as conclu-

[1] Bonds of Series E bearing issue dates prior to May 1, 1957, have an optional extension period. Bonds of other series do not have this feature.

sive of such ownership and interest. No designation of an attorney, agent, or other representative to request or receive payment on behalf of the owner or a coowner, nor any restriction on the right of the owner or a coowner to receive payment of the bond or interest, other than as provided in these regulations, may be made in the registration or otherwise. In order to avoid difficulty when redemption or reissue is requested or in collecting interest on current income bonds, and for the protection of the persons intended to be designated as owners, coowners, or beneficiaries, it is very important that requests for registration be clear, accurate, and complete, that the registration conform with one of the forms set forth in this subpart, and that the registration of all securities owned by the same person, organization or fiduciary estate be uniform. The post office address should include, where appropriate, the street and number, postal zone, and route or any other local feature. The owner, coowner or beneficiary should be designated by the name by which he is ordinarily known or the one under which he does business, including preferably at least one full given name. The name should be preceded by any applicable title, such as "Dr." or "Rev.," or followed by "M. D.," "D. D." or other similar designation. The designation "Sr." or "Jr." should be used whenever applicable. The name of a woman should be preceded by "Miss" or "Mrs." unless some other applicable title or designation is used. A married woman's own given name, not that of her husband, should be used, for example, "Mrs. Mary A. Jones," *not* "Mrs. Frank B. Jones."

SEC. 315.6. *Restrictions.*

(*a*) *Restrictions as to residence.*—The registration of savings bonds is restricted on original issue, but not on authorized reissue, to include only persons (whether natural persons or others) who are:

(1) Residents of the United States, its Territories and possessions, the Commonwealth of Puerto Rico, and the Canal Zone;

(2) Citizens of the United States temporarily residing abroad;

(3) Civilian employees of the United States or members of its Armed Forces, regardless of their residence or citizenship; and

(4) Other natural persons as coowners with, or beneficiaries on death of, natural persons of any of the above classes;

except that the registration of savings bonds, whether on original issue or reissue, is not authorized in any form to include the name of any alien who is a resident of any area with respect to which the Treasury Department restricts or regulates the delivery of checks drawn against funds of the United States or any agency or instrumentality thereof.[2]

(*b*) *Restrictions as to minority or incompetency.*—

(1) Bonds purchased by another person with funds belonging to a minor should be registered in the name of the minor without a coowner or beneficiary. If there is a representative of the minor's estate, the bonds should be registered in the name of the minor, or in the name or names of all such representatives, followed in either case by an appropriate reference to the guardianship. Bonds purchased by a representative of two or more minors, even though appointed in a single proceeding, should be registered in a form to show each guardianship estate separately. If a bond is purchased as a gift to a minor and either the donor or the minor resides in a State which by statute authorizes the donor to designate an adult as custodian for the minor, the bond may be registered as provided in the statute if such registration includes a clear reference to the statute. If no reference to the statute is included in the registration set forth in the statute a parenthetical reference identifying the statute must be added. A father or mother, as such, or as natural guardian, is not considered a representative for purposes of registration. See examples of forms of registration under Sec. 315.7 (b).

A minor, whether or not under legal guardianship, may be named as owner, coowner, or beneficiary on bonds purchased by another person with that person's own funds. A minor may name a coowner or beneficiary on bonds purchased by him from his wages, earnings, or other funds belonging to him and under his control.

(2) Bonds should not be registered in the name of an incompetent, unless there is a legal representative of his estate, except under the provisions of Sec. 315.53. If there is a legal representative the provisions of the preceding paragraph, as to registration in the name of the legal representative or in the name of the incompetent followed by reference to the guardianship, apply.

[2] See Department Circular No. 655, as amended (31 CFR 211).

SEC. 315.7. *Authorized forms of registration.*—Subject to any limitations or restrictions contained in these regulations on the right of any person to be named as owner, coowner, or beneficiary, savings bonds may be registered in the following forms:[3]

(*a*) *Natural persons.*—In the names of natural persons in their own right.

(1) *Single owner.*—Example:

"John A. Jones."

(2) *Coownership form—two persons* (*only*).—In the alternative as coowners. Example:

"John A. Jones or Mrs. Ella S. Jones."

No other form of registration establishing coownership is authorized.

(3) *Beneficiary form—two persons* (*only*).—Examples:

"John A. Jones payable on death to Mrs. Ella S. Jones."

"John A. Jones P. O. D. Mrs. Ella S. Jones."

"Payable on death" may be abbreviated to "P. O. D." as indicated in the last example. The first named person is hereinafter referred to as the owner and the second named person as the beneficiary.

(*b*) *Fiduciaries and private or public organizations.*—Only the single owner form of registration is available for bonds owned by other than natural persons, and the registration used must conform to the forms authorized in this subsection.

(1) *Fiduciaries.*—In the name of any persons or organizations, public or private, as fiduciaries, except where the fiduciary would hold the bonds merely or principally as security for the performance of a duty, obligation, or service.

(i) *Guardians, custodians, conservators, etc.*—In the name and title of the legally appointed, designated or authorized representative or representatives of the estate of a minor, incompetent, aged, absentee, etc., or in the name of a minor, incompetent, or absentee, followed by an appropriate reference to the guardianship. The registration should show the nature of the incompetency or refer to the statute authorizing the appointment of the representative If the statute requires particular wording, as in most gift to minors' statutes, the wording required by the statute should be used. Examples:

"William C. Jones, guardian (or conservator, trustee, etc.) of the estate of James F. Brown, a minor (or an incompetent, aged, infirm, or absentee)."

"John Smith, a minor (or incompetent, aged, infirm, or absentee), under legal guardianship (or conservatorship or trusteeship, etc.) of Henry C. Smith."

"John Smith, under legal guardianship of Henry Smith pursuant to Sec. 670.5, Code of Iowa 1950."

"John Smith, a minor (or incompetent) under custodianship by designation of the Veterans Administration."

"John Smith, an incompetent for whom Henry C. Smith has been designated trustee by the Department of the Army pursuant to 37 U. S. C. 351–354."

"William C. Jones, as custodian for John Smith, a minor, under the California Gifts of Securities to Minors Act."

"William C. Jones, as custodian for John Smith, a minor, under the laws of the State of Georgia (Chapter 48–3, Ga. Code Anno.)."

(ii) *Executors, administrators, etc.*—

(*a*) In the name of the representative or representatives of the estate of a decedent appointed by a court or otherwise legally qualified. The registration should include the name of the decedent and the name or names of all representatives. The name and title of the representative must be followed by adequate identifying reference to the estate. Example:

"John Smith, executor of the will (or administrator of the estate) of Henry J. Smith, deceased."

[3] Any question as to the correct form of registration should be promptly submitted to the Federal Reserve Bank of the district or the Bureau of the Public Debt, Division of Loans and Currency, 536 South Clark Street, Chicago 5, Illinois.

(*b*) In the name of an executor authorized to administer a trust under the terms of a will although he is not named as trustee. Example:

"John Smith, executor of the will of Henry J. Smith, deceased, in trust for Mrs. Jane Smith, with remainder over."

(iii) *Trustees.*—In the name and title (or title alone where hereinafter provided) of the trustee or trustees of a single duly constituted trust estate (which will be considered as an entity), substantially in accordance with the examples set forth in this paragraph. Unless otherwise indicated, an adequate identifying reference should be made to the trust instrument or other authority creating the trust. A common trust fund established and maintained according to law by a financial institution duly authorized to act as a fiduciary will be considered as a single duly constituted trust estate within the meaning of these regulations.

(*a*) *Will, deed of trust, agreement, or similar instrument.*—Examples:

"John Smith and the First National Bank, trustees under the will of Henry J. Smith, deceased."

"The Second National Bank, trustee under an agreement with George E. White, dated February 1, 1935."

If the authority creating the trust designates by title only an officer of a board or an organization as trustee, only the title of the officer should be used in the registration. Example:

"Chairman, Board of Trustees, First Church of Christ, Scientist, of Chicago, Illinois, in trust under the will of Henry J. Smith, deceased."

If the trustees are too numerous to be designated in the inscription by names and title, the names or some of the names may be omitted. Examples:

"John Smith, Henry Jones, et al., trustees under the will of Henry J. Smith, deceased."

"Trustees under the will of Henry J. Smith, deceased."

(*b*) *Pension, retirement or similar fund, or employees' savings plan.*—In the name and title (or title alone) of the trustee or trustees of a pension, retirement, or similar fund, or an employees' savings plan. If the instrument creating the trust provides that the trustees shall serve for a limited term, the names of the trustees may be omitted. Examples:

"First National Bank and Trust Company, trustee of the Employees' Savings Plan of Jones Company, Inc., U/A dated ______________, 195___."

"Trustees of the Employees' Savings Plan of Johnson Company, Inc., U/A dated ______________, 195___."

"First National Bank, trustee of pension fund of Industrial Manufacturing Company, under agreement with said company dated March 31, 1949."

"Trustees of Retirement Fund of Industrial Manufacturing Company, under resolution adopted by its board of directors on March 31, 1949."

(*c*) *Funds of a lodge, church, society, or similar organization.*—If the funds of a lodge, church, society, or similar organization, whether incorporated or not, are held in trust by a trustee or trustees or a board of trustees, only the title should be used in the registration. Examples:

"Trustees of the First Baptist Church, Akron, Ohio, acting as a Board under Section 15 of its by-laws."

"Trustees of Jamestown Lodge No. 1,000 Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks, under Section 10 of its by-laws."

"Board of Trustees of the Lotus Club, Washington, Indiana, under Article X of its constitution."

(*d*) *Public officers, corporations, or bodies.*—If a public officer, public corporation, or public body acts as trustee under express authority of law, only the title should be used in the registration.

Examples:

"Sinking Fund Commission, Trustee of State Highway Certificates of Indebtedness Sinking Fund, under Section 5972, Code of South Carolina."

"Warden, Illinois State Penitentiary, Joliet Branch, Trustee of Inmates' Amusement Fund, under Chapter 23, Sections 34a and 34b, Illinois Revised Statutes, 1941."

(*e*) *School, class, or activity fund.*—If the principal or other officer of a public, private, or parochial school acts as trustee for the benefit of the student body or a class, group, or activity thereof, only the title should be used in the registration, and if the amount purchased for any one fund does not exceed $500 (maturity value), no reference need be made to a trust instrument. Examples:

"Principal, Western High School, in trust for Class of 1955 Library Fund."

"Director of Athletics, Western High School, in trust for Student Activities Association under resolution adopted May 12, 1955."

(iv) *Life tenants.*—In the name of a life tenant, followed by adequate identifying reference to the instrument creating the life tenancy. Example:

"Mrs. Jane Smith, life tenant under the will of Henry J. Smith, deceased."

(v) *Investment agents.*—In the name of a bank, trust company, or other financial institution, or individual, holding funds of a religious, educational, charitable, or nonprofit organization, whether or not incorporated, as agent under an agreement with the organization for the sole purpose of investing and reinvesting the funds and paying the income to the organization. The name and designation of the agent should be followed by an adequate identifying reference to the agreement. Examples:

"Black County National Bank, fiscal agent, under agreement with the Evangelical Lutheran Church of The Holy Trinity, dated December 28, 1949."

"First National Bank and Trust Company, investment agent, under agreement with Central City Post No. 1000, Department of Illinois, American Legion."

(2) *Private organizations (corporations, associations, and partnerships, etc.).*—In the name of any private organization, but not in the names of commercial banks, which are defined for this purpose as those accepting demand deposits. The full legal name of the organization, without mention of any officer or member by name or title, should be used, as follows:

(i) *A corporation.*—A business, fraternal, religious, or other private corporation, followed preferably by the words "a corporation" (unless the fact of incorporation is shown in the name). Examples:

"Smith Manufacturing Company, a corporation."

"Jones and Brown, Inc."

(ii) *An unincorporated association.*—An unincorporated lodge, society, or similar self-governing association, followed preferably by the words "an unincorporated association." The term "an unincorporated association" should not be used to describe a trust fund, a board of trustees, a partnership, or a business conducted under a trade name or as a sole proprietorship. If the association is chartered by or affiliated with a parent organization, the name or designation of the subordinate or local organization should be given first, followed by the name of the parent organization. The name of the parent or national organization may be placed in parentheses and, if it is well known, may be abbreviated. Examples:

"The Lotus Club, an unincorporated association."

"Local 447, Brotherhood of Railroad Trainmen, an unincorporated association."

"Eureka Lodge No. 317 (A. F. & A. M.), an unincorporated association."

(iii) *A partnership.*—A partnership (which will be considered as an entity), followed by the words "a partnership." Examples:

"Smith and Brown, a partnership."

"Acme Novelty Company, a partnership."

(iv) *Institutions (churches, hospitals, homes, schools, etc.).*—In the name of a church, hospital, home, school, or similar institution conducted by a private organization or by private trustees, regardless of the manner in which it is organized or governed or title to its property is held. Examples:

"Shriners' Hospital for Crippled Children, St. Louis, Missouri."

"St. Mary's Roman Catholic Church, Albany, New York."

"Rodeph Shalom Sunday School, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania."

(3) *Governmental units, agencies, and officers.*—In the full legal name or title of the owner or official custodian of public funds, other than trust funds, as follows:

(i) Any governmental unit, as a State, county, city, town, village, or school district. Examples:

"State of Maine."

"Town of Rye, New York (Street Improvement Fund)."

(ii) Any board, commission, Government owned corporation, or other public body duly constituted by law. Example:

"Maryland State Highway Commission."

(iii) Any public officer designated by title only. Example:

"Treasurer, City of Chicago."

(*c*) *Treasurer of the United States as coowner or beneficiary.*—Those who desire to do so may make gifts to the United States by designating the Treasurer of the United States as coowner or beneficiary. Bonds so registered may not be reissued to change the designation. Examples:

"John A. Jones or the Treasurer of the United States of America."

"John A. Jones P. O. D. the Treasurer of the United States of America."

SEC. 315.8. *Unauthorized registration.*—A savings bond inscribed in a form not substantially in agreement with one of those authorized by this subpart will not be considered as validly issued, except that once it is established that the bond can be reissued in a form of registration which is valid under these regulations it will be considered as having been validly issued from the date of original issue.

SUBPART C—LIMITATIONS ON HOLDINGS

SEC. 315.10. *Amount which may be held.*—The amounts of savings bonds of each series, issued in any one calendar year, which may be held by any one person at any one time, computed in accordance with the provisions of Sec. 315.11, are limited as follows: [4]

(*a*) *Series E.*—$5,000 (maturity value) for each calendar year up to and including the calendar year 1947; $10,000 (maturity value) for the calendar years 1948 to 1951, inclusive; $20,000 (maturity value) for the calendar years 1952 to 1956, inclusive; $10,000 (maturity value) for the calendar year 1957 [5] and each calendar year thereafter; except that trustees of an employees' savings plan (as defined in Sec. 316.8 of Department Circular No. 653, Fourth Revision, as amended) may purchase $2,000 (maturity value) multiplied by the highest number of employees participating in the plan at any time during the calendar year in which the bonds are issued.

(*b*) *Series H.*—$20,000 (maturity value) for each calendar year up to and including the calendar year 1956, and $10,000 (maturity value) for the calendar year 1957 [5] and each calendar year thereafter.

SEC. 315.11. *Computation of amount.*

(*a*) *Definition of "person".*—The term "person" for purposes of this section shall mean any legal entity and shall include but not be limited to natural persons, corporations (public or private), partnerships, unincorporated associations, and trust estates. The holdings of each person individually and his holdings in any

[4] Bonds of Series F, G, J, and K, which are no longer available for purchase, are subject to the limitations on holdings and rules for computation of holdings set forth in Secs. 315.8 and 315.9 of Department Circular No. 530, Seventh Revision.

[5] Effective May 1, 1957. Accordingly investors who purchased $20,000 (maturity value) of bonds of Series E bearing issue dates of January 1 through April 1 were not entitled to purchase additional bonds of that series during 1957. The same limitation applies to bonds of Series H bearing those issue dates. Investors who purchased less than $10,000 (maturity value) of bonds of either series prior to May 1 were entitled only to purchase enough of either series to bring their total for that series for 1957 to $10,000 (maturity value).

fiduciary capacity authorized by these regulations, such as, for example, his holdings as a guardian of the estate of a minor, as a life tenant, or as trustee under a will or deed of trust, shall be computed separately. A pension or retirement fund or an investment, insurance, annuity or similar fund or trust will be regarded as an entity regardless of the number of beneficiaries or the manner in which their respective interests are established or determined. Segregation of individual shares as a matter of bookkeeping or as a result of individual agreements with beneficiaries or the express designation of individual shares as separate trusts will not operate to constitute separate trusts under these regulations.

(b) *Bonds that must be included in computation.*—Except as provided in paragraph (c) of this section, there must be taken into account in computing the holdings of each person:

(1) All bonds registered in the name of that person alone;

(2) All bonds registered in the name of the representative of the estate of that person;

(3) All bonds originally registered in the name of that person as coowner or reissued at the request of the original owner to add the name of that person as coowner or to designate him as coowner instead of as beneficiary. However, the amount of bonds of Series E and H held in coownership form may be applied to the holdings of either of the coowners but will not be applied to both, or the amount may be apportioned between them.

(c) *Bonds that may be excluded from computation.*—There need not be taken into account:

(1) Bonds on which that person is named beneficiary;

(2) Bonds in which his interest is only that of a beneficiary under a trust;

(3) Bonds to which he has become entitled under Sec. 315.66 as surviving beneficiary upon the death of the registered owner, as an heir or legatee of the deceased owner, or by virtue of the termination of a trust or the happening of any other event;

(4) Bonds of Series E purchased with the proceeds of matured bonds of Series A, Series C–1938, and Series D, where such matured bonds were presented for that purpose;

(5) Bonds of Series E bearing issue dates from May 1, 1941, to December 1, 1945, inclusive, held by individuals in their own right which are not more than $5,000 (maturity value) in excess of the prescribed limit;

(6) Bonds of Series E or Series H reissued under Sec. 315.60 (b) (1);

(7) Bonds of Series E or Series H reissued in the name of a trustee of a personal trust estate which did not represent excess holdings prior to such reissue.

Sec. 315.12. *Disposition of excess.*—If any person at any time acquires savings bonds issued during any one calendar year in excess of the prescribed amount, the excess must be immediately surrendered for refund of the purchase price, less (in the case of current income bonds) any interest which may have been paid thereon, or for such other adjustment as may be possible. For good cause found the Secretary of the Treasury may permit excess holdings to stand in any particular case or class of cases.

Subpart D—Limitation on Transfer or Pledge

Sec. 315.15. *Limitation on transfer or pledge.*—Savings bonds are not transferable and are payable only to the owners named thereon, except as specifically provided in these regulations, and then only in the manner and to the extent so provided. A savings bond may not be hypothecated, pledged as collateral, or used as security for the performance of an obligation, except as provided in Sec. 315.16.

Sec. 315.16. *Pledge under Department Circulars Nos. 154 and 657.*—A savings bond may be pledged by the registered owner in lieu of surety under the provisions of Department Circular No. 154, Revised, if the bond approving officer is the Secretary of the Treasury, in which case an irrevocable power of attorney shall be executed authorizing the Secretary of the Treasury to request payment. A savings bond may also be deposited as security with a Federal Reserve Bank under the provisions of Department Circular No. 657, as amended and supplemented, by an institution certified under that circular as an issuing agent for savings bonds of Series E.

Subpart E—Limitation on Judicial Proceedings—No Stoppage or Caveats Permitted

Sec. 315.20. *General.*—No judicial determination will be recognized which would give effect to an attempted voluntary transfer *inter vivos* of a bond or would defeat or impair the rights of survivorship conferred by these regulations upon a surviving coowner or beneficiary, and all other provisions of this subpart are subject to this restriction. Otherwise, a claim against an owner or coowner of a savings bond and conflicting claims as to ownership of, or interest in, such bond as between coowners or between the registered owner and beneficiary will be recognized, when established by valid judicial proceedings, upon presentation and surrender of the bond, but only as specifically provided in this subpart.

Neither the Treasury Department nor any agency for the issue, reissue, or redemption of savings bonds will accept notices of adverse claims or of pending judicial proceedings or undertake to protect the interests of litigants who do not have possession of a bond.

Sec. 315.21. *Payment to judgment creditors.*

(*a*) *Creditors.*—Payment (but not reissue) of a savings bond registered in single ownership, coownership, or beneficiary form will be made to the purchaser at a sale under a levy or to the officer authorized to levy upon the property of the registered owner or coowner under appropriate process to satisfy a money judgment. Payment will be made to such purchaser or officer only to the extent necessary to satisfy the judgment and will be limited to the redemption value current sixty days after the termination of judicial proceedings or current at the time the bond is received, whichever is smaller. Payment of a bond registered in coownership form pursuant to a judgment or levy against only one of the coowners will be limited to the extent of that coowner's interest in the bond; this interest may be established by an agreement between the coowners or by a judgment, decree, or order of court entered in a proceeding to which both coowners are parties.

(*b*) *Trustees in bankruptcy and receivers.*—Payment of a savings bond will be made to a trustee in bankruptcy, a receiver of an insolvent's estate, a receiver in equity, or a similar officer of the court, under the applicable provisions of subsection (a) of this section, except that payment will be made at the redemption value current on the date of payment.

Sec. 315.22. *Payment or reissue pursuant to judgment.*

(*a*) *Divorce.*—A decree of divorce ratifying or confirming a property settlement agreement or otherwise settling the respective interests of the parties in a bond will not be regarded as a proceeding giving effect to an attempted voluntary transfer under the provisions of Sec. 315.20. Consequently, reissue of a savings bond may be made to eliminate the name of one spouse as owner, coowner, or beneficiary, or to substitute the name of one spouse for that of the other as owner, coowner, or beneficiary pursuant to such a decree. The evidence required under Sec. 315.23 must be submitted in any case. In cases where the decree does not set out the terms of the property settlement agreement a certified copy of the agreement must also be submitted, and in any case where the bonds are presently registered with a person other than one of the spouses as owner or coowner there must be submitted either a request for the reissue by such person or a judgment, decree, or order of court entered in a proceeding to which he was a party, determining the extent of the interest in the bond held by the spouse whose name is to be eliminated, and reissue will be permitted only to the extent of the spouse's interest in the bonds. Payment rather than reissue will be made if requested.

(*b*) *Gifts causa mortis.*—A bond belonging solely to one person will be paid or reissued on the request of the person found by a court to be entitled thereto by reason of a gift causa mortis by the sole owner.

(*c*) *Date for determining rights.*—For the purpose of determining whether or not reissue shall be made under this section pursuant to judicial proceedings, the rights of all parties involved shall be those existing under these regulations at the time of the entry of the final judgment, decree, or order.

Sec. 315.23. *Evidence necessary.*—To establish the validity of judicial proceedings, there must be submitted certified copies of a final judgment, decree, or order of court, and of any necessary supplementary proceedings. If the judgment, decree, or order of court was rendered more than six months prior to the presentation of the bond, there must also be submitted a certificate from the clerk of the court, under its seal, dated within six months of the presentation of the bond showing that the judgment, decree, or order of court is in full force. A request for pay-

ment by a trustee in bankruptcy must be supported by duly certified evidence of his appointment and qualification. A request for payment by a receiver of an insolvent's estate must be supported by a copy of the order appointing him, certified by the clerk of the court, under its seal, as being in full force on a date not more than six months prior to the date of the presentation of the bond. A request for payment by a receiver in equity or a similar officer of the court, other than a receiver of an insolvent's estate, must be supported by a copy of an order authorizing him to present the bond for redemption, certified by the clerk of the court, under its seal, as being in full force on a date not more than six months prior to the presentation of the bond.

SUBPART F—LOST, STOLEN, MUTILATED, DEFACED, OR DESTROYED BONDS

SEC. 315.25. *Relief in case of loss, etc., after receipt by owner.*—Relief either by the issue of a substitute bond marked "DUPLICATE" or by payment may be given in case of the loss, theft, destruction, mutilation, or defacement of a savings bond after receipt by the owner or his representative. Such relief will be granted only after compliance with the provisions of this section, and in cases of loss or theft relief will not ordinarily be granted until six months after the date of receipt by the Treasury Department of the notice of such loss or theft.[6]

(*a*) *Procedure to be followed in applying for relief.*—In any such case immediate notice of the facts, together with a complete description of the bond (including series, year of issue, serial number, and name and address of the registered owner or coowners) should be given to the Bureau of the Public Debt, Division of Loans and Currency Branch, 536 South Clark Street, Chicago 5, Illinois. That office will furnish the proper application form and instructions. In case of mutilation or defacement, all available fragments of the bond in any form whatsoever should be submitted. In all cases the bond must be identified and the applicant must submit satisfactory evidence of loss, theft, or destruction, or a satisfactory explanation of the mutilation or defacement.

The application must be made by the person or persons (including both coowners, if living) authorized under these regulations to request payment of the bond, except as follows:

(1) If the bond is in beneficiary form and the owner and beneficiary are both living, both will ordinarily be required to join in the application.

(2) If a minor who is not of sufficient competency and understanding to request payment on his own behalf is named as owner, coowner, or beneficiary, both parents will ordinarily be required to join in the application.

(*b*) *Bond of indemnity.*—The Treasury Department reserves the right to require a bond of indemnity, in accordance with Sec. 8 (b), 50 Stat. 481, as amended (31 U. S. C. 738a).

(*c*) *Recovery of savings bonds reported lost, stolen, or destroyed.*—If a bond reported lost, stolen, or destroyed is recovered before relief is granted, the Bureau of the Public Debt, Division of Loans and Currency Branch, should be notified promptly. If the original bond is recovered after relief is granted, it should be surrendered promptly to the same office for cancellation.

SEC. 315.26. *Relief in case of nonreceipt.*—If a savings bond, on original issue or on reissue, is not received from the issuing agent or agency by the registered owner or other person to whom delivery of the bond was directed, the issuing agent or agency should be notified as promptly as possible and given all the information available about the transaction. If necessary, appropriate instructions and forms will then be furnished.

SUBPART G—INTEREST

SEC. 315.30. *General.*—United States savings bonds are issued in one of two forms: (1) appreciation bonds, issued on a discount basis and redeemable before maturity at increasing fixed redemption values; and (2) current income bonds, issued at par, bearing interest payable semiannually [7] and redeemable before maturity at par or at fixed redemption values less than par.[8] The Department

[6] See Sec. 8, 50 Stat. 481, as amended (31 U. S. C. 738a).

[7] The final interest on bonds of Series H bearing issue dates prior to March 1, 1957, covers a period of two months, from 9½ years to maturity. Since May 1, 1957, the only current income savings bonds on sale are those of Series H.

[8] The sale of savings bonds of Series J and K was terminated at the close of business April 30, 1957. The terms of these bonds are set forth in Department Circular No. 906, as amended.

circular offering bonds of a particular series to the public designates the form in which bonds of that series will be available.

SEC. 315.31. *Appreciation bonds.*—Savings bonds issued on a discount basis increase in redemption value at the end of the first year or half-year from issue date and at the end of each successive half-year period thereafter until their maturity date, when the full face amount becomes payable.[9] Bonds of Series E bearing issue dates from May 1, 1941, through April 1, 1957, will continue to increase in redemption value after maturity for ten years in accordance with the provisions of Sec. 316.13 of Department Circular No. 653, Fourth Revision, dated April 22, 1957.[10] The increment in value on appreciation bonds is payable only on redemption of the bonds, whether before, at, or after maturity.

SEC. 315.32. *Current income bonds.*

(*a*) *Interest rates.*—The interest payable on a current income bond is fixed by the provisions of the Department circular offering the particular series of bonds to the public.[11]

(*b*) *Method of interest payments.*—Interest due on a current income bond is payable semiannually beginning six months from its issue date and will be paid on each interest payment date by check drawn to the order of the person or persons in whose names the bond is inscribed, in the same form as their names appear in the inscription on the bond, and mailed to the address of record (that given for the delivery of interest checks in the application for purchase or the request for reissue or, if no instruction is given as to the delivery of interest checks, the address given for the owner or the first-named coowner), except that:

(1) In the case of a bond registered in the form "A payable on death to B" the check will be drawn to the order of "A" alone until the Bureau of the Public Debt, Division of Loans and Currency Branch, receives notice of A's death (see paragraph (c) of this section), from which time the payment of interest will be suspended until the bond is presented for payment or reissue. Interest so withheld will be paid to the person found to be entitled to the bond.

(2) Upon receipt of notice of the death of the coowner to whom interest is being mailed (see paragraph (c) of this section), payment of interest will be suspended until a request for change of address is received from the other coowner, if living, or, if not, until satisfactory evidence is submitted as to who is authorized to endorse and collect such checks on behalf of the estate of the last deceased coowner in accordance with the provisions of Subpart N.

(3) Upon receipt of notice of the death of the owner of a bond (see paragraph (c) of this section), payment of interest on the bond will be suspended until satisfactory evidence is submitted as to who is authorized to endorse and collect such checks on behalf of the estate of the decedent, in accordance with the provisions of Subpart N.

(4) Whenever practicable the accounts for all current income bonds of the same series, with the same inscription, on which interest is payable on the same dates, will be consolidated and a single check will be issued on each interest payment date for interest on all such bonds. The check inscription may vary from the inscriptions on the bonds in cases of very long inscriptions or where there is lack of uniformity in the inscriptions on the bonds.

(5) The interest due at maturity will be paid with the principal and in the same manner. However, if the registered owner of a bond in beneficiary form dies on or after the due date without having presented and surrendered the bond for payment or authorized reissue, and is survived by the beneficiary, the interest may be paid to the legal representative of or the person entitled to the registered owner's estate. To obtain such payment, the bonds with a request therefor by the beneficiary should be submitted together with the evidence required in Sec. 315.70.

(*c*) *Notice affecting interest check delivery.*—A notice which would affect the

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[9] Series E bonds issued on or before April 30, 1952, and Series F bonds, the sale of which was terminated April 30, 1952, increase in redemption value at the end of the first year from issue date; Series E bonds issued on and after May 1, 1952, and Series J bonds, the sale of which began on May 1, 1952, increase in redemption value at the end of the first half year from issue date. The last increase in redemption value of Series E bonds issued on or after May 1, 1952, prior to the start of the ten-year extension period, covers a period of two months, from 9½ years through 9 years and 8 months. The last increase in redemption value of Series E bonds issued on or after February 1, 1957, covers a period of five months, from 8½ years through 8 years and 11 months.

[10] See the tables of redemption values at the end of that circular for extended maturity values, and footnote 5 with respect to the extended maturity of bonds bearing issue dates of February 1 through April 1, 1957.

[11] See Department Circular No. 654, Third Revision, as amended, for Series G, Department Circular No. 905, Revised, for Series H, and Department Circular No. 906, as amended, for Series K.

delivery of an interest check will be acted upon as rapidly as possible, but if the notice is not received at least one month before an interest payment date, no assurance can be given that action can be taken in time to change or suspend the mailing of the interest due on that date. Such notice should be sent to the Bureau of the Public Debt, Division of Loans and Currency Branch, 536 South Clark Street, Chicago 5, Illinois.

(*d*) *Change of address.*—An owner or coowner of current income bonds should promptly notify the Bureau of the Public Debt, Division of Loans and Currency Branch (see paragraph (c) of this section), of any change in the address for delivery of interest checks.

A notice of change of address given on behalf of a minor or incompetent owner or coowner under the conditions and in accordance with the provisions of Subpart J relating to the payment of bonds belonging to a minor or incompetent ordinarily will be accepted.

Each bond should be described in the notice by issue date, serial number, series (including year of issue), and inscription appearing on the face of the bond. The bonds should not be submitted.

(*e*) *Representative appointed for the estate of a minor, incompetent, absentee, etc.*—Interest on current income bonds will be paid to the representative appointed for the estate of the owner of such bonds who is a minor, incompetent, absentee, etc., in accordance with the provisions of Sec. 315.50 relating to payment of the bonds. However, if the registration of the bonds does not include reference to the owner's status, they should be submitted (to the Bureau of the Public Debt, Division of Loans and Currency Branch, 536 South Clark Street, Chicago 5, Illinois, or a Federal Reserve Bank) for appropriate reissue so that interest checks may be properly drawn and delivered. They must be accompanied by the proof of appointment required by Sec. 315.50.

(*f*) *No representative of an adult incompetent's estate appointed.*—If an adult owner of a current income bond is mentally incompetent to endorse and collect the interest checks, if no other person is legally qualified to do so, and if the interest is needed for the support of the incompetent or that of a person legally dependent upon him for support, the relative responsible for his support, or some other person, may be recognized by the Treasury Department as voluntary guardian for the purpose of receiving, endorsing, and collecting the checks. Form PD 2513 should be used in making application for this purpose.

(*g*) *Reissue during interest period.*—Physical reissue of a bond will be made as soon as practicable without regard to interest payment dates. If a current income bond is reissued between interest payment dates, interest for the entire period will ordinarily be paid on the next interest payment date, by check drawn to the order of the person in whose name the bond is reissued. However, if reissue is made during the month preceding an interest payment date, the interest due on the first day of the next month may in some cases be paid to the former owner or the representative of his estate.

(*h*) *Termination of interest.*—Interest on current income bonds will cease at maturity or in case of redemption prior to maturity on the last day of the interest period immediately preceding the date of redemption, except that, if the date of redemption falls on an interest payment date, interest will cease on that date. For example, if a bond on which interest is payable on January 1 and July 1 is redeemed on September 1, interest will cease on the preceding July 1, and no adjustment of interest will be made for the period from July 1 to September 1. The same rules shall apply in case of partial redemption with respect to the amount redeemed.

(*i*) *Endorsement of checks.*—Interest checks may be collected upon the endorsement of the payee or his authorized representative in accordance with the regulations governing the endorsement and payment of Government warrants and checks, which are contained in Department Circular No. 21 (31 CFR 360). A form for the appointment of an attorney in fact for this purpose may be obtained from the Treasurer of the United States or from any Federal Reserve Bank. If no legal representative has been or will be appointed, the Bureau of the Public Debt, Division of Loans and Currency Branch, 536 South Clark Street, Chicago 5, Illinois, or a Federal Reserve Bank will furnish instructions upon request.

(*j*) *Nonreceipt or loss of check.*—If an interest check is not received or is lost after receipt, the Regional Disbursing Office, U. S. Treasury Department, 536 South Clark Street, Chicago 5, Illinois, should be notified of the facts and should be given information concerning the amount, number, and inscription of the bonds, as well as a description of the check, if possible.

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SUBPART H—GENERAL PROVISIONS FOR PAYMENT AND REDEMPTION

SEC. 315.35. *Provisions applicable both before and after maturity.*—Payment of a savings bond will be made to the person or persons entitled thereto under the provisions of these regulations upon presentation of the bond with an appropriate request for payment. Such payment will be made without regard to any notice of adverse claims to a savings bond and no stoppage or caveat against payment in accordance with the registration of the bond will be entered.

SEC. 315.36. *Before maturity.*

(*a*) *At option of owner.*—Pursuant to its terms, a savings bond may not be called for redemption by the Secretary of the Treasury prior to maturity, but may be redeemed in whole or in part at the option of the owner prior to maturity, under the terms and conditions set forth in the offering circular for each series and in accordance with the provisions of these regulations, following presentation and surrender as provided in this subpart.

(*b*) *Series E.*—A bond of Series E will be redeemed at any time after two months from the issue date without advance notice, at the appropriate redemption value as shown in the revision of Department Circular No. 653 current at the time of redemption.

(*c*) *Series F, G, H, J, and K.*—A bond of Series F, G, H, J, or K will be redeemed after six months from the issue date, on one month's notice in writing to the Bureau of the Public Debt, Division of Loans and Currency Branch, a Federal Reserve Bank, or the Treasurer of the United States, Washington 25, D. C. Such notice may be given separately or by presenting and surrendering the bond with a duly executed request for payment. Payment will be made as of the first day of the first month following by at least one full calendar month the date of receipt of notice. For example, if the notice is received on June 1, payment will be made as of July, but if notice is received between June 2 and July 1, inclusive, payment ordinarily will be made as of August 1. If notice is given separately, the bond must be presented and surrendered with a duly executed request for payment to the same agency to which the notice is given, not less than twenty days before the date on which payment is to be made. For example, if the notice is received on June 15, the bond should be received not later than July 12. (See Sec. 315.32 (h) for provisions as to interest in case current income bonds are redeemed prior to maturity.) A bond of Series H will be redeemed at par. A bond of Series F, G, J, or K will be redeemed at the appropriate redemption value as shown in the table printed on the bond, except as provided in subparagraph (d) of this section.

(*d*) *Series G and K: Redemption at par.*—

(1) A bond of Series G or K issued in exchange for matured bonds of Series E under the provisions of Department Circulars Nos. 885 and 906 is payable at par.

(2) A bond of Series G or K registered in the name of a natural person or persons in their own right will be paid at par upon the request of the person entitled to the bond upon the death of the owner or either coowner.

(3) A bond of Series G or K held by a trustee, life tenant, or other fiduciary (exclusive of trustees of a pension, retirement, investment, insurance, annuity or similar fund, or employees' savings plan) will be paid at par upon appropriate request upon the termination, in whole or in part, of a trust, life tenancy, or other fiduciary estate by reason of the death of a natural person, but in the case of partial termination, redemption at par will be made to the extent of not more than the pro rata portion of the trust or fiduciary estate so terminated. Bonds of Series G or K held by a financial institution in its name as trustee of its common trust fund will be paid at par upon the request of the fiduciary upon the termination, in whole or in part, of a participating trust by reason of the death of a natural person, to the extent of not more than the pro rata portion of the common trust fund so terminated.

The option to receive payment at par under subparagraph (d) (2) and (3) of this section may be exercised by a signed request for payment or by express written notice, in either case specifying that redemption at par is desired. Payment may be postponed to the second interest payment date following the date of death, if so requested; otherwise, payment will be made in regular course. A death certificate or other acceptable evidence of death must be submitted. In no case of redemption at par before maturity under subparagraph (d) (2) and (3) will interest be payable beyond the second interest payment date following the date of death.

(*e*) *Withdrawal of request for redemption.*—An owner who has presented and

surrendered a savings bond to the Treasury Department or a Federal Reserve Bank, or an authorized paying agent, for payment, with an appropriate request for payment, may withdraw such request if notice of intent to withdraw is given to and received by the same agency to which the bond was presented prior to the issuance of a check in payment by the Treasury Department or a Federal Reserve Bank, or payment by the authorized paying agent. Such request may be withdrawn under the same conditions by the executor or administrator of the estate of a deceased owner, or by the person or persons entitled to the bond under Sec. 315.70 (d), or by the representative of the estate of a person under legal disability, unless the presentation and surrender of the bond has cut off the rights of survivorship under the provisions of Subpart L or Subpart M.

SEC. 315.37. *At or after maturity.*—Pursuant to its terms, a savings bond of any series will be paid at or after maturity at its full face or maturity value, and in no greater amount, except that bonds of Series E retained under an extended maturity option under the terms of Department Circular No. 653 (31 CFR 316), current at the time of redemption, will be paid at the redemption values provided in that circular.[12]

SEC. 315.38. *Requests for payment.*

(*a*) *Form and execution of requests.*—A request for payment of a savings bond must be executed on the form appearing on the back of the bond unless (1) the bond is accepted by an authorized paying agent for payment or for presentation to a Federal Reserve Bank for payment without the owner's signature to the request for payment under the provisions of Department Circular No. 888, Revised, or (2) authority is given for the execution of a separate or detached request.

(*b*) *Date of request.*—Ordinarily, requests executed more than six months before the date of receipt of a bond for payment will not be accepted; nor will a bond, ordinarily, be accepted for redemption more than three calendar months prior to the date redemption is requested under these regulations.

(*c*) *Identification and signature of owner.*—Unless the bond is presented under the provisions of paragraph (a) of this section or section 315.42 (b), an owner in whose name the bond is inscribed or other person entitled to payment under the provisions of these regulations must appear before one of the officers authorized to certify requests for payment (see Sec. 315.39), establish his identity, and in the presence of such officer sign the request for payment in ink, adding in the space provided the address to which the check issued in payment is to be mailed. A signature made by mark (X) must be witnessed by at least one disinterested person in addition to the certifying officer and must be attested by endorsement in the blank space, substantially as follows: "Witness to the above signature by mark," followed by the signature and address of the witness. If the name of the owner or other person entitled to payment as it appears in the registration or in evidence on file in the Bureau of the Public Debt, Division of Loans and Currency Branch, has been changed by marriage or in any other legal manner, the signature to the request for payment should show both names and the manner in which the change was made, for example, "Miss Mary T. Jones, now by marriage Mrs. Mary T. Jones Smith (Mrs. Mary T. J. Smith, or Mrs. Mary T. Smith)," or "John Doe, now by court order Richard Roe." In case of a change of name other than by marriage, the request should be supported by satisfactory evidence of the change. No request signed in behalf of the owner or person entitled to payment by an agent or a person acting under a power of attorney will be recognized by the Treasury Department, except as provided in Sec. 315.16, when pledged in lieu of surety under Department Circular No. 154, Revised.

(*d*) *Certification of request.*—After the request for payment has been signed by the owner, the certifying officer should complete and sign the certificate following the request for payment, and the bond should then be presented and surrendered as provided in Sec. 315.42 (a).

SEC. 315.39. *Certifying officers.*—The following officers are authorized to certify requests for payment:

(*a*) *At United States post offices.*—Any postmaster, acting postmaster, or inspector in charge or other post office official or clerk designated for that purpose. One or more of these officials will be found at every United States post office, classified branch, or station. A post office official or clerk other than a postmaster, acting postmaster, or inspector in charge should certify in the name of the post-

[12] No extended maturity option for Series E bonds with issue dates after April 1, 1957, is provided in Department Circular No. 653, Fourth Revision, dated April 22, 1957.

master or acting postmaster, followed by his own signature and official title, for example, "John Doe, postmaster, by Richard Roe, postal cashier." Signatures of these officers should be authenticated by a legible imprint of the post office dating stamp.

(*b*) *At banks, trust companies, and branches.*—Any officer of any bank or trust company incorporated in the United States (including for this purpose its Territories and possessions and the Commonwealth of Puerto Rico) or domestic or foreign branch of such bank or trust company; any officer of a Federal Reserve Bank, Federal land bank, and Federal home loan bank; any employee of any such bank or trust company expressly authorized by the corporation for that purpose, who should sign over the title "Designated Employee"; and Federal Reserve agents and assistant Federal Reserve agents located at the several Federal Reserve Banks. Certifications by any of these officers or designated employees should be authenticated by either a legible impression of the corporate seal of the bank or trust company or, in the case of banks or trust companies and their branches which are authorized issuing agents for bonds of Series E, by a legible imprint of the issuing agent's dating stamp.

(*c*) *Issuing agents not banks or trust companies.*—Any officer of a corporation not a bank or trust company and of any other organization which is an authorized issuing agent for bonds of Series E. All certifications by such officers must be authenticated by a legible imprint of the issuing agent's dating stamp.

(*d*) *Commissioned and warrant officers of armed forces.*—Commissioned and warrant officers of any of the armed forces of the United States, but only for members and the families of members of their respective services and civilian employees at posts or bases or stations. Such certifying officer should indicate his rank and state that the person signing the request is one of the class whose request he is authorized to certify.

(*e*) *United States officials.*—Judges, clerks, and deputy clerks of United States courts, including United States courts for the Territories, possessions, the Commonwealth of Puerto Rico, and the Canal Zone; United States Commissioners; United States Attorneys; United States collectors of customs and their deputies; regional commissioners and district directors of Internal Revenue and Internal Revenue agents; the officer in charge of any home, hospital, or other facility of the Veterans Administration, but only for patients and employees of such facilities; certain officers of Federal penal institutions designated for that purpose by the Secretary of the Treasury; certain officers of the United States Public Health Service Hospitals at Lexington, Kentucky, and Fort Worth, Texas, and of United States Marine Hospitals at Fort Stanton, New Mexico, and Carville, Louisiana, designated for that purpose by the Secretary of the Treasury (in each case, however, only for inmates or employees of the institution involved).

(*f*) *Officers authorized in particular localities.*—Certain designated officers in the Treasury Department; the Governors and Treasurers of Hawaii, Puerto Rico, and Alaska; the Governor and Commissioner of Finance of the Virgin Islands; the Governor and Director of Finance of Guam; the Governor and Director of Administrative Services of American Samoa; the Governor, paymaster, or acting paymaster and collector, or acting collector of the Panama Canal; and postmasters and acting postmasters in the Bureau of Posts of the Canal Zone.

(*g*) *In foreign countries.*—In a foreign country requests for payment may be signed in the presence of and be certified by any United States diplomatic or consular representative, or the manager or other officer of a foreign branch of a bank or trust company incorporated in the United States whose signature is attested by an impression of the corporate seal or is certified to the Treasury Department. If such an officer is not available, requests for payment may be signed in the presence of and be certified by a notary or other officer authorized to administer oaths, but his official character and jurisdiction should be certified by a United States diplomatic or consular officer under seal of his office.

(*h*) *Special provisions.*—In the event none of the officers authorized to certify requests for payment of savings bonds is readily accessible, the Commissioner of the Public Debt, the Deputy Commissioner of the Public Debt in Charge of the Chicago Office, or any Federal Reserve Bank is authorized to make special provision for any particular case.

Sec. 315.40. *General instructions to certifying officers.*—Certifying officers should require positive identification of the person signing a request for payment and will be held fully responsible therefor. In all cases a certifying officer must affix to the certification his official signature, title, seal, or dating stamp, address (if not shown in seal or stamp), and the date of execution. Officers of Veterans Adminis-

tration Facilities, Public Health Service hospitals, Marine hospitals, and Federal penal institutions should use the seal of the particular institution or service, where such seal is available. If a certifying officer other than a post office official, officer of a bank or trust company, or officer of an issuing agent does not possess an official seal, a statement to that effect should be added to the certification by such officer.

SEC. 315.41. *Interested person not to certify.*—No person authorized to certify requests for payment may certify a request for payment of a bond of which he is the owner or in which he has an interest, either in his own right or in any representative capacity.

SEC. 315.42. *Presentation and surrender.*

(a) *All series.*—Except for cases coming within the provisions of paragraph (b) of this section, after the request for payment has been duly signed by the owner and certified as above provided the bond should be presented and surrendered to (1) a Federal Reserve Bank, (2) the Bureau of the Public Debt, Division of Loans and Currency Branch, or (3) the Treasurer of the United States, Washington 25, D. C. Usually payment will be expedited by surrender to a Federal Reserve Bank. In all cases presentation will be at the expense and risk of the owner. Payment will be made by check drawn to the order of the registered owner or other person entitled and mailed to the address given in the request for payment, or if no address is given in the request for payment, to the address given in the instructions accompanying the bond.

(b) *Optional procedure limited to bonds of Series A to E, inclusive, in names of individual owners or coowners only.*—Notwithstanding the provisions of any Department circulars offering the bonds for sale and notwithstanding any instructions which may be printed on the bond, a natural person whose name is inscribed on the face of a bond of Series A, B, C, D, or E, either as owner or coowner in his own right, may present such bond for redemption (unless marked "DUPLICATE") to an authorized paying agent. The owner or coowner must establish his identity to the satisfaction of the paying agent, sign the request for payment, and add his home or business address. Even though the request for payment has been signed, or signed and certified, before the presentation of the bond, the representative of the paying agent must be satisfied that the person presenting the bond for payment is the owner or coowner and may require him to sign the request for payment again. If the bond is in order for payment, the paying agent will make immediate payment at the appropriate redemption value without charge to the owner. This procedure is not applicable to partial redemption cases, or to deceased owner cases, or other cases in which documentary evidence is required.

SEC. 315.43. *Partial redemption.*—A savings bond of any series in a denomination greater than $25 (maturity value) may be redeemed in part at current redemption value but only in amounts corresponding to authorized denominations, upon presentation and surrender of the bond in accordance with paragraph (a) of Sec. 315.42. In any case in which partial redemption is authorized, before the request for payment is signed the phrase "to the extent of $________(maturity value) and reissue of the remainder" should be added to the first sentence of the request. Upon partial redemption of the savings bond, the remainder will be reissued as of the original issue date, as provided in Subpart I. For payment of interest on current income bonds in case of partial redemption, see Subpart G.

SEC. 315.44. *Nonreceipt or loss of checks issued in payment.*—In case a check in payment of a bond surrendered for redemption is not received within a reasonable time or in case such check is lost after receipt, notice should be given to the same agency to which the bond was surrendered for payment, accompanied by a description of the bond by series, denomination, serial number, and registration. The notice should state whether or not the check was received and should give the date upon which the bond was surrendered for payment. Instructions will be given as to the necessary procedure to obtain a duplicate. Payment of unmatured bonds of Series F, G, H, J, and K is ordinarily made on the first day of the first month following by at least one full calendar month the date of receipt of notice of intention to redeem, and a check should not be expected until that time.

SUBPART I—REISSUE AND DENOMINATIONAL EXCHANGE

SEC. 315.45. *General.*—Reissue of a savings bond may be made only under the conditions specified in these regulations. Reissue is not authorized solely for the purpose of effecting an exchange as between authorized denominations, but in case of authorized reissue the new bond or bonds may be issued in any authorized denomination or denominations. Consistent with other provisions of these regula-

tions, a savings bond may be reissued in a form of registration authorized by the regulations in effect on the original issue date or on the date of reissue.

Reissue will not be made if the request therefor is received less than one full calendar month before the maturity date, except for bonds of Series E for which an optional extension period has been provided in Department Circular No. 653, Fourth Revision.[13] In the case of such bonds reissue will not be made if the request is received less than one full month before the extended maturity date. However, a request for reissue of a bond received prior to its maturity, or extended maturity date (in case of a bond for which an extended maturity period has been provided), will be effective to establish ownership as though the requested reissue had been made.

A request for reissue of a bond received on or after its maturity, or extended maturity date (in case of a bond for which an extended maturity period has been provided), will not be effective to name a coowner or beneficiary or to promote a beneficiary to a coowner, but requests for reissue in the names of persons who have become entitled by operation of law will be recognized as establishing the right of those persons to receive payment.

Reissues under the provisions of this subpart may be made only at (1) a Federal Reserve Bank, (2) the Bureau of the Public Debt, Division of Loans and Currency Branch, or (3) the Office of the Treasurer of the United States, Washington 25, D. C.

SEC. 315.46. *Requests for reissue.*—A request for reissue should be made on the prescribed form by the person authorized under these regulations to make such request. Appropriate forms may be obtained from any Federal Reserve Bank, the Office of the Treasurer of the United States, or from the Bureau of the Public Debt, Division of Loans and Currency Branch.

SEC. 315.47. *Effective date.*—In any case of authorized reissue, the Treasury Department will treat the receipt by a Federal Reserve Bank or the Treasury Department of a bond and an appropriate request for reissue thereof as determining the date upon which the reissue is effective.

SEC. 315.48. *Correction of errors.*—Reissue of a bond may be made to correct an error in the original issue, upon appropriate request supported by satisfactory proof of the error.

SEC. 315.49. *Change of name.*—An owner, coowner, or beneficiary whose name is changed by marriage, divorce, annulment, order of court, or in any other legal manner after the issue of the bond may submit the bond with a request on Form PD 1474 for reissue to substitute the new name for the name inscribed on the bond. This action is recommended in case of a change of name of the owner or coowner of a current income bond. The signature to the request for reissue should show both names and the manner in which the change was made, as, for example, "John Doe, now by order of court Richard Roe" or "Miss Mary T. Jones, now by marriage Mrs. Mary T. Jones Smith (Mrs. Mary T. J. Smith or Mrs. Mary T. Smith)." If the change of name was made other than by marriage, the request must be supported by satisfactory proof of the change.

SUBPART J—MINORS AND PERSONS UNDER OTHER LEGAL DISABILITY, AND ABSENTEES

SEC. 315.50. *Payment to representative of an estate.*—If the form of registration of a savings bond indicates that the owner is a minor, an incompetent, or an absentee and there is a representative of his estate, payment will be made to such representative. The request for payment appearing on the back of the bond should be signed by the representative as such, for example, "John A. Jones, guardian (committee) of the estate of Henry W. Smith, a minor (an incompetent, an absentee)." Unless the form of registration gives the name of the representative requesting payment, a certificate or a certified copy of the letters of appointment from the court making the appointment, under the seal of the court, or other proof of qualification if not appointed by a court, should be submitted. Except in the case of corporate fiduciaries, such evidence should state that the appointment is in full force and should be dated not more than one year prior to presentation of the bond for payment. Where the form of registration does not indicate that there is a representative of the estate of a minor owner, a notice that there is such a representative will not be accepted by the Treasury Department for the purpose of preventing payment to the minor or to a parent or other person on behalf of the minor, as provided in Secs. 315.51

[13] Only bonds of Series E with issue dates prior to May 1, 1957, have this optional extension period.

and 315.52. However, if such representative presents for payment a bond registered in the name of his ward accompanied by proof of his qualification, payment will be made to such representative. (See Subpart N.)

SEC. 315.51. *Payment to minors.*—If the owner of a savings bond is a minor and the form of registration does not indicate that there is a representative of his estate, payment will be made to him upon his request, provided that he is of sufficient competency to sign his name to the request for payment and to understand the nature of the transaction. In general, the fact that the request for payment has been signed by a minor and duly certified will be accepted as sufficient proof of competency and understanding.

SEC. 315.52. *Payment to a parent or other person on behalf of a minor.*—If the owner of a savings bond is a minor and the form of registration does not indicate that there is a representative of his estate, and if such minor owner is not of sufficient competency to sign his name to the request for payment and to understand the nature of the transaction, payment will be made to either parent of the minor with whom he resides or, if the minor does not reside with either parent, then to the person who furnishes his chief support. His parent or the person furnishing his chief support should execute the request for payment and furnish a certificate, which may be typed or written on the back of the bond, as to his right to act for the minor. If a parent signs the request, the certificate and signature thereto should be in substantially the following form:

> "I certify that I am the mother (or father) of John C. Jones and the person with whom he resides. He is ______ years of age and is not of sufficient competency and understanding to make this request.
>
> "Mrs. Mary Jones on behalf of John C. Jones."

If a person other than a parent signs the request, the certificate and signature thereto, including a reference to the person's relationship, if any, to the minor, should be in substantially the following form:

> "I certify that John C. Jones does not reside with either parent and that I furnish his chief support. He is ______ years of age and is not of sufficient competency and understanding to make this request.
>
> "Mrs. Alice Brown, grandmother, on behalf of John C. Jones."

The Treasury Department may in any case require further proof that the minor is not of sufficient competency and understanding to execute the request for payment and of the right of the person executing the request to act on behalf of the minor.

SEC. 315.53. *Payment or reinvestment upon request of voluntary guardian of incompetent.*—If the adult owner of a bond is mentally incompetent to request and receive payment thereof and no other person is legally qualified to do so, the relative responsible for his support or some other person may submit an application as voluntary guardian for redemption of the bond in the following cases:

(*a*) Where the proceeds of the bond are needed for the support of the incompetent or that of a person legally dependent upon him for support, and the total face amount of United States savings bonds belonging to the incompetent for which redemption is requested in any ninety-day period does not exceed $1,000;

(*b*) Where the bond has matured and it is desired to redeem it and reinvest the proceeds in United States savings bonds. The entire proceeds must be invested, so far as possible, in bonds of Series E, except that:

(1) Any part of the proceeds which may not be invested therein because of the limitation on holdings may be invested in Series H bonds so long as the limitation on holdings for that series is not exceeded;

(2) If the matured bonds are current income bonds, the proceeds may be invested in Series H bonds so long as the limitation on holdings for that series is not exceeded.

The new bonds must be registered in the same form of registration as the matured bonds, with the words "an incompetent" following the incompetent's name, unless an owner, beneficiary, or coowner named in the registration of the matured bond is dead or unless such owner, beneficiary, or coowner disclaims interest in the bond and consents to the elimination of his name. If the maturity value of the matured bond does not correspond to the purchase price of an authorized denomination of savings bonds of any series, or a multiple thereof, the odd amount remaining after the reinvestment will be paid to the voluntary guardian for the use and benefit of the incompetent.

Form PD 2513 should be used in applying for payment under this section and should be accompanied by the evidence required by the instructions on the form.

SEC. 315.54. *Reissue.*—A savings bond of which a minor or other person under legal disability is the owner or in which he has an interest may be reissued upon an authorized reissue transaction under the following conditions:

(1) Reissue will be restricted to a form of registration which does not adversely affect the existing ownership or interest of the minor or such other person, except that a minor of sufficient competency to sign his name to the request and to understand the nature of the transaction shall have the right to request reissue to add a coowner or beneficiary to a bond registered in his name alone or to which he is entitled in his own right.

(2) Requests for reissue under this section should be executed by the person authorized to request payment under Secs. 315.50, 315.51, 315.52, and 315.53 of this subpart, and in the same manner.

SUBPART K—A NATURAL PERSON AS SOLE OWNER

SEC. 315.55. *Payment.*—A savings bond registered in the name of a natural person in his own right, without a coowner or beneficiary, will be paid to him during his lifetime under Subpart H. Upon the death of the owner such bond will be considered as belonging to his estate and will be paid under Subpart N, except as otherwise provided in these regulations.

SEC. 315.56. *Reissue for certain purposes.*—A savings bond registered in the name of a natural person in his own right may be reissued upon appropriate request by him (subject to the provisions of Sec. 315.54), upon presentation and surrender during his lifetime, for the following purposes:

(*a*) *Addition of a coowner or beneficiary.*—To name another natural person as coowner or as beneficiary; Form PD 1787 should be used.

(*b*) *A trustee of a personal trust estate.*—To name the trustee of a personal trust estate created by the owner; Form PD 1851 should be used.

(*c*) *Upon divorce or annulment.*—To name as registered owner the other party to a divorce or annulment, occurring after issue of the bond; Form PD 1938 should be used.

(*d*) *Certain degrees of relationship.*—To name as registered owner a person related to the owner in any of the degrees of relationship set forth in Sec. 315.60 (b) (1) (i), provided, however, that the Treasury reserves the right to reject any application for reissue hereunder as provided in that section; Form PD 1938 should be used.

SUBPART L—TWO NATURAL PERSONS AS COOWNERS

SEC. 315.60. *During the lives of both coowners.*—A savings bond registered in coownership form, for example, "John A. Jones or Mrs. Mary C. Jones," will be paid or reissued during the lives of both, as follows:

(*a*) *Payment.*—The bond will be paid to either upon his separate request, and upon payment to him the other shall cease to have any interest in the bond. If both request payment jointly, payment will be made by check drawn to their order jointly, for example, "John A. Jones AND Mrs. Mary C. Jones."

(*b*) *Reissue.*—The bond may be reissued upon the request of both if presented and surrendered during the lifetime of both, as follows:

(1) In the name of either, alone or with a new coowner or beneficiary:

(i) if the coowner whose name is to remain on the bond and the coowner whose name is to be eliminated are related to each other as: husband and wife; parent and child (including stepchild); brother and sister (including the half blood, stepbrother and stepsister, and brother and sister through adoption); grandparent and grandchild; great grandparent and great grandchild; uncle or aunt and nephew or niece, including as nephew or niece the children of a brother or sister of the present spouse; granduncle or grandaunt and grandniece or grandnephew; mother-in-law or father-in-law and daughter-in-law or son-in-law; sister-in-law or brother-in-law; provided, however, that the Treasury reserves the right to reject any application for reissue hereunder, in whole or in part, upon a determination that the transaction would tend to evade or defeat the purposes of the limitation on holdings or the restriction against the transferability of savings bonds;

(ii) if one of them marries after the issue of the bond; and

(iii) if they are divorced or legally separated from each other, or their marriage is annulled, after the issue of the bond.

Form PD 1938 should be used to request reissue in any of the above three classes of cases.

The representative of the estate of a minor or incompetent coowner may request reissue under this paragraph on behalf of the ward to eliminate the other, but a request to eliminate the name of the minor or incompetent will not be recognized unless supported by evidence that a court has ordered the representative to request such reissue (see Sec. 315.23). When no representative has been appointed for a minor coowner who is not of sufficient competency to sign his name to the request for reissue and to understand the nature of the transaction, the person authorized to request payment for the minor under Sec. 315.52 may sign the request for the minor, but only for reissue to promote the minor to sole owner. If no representative has been appointed for the estate of a minor coowner who is of sufficient competency to sign his name to the request for reissue and to understand the nature of the transaction, and if all of the bonds are to be reissued in his name alone or, if he so requests, with a new coowner or a beneficiary, he may sign the request. Reissue will not be made if one coowner is incompetent and a representative of the incompetent's estate has not been appointed, except to add the words "an incompetent" after his name or to eliminate the other coowner from the registration.

(2) In the name of a trustee of a personal trust estate created by both coowners. Requests for reissue should be made on Form PD 1851 and will not be approved unless both coowners are of full age and legally competent. No other reissue will be permitted in any form during the lives of both coowners, except as specifically provided in these regulations.

SEC. 315.61. *After the death of one or both coowners.*—If either coowner dies without the bond having been presented and surrendered for payment or authorized reissue, the survivor will be recognized as the sole and absolute owner. Thereafter, payment or reissue will be made as though the bond were registered in the name of the survivor alone (see Subpart K), except that a request for reissue by him must be supported by proof of death of the other coowner, and except further that after the death of the survivor proof of death of both coowners and of the order in which they died will be required. The presentation and surrender of a bond by one coowner for payment establishes his right to receive the proceeds of the bond, and if he should die before the transaction is completed, payment will be made to the legal representative of, or persons entitled to, his estate in accordance with the provisions of Subpart N. If either coowner dies after the bond has been presented and surrendered for authorized reissue (see Sec. 315.47), the bond will be regarded as though reissued during his lifetime.

SEC. 315.62. *Upon death of both coowners in a common disaster, etc.*—If both coowners die under such conditions that it cannot be established either by presumption of law or otherwise which died first, the bond will be considered as belonging to the estates of both equally, and payment or reissue will be made accordingly. (See Subpart N.)

SUBPART M—TWO NATURAL PERSONS AS OWNER AND BENEFICIARY

SEC. 315.65. *During the lifetime of the registered owner.*—A savings bond registered in beneficiary form, for example, "John A. Jones payable on death to Mrs. Mary C. Jones," will be paid or reissued upon presentation and surrender during the lifetime of the registered owner, as follows:

(*a*) *Payment.*—The bond will be paid to the registered owner during his lifetime upon his properly executed request as though no beneficiary had been named in the registration. The presentation and surrender of the bond by the registered owner for payment establishes his exclusive right to the proceeds of the bond, and if he should die before the transaction is completed, payment will be made to the legal representative of, or the persons entitled to, his estate upon receipt of proof of the appointment and qualification of the representative or the identity of the persons entitled, in accordance with the provisions of Subpart N.

(*b*) *Reissue.*—The bond will be reissued on the duly certified request of the registered owner:

(1) To name the beneficiary designated on the bond as coowner; Form PD 1787 should be used.

(2) To eliminate the beneficiary, to substitute another person as beneficiary, or to name another person as coowner, if the request of the registered owner is supported by the duly certified consent of the beneficiary to the

elimination of his name or proof of the death of the beneficiary; Form PD 1787 should be used.[14]

(3) In the name of a trustee of a personal trust estate created by the owner, if the request of the owner is supported by the duly certified consent of the beneficiary to the elimination of his name or proof of the death of the beneficiary; Form PD 1851 should be used by the owner and Form PD 1849 by the beneficiary.[14]

If the registered owner dies after the bond has been presented and surrendered for authorized reissue, the bond will be regarded as though reissued during his lifetime.

SEC. 315.66. *After the death of the registered owner.*—If the registered owner dies without the bond having been presented and surrendered for payment or authorized reissue and is survived by the beneficiary, upon proof of death of the owner the beneficiary will be recognized as the sole and absolute owner, and payment or reissue will be made as though the bond were registered in his name alone (see Subpart K).

SUBPART N—DECEASED OWNERS

SEC. 315.70. *Payment or reissue on death of owner.*

(*a*) *General.*—Upon the death of the owner of a savings bond who is not survived by a coowner or designated beneficiary and who had not during his lifetime presented and surrendered the bond for payment or an authorized reissue, the bond will be considered as belonging to his estate and will be paid or reissued accordingly as hereinafter provided, except that reissue under this subpart will not be permitted if otherwise in conflict with these regulations. In such exceptional case the person entitled to the bond will have the right only: (1) to hold the bond without change in registration; (2) to receive payment of the redemption value of the bond at any time and, if the bond is a current income bond, to receive the interest as it becomes due, but if the person entitled is an alien who is a resident of an area with respect to which the Treasury Department restricts or regulates the delivery of checks drawn against funds of the United States or any agency or instrumentality thereof, payment of the principal of and interest on the bond will not be made to such person until the restriction is removed. A creditor may obtain payment of a bond but not reissue. The provisions of this section shall also apply to savings bonds registered in the names of executors or administrators, except that proof of their appointment and qualification may not be required under (b) and (c).

(*b*) *In course of administration.*—If the estate of a decedent is being administered in court, the bond will be paid to the duly qualified representative of the estate or will be reissued in the names of the persons entitled to share in the estate, upon the request of the representative and compliance with the following requirements:

(1) Where there are two or more legal representatives, all must join in the request for payment or reissue, except as provided in Secs. 315.77 and 315.78.

(2) The request for payment or reissue should be signed in the form, for example, "John A. Jones, administrator of the estate (or executor of the will) of Henry W. Jones, deceased," and must be supported by proof of the representative's authority in the form of a court certificate or a certified copy of the representative's letters of appointment. The certificate or the certification to the letters must be under seal of the court and, except in the case of a corporate representative, must contain a statement that the appointment is in full force and should be dated within six months of the date of presentation of the bond, unless the certificate or letters show that the appointment was made within one year immediately prior to such presentation.

(3) In case of reissue the legal representative of the estate should certify that each person in whose name reissue is requested is entitled to the extent specified for each and has consented to such reissue. A request for reissue by the legal representative should be made on Form PD 1455. If a person in whose name reissue is requested desires to name a coowner or beneficiary, such person should execute an additional request for that purpose, using Form PD 1787.

(*c*) *After settlement through court proceedings.*—If the estate of the decedent has been settled in court, the bond will be paid to, or reissued in the name of, the

[14] The provisions of this subsection do not apply to bonds on which the Treasurer of the United States is named as beneficiary.

person entitled thereto as determined by the court. The request for payment or reissue should be made by the person shown to be entitled, supported by a duly certified copy of the representative's final account as approved by the court, decree of distribution, or other pertinent court records, supplemented, if there are two or more persons having an apparent interest in the bond, by an agreement executed by them concerning the disposition of the bond. Form PD 1787 should be used.

(*d*) *Without administration.*—When it appears that no legal representative of the decedent's estate has been or will be appointed, the bond will be paid to, or reissued in the name of, the person or persons entitled, including those entitled as donees of a gift *causa mortis*, pursuant to an agreement and request by all persons entitled to share in the decedent's estate. A short form of agreement for settlement without administration (Form PD 1946) may be used for cases in which the total amount of savings bonds (maturity value) and redemption and interest checks (face amount) relating to savings bonds which belong to the decedent's estate is not in excess of $500. A longer form (Form PD 1946–A) is prescribed for other cases of settlement without administration. Request for the appropriate form to be used hereunder may be made to any Federal Reserve Bank, the Office of the Treasurer of the United States, or to the Bureau of the Public Debt, Division of Loans and Currency Branch. If the persons entitled to share in the estate include minors or incompetents, payment or reissue of the bond will not be permitted without administration except to them or in their names unless their interests are otherwise protected to the satisfaction of the Treasury Department.

SUBPART O—FIDUCIARIES

SEC. 315.75. *Payment.*—A savings bond registered in the name of a fiduciary or otherwise belonging to a fiduciary estate will be paid to the fiduciary or fiduciaries in accordance with the provisions of Secs. 315.77 and 315.78.

SEC. 315.76. *Reissue.*

(*a*) *In the name of person entitled.*—

(1) *Distribution of trust estate in kind.*—A bond to which a beneficiary of a trust estate has become lawfully entitled in his own right or in a fiduciary capacity, in whole or in part, under the terms of a trust instrument, will be reissued in his name to the extent of his interest, upon the request of the trustee or trustees and their certification that such person is entitled and has agreed to reissue in his name.

(2) *After termination of trust estate.*—If the person who would be lawfully entitled to a bond upon the termination of a trust does not desire to have distribution made to him in kind, as provided in paragraph (1) above, the trustee or trustees should present the bond for payment before the estate is terminated. If, however, the estate is terminated without such payment or reissue having been made, the bond will thereafter be paid to or reissued in the name of the person lawfully entitled upon his request and satisfactory proof of ownership, supplemented, if there are two or more persons having any apparent interest in the bond, by an agreement executed by all such persons concerning the disposition of the bond.

(3) *Upon termination of guardianship estate.*—If the estate of a minor or incompetent or of an absentee is terminated, during the ward's lifetime, a bond registered to show that there is a representative of the estate will be reissued in the name of the former ward upon the representative's request and certification that the former ward is entitled and has agreed to reissue in his name (Form PD 1455 should be used), or will be paid to or reissued in the name of the former ward upon his own request, supported in either case by satisfactory evidence that his disability has been removed or that an absentee has returned to claim his property. Certification by the representative that a former minor has attained his majority, that a former incompetent has been legally restored to competency, that a legal disability of a female ward has been removed by marriage, if the State law so provides, or that an absentee has appeared to claim his property, will ordinarily be accepted as sufficient (see Sec. 315.77 if the representative's name is not shown in the registration). Upon the termination of the estate as the result of the death of the ward, a bond registered to show that there is a representative of his estate will be reissued in accordance with the provisions of Subpart N as though it were registered in the name of the ward alone.

(4) *Upon termination of life estate.*—Upon the death of a life tenant, a bond registered in his name as life tenant may be reissued in the name of the person or persons entitled pursuant to an agreement and request of all of the persons having an interest in the remainder.

(b) *In the name of a succeeding fiduciary.*—If a fiduciary in whose name a bond is registered has been succeeded by another, the bond will be reissued in the name of the succeeding fiduciary upon appropriate request and satisfactory evidence of successorship; Form PD 1455 should be used.

(c) *In the name of financial institution as trustee of common trust fund.*—A bond held by a bank, trust company, or other financial institution as a trustee, guardian, or similar representative, executor or administrator may be reissued in its name as trustee of its common trust fund to the extent that participation therein by the institution in such capacity is authorized by law or applicable regulations. A request for reissue to the institution as trustee of its common trust fund should be executed on its behalf in the capacity in which the bond is held and by the cofiduciary, if any; Form PD 1455 should be used.

SEC. 315.77. *Requests for reissue or payment prior to maturity.*—Except as specifically provided, the following rules apply to both requests for payment and reissue by fiduciaries. A request for reissue or for payment prior to maturity, or extended maturity for those Series E bonds for which an optional extension period has been provided,[13] must be signed by all acting fiduciaries unless by express statute, decree of court, or the terms of the instrument under which the fiduciaries are acting, some one or more of them may properly execute the request. If the fiduciaries named in the registration of the bond are still acting, no further evidence of authority will be required. In other cases a request must be supported by evidence as specified below:

(a) *Fiduciaries by title only.*—If the bond is registered in the titles, without the names, of fiduciaries not acting as a board, satisfactory evidence of their incumbency must be furnished, except in the case of bonds registered in the title of public officers as trustees.

(b) *Succeeding fiduciaries.*—If the fiduciaries in whose names the bond is registered have been succeeded by other fiduciaries, satisfactory evidence of successorship must be furnished.

(c) *Boards, committees, etc.*—A savings bond registered in the name of a board, committee, commission, or other body, empowered to act as a unit and to hold title to the property of a religious, educational, charitable, or nonprofit organization or public corporation will be paid upon a request for payment signed in the name of the board or other body by an authorized officer thereof. A request so signed and duly certified will ordinarily be accepted without further evidence of the officer's authority. The check in payment of the bond will be drawn in the name of the board or other body as fiduciary for the organization named in the registration or shown by satisfactory evidence to be entitled as successor thereto.

(d) *Corporate fiduciaries.*—If a public or private corporation or a political body, such as a State or county, is acting as a fiduciary, a request must be signed in the name of the corporation or other body in the fiduciary capacity in which it is acting, by an authorized officer thereof. A request so signed and duly certified will ordinarily be accepted without further evidence of the officer's authority.

(e) *Registration not disclosing trust or other fiduciary estate.*—If the registration of the bond does not show that it belongs to a trust or other fiduciary estate or does not identify the estate to which it belongs, satisfactory evidence of ownership must be furnished in addition to any other evidence required by this section.

SEC. 315.78. *Requests for payment at or after maturity.*—A request for payment at or after maturity, or extended maturity for those Series E bonds for which an optional extension period has been provided,[13] signed by any one or more acting fiduciaries, will be accepted. Payment will ordinarily be made by check drawn as the bond is inscribed.

SUBPART P—PAYMENT OR REISSUE OF BONDS REGISTERED IN THE NAMES OF PRIVATE ORGANIZATIONS (CORPORATIONS, ASSOCIATIONS, PARTNERSHIPS, ETC.) AND GOVERNMENTAL AGENCIES, UNITS, AND OFFICERS

SEC. 315.80. *Payment to corporations or unincorporated associations.*—A savings bond registered in the name of a private corporation or an unincorporated association will be paid to the corporation or unincorporated association upon request for payment on its behalf by a duly authorized officer thereof. The signature

[13] Only bonds of Series E with issue dates prior to May 1, 1957, have this optional extension period.

to the request should be in the form, for example, "The Jones Coal Company, a corporation, by John Jones, President," or "The Lotus Club, an unincorporated association, by William A. Smith, Treasurer." A request for payment so signed and duly certified will ordinarily be accepted without further evidence of the officer's authority.

SEC. 315.81. *Payment to partnerships.*—A savings bond registered in the name of an existing partnership will be paid upon a request for payment signed by a general partner. The signature to the request should be in the form, for example, "Smith and Jones, a partnership, by John Jones, a general partner." A request for payment so signed and duly certified will ordinarily be accepted as sufficient evidence that the partnership is still in existence and that the person signing the request is duly authorized.

SEC. 315.82. *Reissue or payment to successors of corporations, unincorporated associations, or partnerships.*—A savings bond registered in the name of a private corporation, an unincorporated association, or a partnership which has been succeeded by another corporation, unincorporated association, or partnership by operation of law or otherwise, as the result of merger, consolidation, incorporation, reincorporation, conversion, or reorganization, or which has been lawfully succeeded in any manner whereby the business or activities of the original organization are continued without substantial change, will be paid to or reissued in the name of the succeeding organization upon appropriate request on its behalf, supported by satisfactory evidence of successorship. Form PD 1540 should be used.

SEC. 315.83. *Reissue or payment on dissolution of corporation or partnership.*

(*a*) *Corporations.*—A savings bond registered in the name of a private corporation which is in the process of dissolution will be paid to the authorized representative of the corporation upon a duly executed request for payment, supported by satisfactory evidence of the representative's authority. Upon the termination of dissolution proceedings, the bond may be reissued in the names of those persons, other than creditors, entitled to the assets of the corporation, to the extent of their respective interests. Reissue under this subsection will be made upon the duly executed request of the authorized representative of the corporation and upon proof that all statutory provisions governing the dissolution of the corporation have been complied with and that the persons in whose names reissue is requested are entitled and have agreed to the reissue. If the dissolution proceedings are under the direction of a court, a certified copy of an order of the court, showing the authority of the representative to make the distribution requested, must be furnished.

(*b*) *Partnerships.*—A savings bond registered in the name of a partnership which has been dissolved by death or withdrawal of a partner, or in any other manner, will be paid upon a request for payment by any partner or partners authorized by law to act on behalf of the dissolved partnership, or will be paid to or reissued in the names of the persons, other than creditors, entitled thereto as the result of such dissolution to the extent of their respective interests, upon their request supported by satisfactory evidence of their title, including proof that the debts of the partnership have been paid or properly provided for.

SEC. 315.84. *Payment to institutions (churches, hospitals, homes, schools, etc.)*—A savings bond registered in the name of a church, hospital, home, school, or similar institution without reference in the registration to the manner in which it is organized or governed or to the manner in which title to its property is held will be paid upon a request for payment signed on behalf of such institution by an authorized representative. For the purpose of this section, a request for payment signed by a pastor of a church, superintendent of a hospital, president of a college, or by any official generally recognized as having authority to conduct the financial affairs of the particular institution will ordinarily be accepted without further proof of his authority. The signature to the request should be in the form, for example, "Shriners' Hospital for Crippled Children, St. Louis, Missouri, by William A. Smith, superintendent," or "St. Mary's Roman Catholic Church, Albany, New York, by John Jones, pastor."

SEC. 315.85. *Reissue in name of trustee or agent for investment purposes.*—A savings bond registered in the name of a religious, educational, charitable, or nonprofit organization, whether or not incorporated, may be reissued in the name of a bank, trust company, or other financial institution, or an individual, as trustee or agent under an agreement with the organization under which the trustee or agent holds funds of the organization, in whole or in part, for the purpose of investing and reinvesting the principal and paying the income to the organization.

Form PD 2177 should be used and should be signed on behalf of the organization by an authorized officer.

SEC. 315.86. *Reissue upon termination of investment agency.*—A savings bond registered in the name of a bank, trust company, or other financial institution, or individual, as agent for investment purposes only, under an agreement with a religious, educational, charitable, or nonprofit organization, may be reissued in the name of the organization upon termination of the agency. The former agent should request such reissue and should certify that the organization is entitled by reason of the termination of the agency, using Form PD 1455. If such request and certification are not obtainable, the bond will be reissued in the name of the organization upon its own request, supported by satisfactory evidence of the termination of the agency.

SEC. 315.87. *Payment to governmental agencies and units.*—A savings bond registered in the name of a State, county, city, town, or village, or in the name of a Federal, State, or local governmental agency such as a board, commission, or corporation, will be paid upon a request signed in the name of the governmental agency or unit by a duly authorized officer thereof. A request for payment so signed and duly certified will ordinarily be accepted without further proof of the officer's authority.

SEC. 315.88. *Payment to Government officers.*—A savings bond registered in the official title of an officer of a governmental agency or unit will be paid upon a request for payment signed by the designated officer. The fact that the request for payment is so signed and duly certified will ordinarily be accepted as proof that the person signing is the incumbent of the designated office.

SUBPART Q—FURTHER PROVISIONS

SEC. 315.90. *Regulations prescribed.*—These regulations are prescribed by the Secretary of the Treasury as governing United States savings bonds issued under the authority of Sec. 22 of the Second Liberty Bond Act, as amended, and pursuant to the various Department circulars offering such bonds for sale. The provisions of these regulations with respect to bonds registered in the names of certain classes of individuals, fiduciaries, and organizations are equally applicable to bonds to which such individuals, fiduciaries, and organizations are otherwise shown to be entitled under these regulations. The provisions of Department Circular No. 300, Revised, have no application to savings bonds.

SEC. 315.91. *Waiver of regulations.*—The Secretary of the Treasury reserves the right, in his discretion, to waive or modify any provision or provisions of these regulations in any particular case or class of cases for the convenience of the United States or in order to relieve any person or persons of unnecessary hardship, if such action would not be inconsistent with law and would not impair any existing rights, and if he is satisfied that such action would not subject the United States to any substantial expense or liability.

SEC. 315.92. *Additional evidence; bond of indemnity.*—The Secretary of the Treasury, in any case arising under these regulations, may require such additional evidence as he may consider necessary or advisable, and may require a bond of indemnity, with or without surety, or an agreement of indemnity in any case where he may consider such a bond or agreement necessary for the protection of the interests of the United States.

SEC. 315.93. *Preservation of rights.*—Nothing contained in these regulations shall be construed to limit or restrict any existing rights which holders of savings bonds heretofore issued may have acquired under the circulars offering the bonds for sale or under the regulations in force at the time of purchase.

SEC. 315.94. *Supplements, amendments, or revisions.*—The Secretary of the Treasury may at any time, or from time to time, prescribe additional, supplemental, amendatory, or revised rules and regulations governing United States savings bonds.

JULIAN B. BAIRD,
Acting Secretary of the Treasury.

United States Savings Stamps Regulations

EXHIBIT 11.—Department Circular No. 1008, April 25, 1958, regulations governing Treasury savings stamp agents in selling United States savings stamps at schools [1]

TREASURY DEPARTMENT,
Washington, April 25, 1958.

SEC. 338.1. *Authority for circular.*—The Secretary of the Treasury, pursuant to the authority of the Second Liberty Bond Act, as amended (49 Stat. 21, as amended, 31 U. S. C. 757c), hereby prescribes the regulations in this part for the qualification and control of Treasury savings stamp agents.

SEC. 338.2. *Eligibility for applying for agency.*—Any individual is eligible to apply for qualification as a Treasury savings stamp agent to sell United States savings stamps (hereinafter referred to as stamps) at a specific school or schools in the United States, its Territories and possessions and the Canal Zone, upon being recommended for qualification by (i) the principal or superintendent, or other person in charge of a school, (ii) a duly constituted school board, or (iii) with the consent of the appropriate school official or board to the sale of stamps at the subject school, an organization, association, or a unit of a State or nationally federated civic, parents', parent-teachers', service, teachers', veterans', or women's organization.

SEC. 338.3. *Qualification of agents.*—An eligible applicant seeking qualification as a Treasury savings stamp agent (hereinafter referred to as an agent) shall file a duly completed Application-Agreement, Treasury Form PD 2949 (original and two copies), with the local State Director of the Treasury's U. S. Savings Bonds Division. The term "State Director" shall include any director appointed by the U. S. Savings Bonds Division for the District of Columbia, or for any Territory or possession of the United States, or the Canal Zone. If such Application-Agreement is accepted, the State Director will certify it and distribute a copy bearing his certification to (i) the postmaster of the post office, branch or station designated in the application, and (ii) the agent. Upon receipt of such copies, the postmaster and the agent are authorized to perform the functions necessary to effect the sale of stamps as provided herein. An applicant is not authorized to act as or to represent himself to be a Treasury savings stamp agent unless and until he receives a completed copy of his Application-Agreement bearing the certification of the State Director.

SEC. 338.4. *Responsibility of agents.*—Each agent will be responsible for the faithful performance of his duties and functions and for fully accounting for all stamps received without prepayment, as provided in these regulations.

SEC. 338.5. *Scope of authority of Treasury savings stamp agent.*—An agent qualified pursuant to this circular is authorized to sell stamps only at the school or schools designated in the agent's Application-Agreement, and in accordance with the provisions of this circular. Agents may sell stamps only for cash and at their face value. Qualification as a Treasury savings stamp agent does not authorize an individual to act in any other agency capacity for or on behalf of the Treasury Department.

SEC. 338.6. *Supplying stamps to agents.*—(*a*) *Agents.*—Each agent is authorized to obtain stamps without prepayment in denominations and amounts sufficient to meet the agent's anticipated sales for the day of a school week designated by the appropriate school official as the day when United States savings stamps may be purchased by students of the school, provided that the agent has properly accounted for stamps previously obtained without prepayment. Each agent shall call at the post office designated in his Application-Agreement to obtain the stamps and in exchange therefor shall sign a Post Office Department receipt form covering the full amount of the stamps. The stamps may be obtained by the agent on the day they are to be sold or on the preceding business day. The post office from which an agent obtains stamps shall be kept advised by the agent of his stamp requirements.

(*b*) *Post offices.*—The post office, branch, or station designated in an agent's Application-Agreement (hereinafter referred to as the post office) is authorized to supply such agent with stamps without prepayment in accordance with the provisions and limitations of this section. The receipt which the agent is required to sign shall be retained by the post office subject to return to the agent when all of the stamps covered by the receipt have been fully accounted for.

[1] This is to facilitate the carrying out of the Treasury's school savings program as administered by the Savings Bonds Division of the Treasury Department.

SEC. 338.7. *Accounting for stamps by agents.*—(*a*) *General.*—All stamps obtained by an agent without prepayment, and the proceeds of sales thereof, are the property of the United States and shall be held in trust by the agent for the United States until duly accounted for. The total value of such stamps must be accounted for by the agent not later than the second business day following the day the stamps were to be sold at the school served by the agent. The accounting shall be in the form of unsold stamps or cash, or both, and shall be made at the post office from which the stamps were obtained. If sickness or other disability prevents the agent from making a timely accounting, he shall cause the appropriate post office to be notified of the reasons for his failure to make such accounting.

(*b*) *Accounting made in full.*—When the stamps are fully accounted for the postal employee to whom the accounting is made shall mark "canceled" over his signature and the current date on the receipt covering the stamps (see Sec. 338.6 hereof), and shall immediately return the receipt to the agent. If such receipt is not available for any reason the postal employee shall, over his signature and current date, appropriately record the facts of the accounting and the unavailability of the receipt on Treasury Form PD 2950 (see Sec. 338.8 (b) hereof) for the agent's record.

(*c*) *Accounting not made in full.*—If the agent does not fully account for the stamps, the postal employee to whom the accounting is made shall appropriately note the facts, under the current date, on the agent's receipt and require the agent to endorse such notation. The receipt will be retained by the post office until a full accounting is made. A similar notation of the facts shall be made and endorsed by the postal employee on Treasury Form PD 2950 for the agent's record.

SEC. 338.8. *Records and reports, preparation, maintenance, and destruction by agents.*—(*a*) *Receipts by agents for stamps obtained without prepayment.*—Sections 338.6 and 338.7 cover the preparation and distribution of receipts for stamps obtained by agents without prepayment. A receipt duly canceled and returned to an agent shall be retained by him one calendar month after the month in which it is returned after which the agent may retain or destroy the receipt as he may elect.

(*b*) *Record of transportation of stamps and proceeds thereof to post office.*—Each agent shall keep a record, in duplicate, by calendar month, of unsold stamps and/or the proceeds of stamp sales shipped or otherwise delivered during the month to the post office. A Treasury Form PD 2950 is provided for this purpose. Entries shall be made on Form PD 2950 at the time each shipment or delivery is made. The agent shall take the duplicate copy of Form PD 2950 with him each time he makes an accounting to the post office for stamps that he obtained without prepayment. The original and the duplicate copy of this form shall be retained one calendar month after the date of the last shipment recorded thereon, after which the agent may retain or destroy them: Provided, however, that when (i) unsold stamps or the proceeds of stamp sales are lost, stolen, or destroyed in transit, or (ii) the agent does not account in full for stamps covered by a receipt, the Form PD 2950 (both copies) shall be retained by the agent until one calendar month after the deficiency is removed, unless the form is delivered to the Treasury.

(*c*) *Other.*—Other records prepared and maintained by and for the agent's own use may be disposed of at the discretion of the agent: Provided, however, that any records, affidavits, etc., that are prepared in connection with a loss which may be the subject of a claim to the Treasury for relief shall be retained as provided in Section 338.9 (d) hereof.

SEC. 338.9. *Losses in transportation.*—(*a*) *General.*—The Government Losses in Shipment Act, as amended, (5 U. S. C. 134–134h) provides protection against losses arising from shipments of valuables made at the risk of the United States, if the shipments are made in accordance with prescribed regulations. The term "shipment" as used herein is defined (in the same manner as provided in the Government Losses in Shipment Act, as amended) to mean "the transportation or the effecting of transportation of valuables without limitation as to the means or facilities used * * *." The transportation of stamps from the post office to the school and of unsold stamps and/or cash from the school to the post office by or in the possession of a Treasury savings stamp agent are shipments of valuables at the risk of the United States. Accordingly, an agent may be relieved of his accountability for stamps if they are lost, stolen, or destroyed in shipment (see Sec. 338.9 (d)).

(*b*) *Preparation for transportation.*—The amount of stamps and/or proceeds thereof being transported from or to the post office must be established, prior

to transportation, by actual count by the agent. The agent's receipt given at the post office for stamps obtained without prepayment will constitute an adequate record of the amount of stamps being transported by the agent to the school.

(c) *Procedure for transportation and delivery.*—An agent must transport and deliver the stamps and/or the proceeds thereof in person, using due care to prevent loss, theft, or destruction in transit. The agent's trip may be made on foot or by private or public transportation facilities.

(d) *Report of losses and presentation of claims for relief.*—Losses occurring during the transportation by an agent of stamps or the proceeds thereof shall be promptly reported by the agent to (i) the State Director who certified the agent's Application-Agreement and (ii) the post office. Local police authorities should also be notified if the loss is occasioned by theft. If prompt recovery of the loss does not seem possible, the agent should supplement the report of loss by presenting his claim for relief to the State Director who, in turn, will present it for consideration by the Treasury Department. The agent's claim should be supported by the appropriate duplicate copy of Form PD 2950; the report of any investigation made; action taken or expected to be taken and of any results obtained or expected; statements by the agent as to the circumstances and cause of the loss; and, if available, statements or affidavits of any witnesses to the incident causing the loss. The foregoing data need not be furnished if it has previously been furnished to or obtained by the Treasury's Secret Service. Stamp agents should bear the foregoing requirements in mind so that in the event of a loss, they may be in a position to obtain data for justifying a claim for relief from the loss. Unless the records referred to herein have been turned over to the Treasury they should be retained, notwithstanding the provisions of Section 338.8 hereof, until one calendar month after the claim is settled. An agent will be relieved of liability for a loss occurring during his transportation of stamps or the proceeds thereof, unless it arose as a result of his failure to comply with the provisions of this circular and instructions issued hereunder.

SEC. 338.10. *Action by postmasters in connection with an agent's failure to account.*—Postmasters should promptly report *any* failure of an agent to account, in whole or in part, for stamps supplied to the agent without prepayment. Such reports should be made to the State Director of the United States Savings Bonds Division who certified the respective agent's Application-Agreement.

SEC. 338.11. *Termination of an agent's qualification.*—The Secretary of the Treasury, the Fiscal Assistant Secretary of the Treasury, the National Director, or a State Director of the United States Savings Bonds Division may terminate the qualification of a Treasury savings stamp agent at any time, by written notice to the agent, in which event a copy of such notice will be sent to the post office concerned. A qualified agent may withdraw from and discontinue his agency by giving an appropriate written notice to the office of the State Director of the United States Savings Bonds Division who certified the agent's Application-Agreement: Provided, however, that the agent will be obligated to make a full accounting for all stamps received by him without prepayment.

SEC. 338.12. *Miscellaneous.*—The Secretary of the Treasury reserves the right, in his discretion, to waive or modify any provision or provisions of these regulations and to provide supplementary instructions for operations hereunder. Information as to any such actions shall be promptly furnished to agents concerned.

JULIAN B. BAIRD,
Acting Secretary of the Treasury.

Guaranteed Obligations Called

EXHIBIT 12.—Calls for partial redemption, before maturity, of insurance fund debentures

During the fiscal year 1958, there were twenty calls for partial redemption, before maturity, of insurance fund debentures, twelve dated September 20, 1957, and the others dated March 21, 1958. The notices of call were published in the Federal Registers of September 27, 1957, and March 29, 1958. The notice covering the fourth call of the 2½, 2⅝, 2¾, 2⅞, and 3 percent Series AA mutual mortgage insurance fund debentures is shown in this exhibit. Since the other notices of call are similar to this exhibit, they have been omitted but the essential details are summarized in the table following the notice of call.

479641—59——17

NOTICE OF CALL. FEDERAL REGISTER OF SEPTEMBER 27, 1957

To Holders of 2½, 2⅝, 2¾, 2⅞, and 3 Percent Mutual Mortgage Insurance Fund Debentures, Series AA:

NOTICE OF CALL FOR PARTIAL REDEMPTION, BEFORE MATURITY, OF 2½, 2⅝, 2¾, 2⅞, AND 3 PERCENT MUTUAL MORTGAGE INSURANCE FUND DEBENTURES, SERIES AA

Pursuant to the authority conferred by the National Housing Act (48 Stat. 1246; U. S. C., Title 12, Sec. 1701 et seq.) as amended, public notice is hereby given that 2½, 2⅝, 2¾, 2⅞, and 3 percent mutual mortgage insurance fund debentures, Series AA, of the denominations and serial numbers designated below, are hereby called for redemption, at par and accrued interest, on January 1, 1958, on which date interest on such debentures shall cease:

2½, 2⅝, 2¾, 2⅞, and 3 percent mutual mortgage insurance fund debentures, series AA

Denomination	Inclusive serial numbers
$50	557 to 900
100	1,671 to 2,738
500	513 to 808
1,000	1,136 to 2,017
5,000	571 to 906
10,000	201 to 477

The debentures first issued as determined by the issue dates thereof were selected for redemption by the Commissioner, Federal Housing Administration, with the approval of the Secretary of the Treasury.

No transfers or denominational exchanges in debentures covered by the foregoing call will be made on the books maintained by the Treasury Department on or after October 1, 1957. This does not affect the right of the holder of a debenture to sell and assign the debenture on or after October 1, 1957, and provision will be made for the payment of final interest due on January 1, 1958, with the principal thereof to the actual owner, as shown by the assignments thereon.

The Commissioner of the Federal Housing Administration hereby offers to purchase any debentures included in this call at any time from October 1, 1957, to December 31, 1957, inclusive, at par and accrued interest, to date of purchase.

Instructions for the presentation and surrender of debentures for redemption on or after January 1, 1958, or for purchase prior to that date will be given by the Secretary of the Treasury.

APPROVED: *September 20, 1957*

NORMAN P. MASON,
Commissioner.

LAURENCE B. ROBBINS,
Acting Secretary of the Treasury.

Final interest will be paid with principal at the rate of $12.50 per $1,000 for the 2½%; $13.13 per $1,000 for the 2⅝%; $13.75 per $1,000 for the 2¾%; $14.38 per $1,000 for the 2⅞%, and $15.00 per $1,000 for the 3% debentures redeemed on January 1, 1958.

Final interest will be paid with principal at the rate of $0.067935 per day for each $1,000 for the 2½%; $0.071332 per day for each $1,000 for the 2⅝%; $0.074728 per day for each $1,000 for the 2¾%; $0.078125 per day for each $1,000 for the 2⅞%, and $0.081522 per day for each $1,000 for the 3% debentures from July 1, 1957, to date of purchase on those purchased between October 1 and December 31, 1957.

Summary of information contained in the notices of call for partial redemption of insurance fund debentures during the fiscal year 1958

	2½, 2⅝, 2¾, 2⅞, and 3 percent mutual mortgage insurance fund debentures, Series AA, fourth call	2½, 2⅝, 2¾, 2⅞, 3, and 3¼ percent mutual mortgage insurance fund debentures, Series AA, fifth call	2¾ and 3 percent housing insurance fund debentures, Series BB, first call	2½, 2¾ and 3 percent housing insurance fund debentures, Series BB, second call	2⅞ and 3 percent servicemen's mortgage insurance fund debentures, Series EE, first call	2⅞ percent servicemen's mortgage insurance fund debentures, Series EE, second call	2¾ percent housing insurance fund debentures, Series F, first call
Notice of call	Sept. 20, 1957	Mar. 21, 1958	Sept. 20, 1957	Mar. 21, 1958	Sept. 20, 1957	Mar. 21, 1958	Sept. 20, 1957.
Redemption date	Jan. 1, 1958	July 1, 1958	Jan. 1, 1958	July 1, 1958	Jan. 1, 1958	July 1, 1958	Jan. 1, 1958.
Serial numbers called by denominations:							
$50	557–900	901–1169	1–3		1	2–3	
$100	1671–2738	2739–3808	1–26	27–39	1–19	20	1–6.
$500	513–808	809–1136	1–5		1	2	
$1,000	1136–2017	2018–2736	1–18	19–24	1–14	15–18	1–84.
$5,000	571–906	907–1239	1–7	8–9	1		
$10,000	201–477	478–730	1–416	417–615		1–2	1–50.
Final date for transfers or denominational exchanges (but not for sale or assignment).	Sept. 30, 1957	Mar. 31, 1958	Sept. 30, 1957	Mar. 31, 1958	Sept. 30, 1957	Mar. 31, 1958	Sept. 30, 1957.
Redemption on call date, amount of interest per $1,000 paid in full with principal.	$12.50 for 2½%, $13.13 for 2⅝%, $13.75 for 2¾%, $14.38 for 2⅞%, $15.00 for 3%.	$12.50 for 2½%, $13.125 for 2⅝%, $13.75 for 2¾%, $14.375 for 2⅞%, $15.00 for 3%, $16.25 for 3¼%.	$13.75 for 2¾%, $15.00 for 3%.	$13.75 for 2¾%, $15.00 for 3%.	$14.38 for 2⅞%, $15.00 for 3%.	$14.375	$13.75.
Presentation for purchase prior to call date:							
Period	Oct. 1–Dec. 31, 1957	Apr. 1–June 30, 1958	Oct. 1–Dec. 31, 1957.	Apr. 1–June 30, 1958.	Oct. 1–Dec. 31, 1957.	Apr. 1–June 30, 1958.	Oct. 1–Dec. 31, 1957.
Amount of accrued interest per $1,000 per day paid with principal.	$0.067935 for 2½%, $0.071332 for 2⅝%, $0.074728 for 2¾%, $0.078125 for 2⅞%, $0.081522 for 3%, from July 1, 1957, to date of purchase.	$0.069061 for 2½%, $0.072514 for 2⅝%, $0.075967 for 2¾%, $0.079420 for 2⅞%, $0.082873 for 3%, $0.089779 for 3¼%, from Jan. 1, 1958, to date of purchase.	$0.074728 for 2¾%, $0.081522 for 3%, from July 1, 1957, to date of purchase.	$0.075967 for 2¾%, $0.082873 for 3%, from Jan. 1, 1958, to date of purchase.	$0.078125 for 2⅞%, $0.081522 for 3%, from July 1, 1957, to date of purchase.	$0.079420 from Jan. 1, 1958, to date of purchase.	$0.074728 from July 1, 1957, to date of purchase.

Summary of information contained in the notices of call for partial redemption of insurance fund debentures during the fiscal year 1958—Con.

	2½ and 2¾ percent armed services housing mortgage insurance fund debentures, Series FF		2½ percent war housing insurance fund debentures, Series H		2½ percent Title I housing insurance fund debentures, Series L		2½ percent housing insurance fund debentures, Series M, first call
	First call	Second call	Eighteenth call	Nineteenth call	Seventh call	Eighth call	
Notice of call	Sept. 20, 1957	Mar. 21, 1958	Sept. 20, 1957	Mar. 21, 1958	Sept. 20, 1957	Mar. 21, 1958	Sept. 20, 1957.
Redemption date	Jan. 1, 1958	July 1, 1958	Jan. 1, 1958	July 1, 1958	Jan. 1, 1958	July 1, 1958	Jan. 1, 1958.
Serial numbers called by denominations:							
$50	1–4		3903–3978	3979–4040	137–140	141–148	4–8.
$100	1–8		11239–11906	11907–12371	157–172	173–205	5–230.
$500	1–5		1754–1809, 2854–2903.	2904–3078	80–86	87–101	2–102.
$1,000	1–5	6–31	12402–12985	12986–13453	383–406	407–434	7–415.
$5,000	1–3	4	3233–3354	3355–3445	34–35	36–46	3–19.
$10,000	1–284	285–683	31219–33468	33469–34837			89–575.
Final date for transfers or denominational exchanges (but not for sale or assignment).	Sept. 30, 1957	Mar. 31, 1958	Sept. 30, 1957	Mar. 31, 1958	Sept. 30, 1957	Mar. 31, 1958	Sept. 30, 1957.
Redemption on call date, amount of interest per $1,000 paid in full with principal.	$12.50 for 2½%, $13.75 for 2¾%.	$12.50 for 2½%, $13.75 for 2¾%.	$12.50	$12.50	$12.50	$12.50	$12.50.
Presentation for purchase prior to call date:							
Period	Oct. 1–Dec. 31, 1957	Apr. 1–June 30, 1958	Oct. 1–Dec. 31, 1957.	Apr. 1–June 30, 1958.	Oct. 1–Dec. 31, 1957.	Apr. 1–June 30, 1958.	Oct. 1–Dec. 31, 1957.
Amount of accrued interest per $1,000 per day paid with principal.	$0.067935 for 2½%, $0.074728 for 2¾%, from July 1, 1957, to date of purchase.	$0.069061 for 2½%, $0.075967 for 2¾%, from Jan. 1, 1958, to date of purchase.	$0.067935 from July 1, 1957, to date of purchase.	$0.069061 from Jan. 1, 1958, to date of purchase.	$0.067935 from July 1, 1957, to date of purchase.	$0.069061 from Jan. 1, 1958, to date of purchase.	$0.067935 from July 1, 1957, to date of purchase.

	2½ percent military housing insurance fund debentures, Series N, first call	2½ percent housing insurance fund debentures, Series Q, first call	2¾ percent Title I housing insurance fund debentures, Series R		3 percent Title I housing insurance fund debentures, Series T	
			Fifth call	Sixth call	Fourth call	Fifth call
Notice of call	Sept. 20, 1957	Sept. 20, 1957	Sept. 20, 1957	Mar. 21, 1958	Sept. 20, 1957	Mar. 21, 1958.
Redemption date	Jan. 1, 1958	Jan. 1, 1958	Jan. 1, 1958	July 1, 1958	Jan. 1, 1958	July 1, 1958.
Serial numbers called by denominations:						
$50		7–9	30–150	151–203	95–124	125–160.
$100	1–25	7–10	104–162	163–269	242–390	391–595.
$500		5	20–40	41–64	117–178	179–233.
$1,000		50–70	50–51	52–75	98–153	154–212.
$5,000	1–10	1–6	36–54	55–80	80–139	140–185.
$10,000	1–496	343–373				5–6.
Final date for transfers or denominational exchanges (but not for sale or assignment).	Sept. 30, 1957	Sept. 30, 1957	Sept. 30, 1957	Mar. 31, 1958	Sept. 30, 1957	Mar. 31, 1958.
Redemption on call date, amount of interest per $1,000 paid in full with principal.	$12.50	$12.50	$13.75	$13.75	$15.00	$15.00.
Presentation for purchase prior to call date:						
Period	Oct. 1–Dec. 31, 1957	Oct. 1–Dec. 31, 1957	Oct. 1–Dec. 31, 1957	Apr. 1–June 30, 1958	Oct. 1–Dec. 31, 1957	Apr. 1–June 30, 1958.
Amount of accrued interest per $1,000 per day paid with principal.	$0.067935 from July 1, 1957, to date of purchase.	$0.067935 from July 1, 1957, to date of purchase.	$0.074728 from July 1, 1957, to date of purchase.	$0.075967 from Jan. 1, 1958, to date of purchase.	$0.081522 from July 1, 1957, to date of purchase.	$0.082873 from Jan. 1, 1958, to date of purchase.

Legislation

Exhibit 13.—An act temporarily increasing the public debt limit

[Public Law 85–336, 85th Cong., 2d Sess., H. R. 9955]

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That, during the period beginning on the date of the enactment of this Act and ending on June 30, 1959, the public debt limit set forth in the first sentence of section 21 of the Second Liberty Bond Act, as amended, shall be temporarily increased by $5,000,000,000.

Approved February 26, 1958.

Exhibit 14.—An act to increase the public debt limit

[Public Law 85–912, 85th Cong., 2d Sess., H. R. 13580]

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That section 21 of the Second Liberty Bond Act, as amended (31 U. S. C., sec. 757b), is amended to read as follows:

"Sec. 21. The face amount of obligations issued under authority of this Act, and the face amount of obligations guaranteed as to principal and interest by the United States (except such guaranteed obligations as may be held by the Secretary of the Treasury), shall not exceed in the aggregate $283,000,000,000 outstanding at any one time. The current redemption value of any obligation issued on a discount basis which is redeemable prior to maturity at the option of the holder thereof shall be considered, for the purposes of this section, to be the face amount of such obligation."

Approved September 2, 1958.

Public Debt Management

Exhibit 15.—Statement by Secretary of the Treasury Anderson, January 17, 1958, before the House Ways and Means Committee in support of H. R. 9955 and H. R. 9956, bills to amend the statutory debt limitation.

I am glad to have this opportunity to review with the committee the status of the statutory limitation on the public debt. The present limitation of $275 billion is contained in the Second Liberty Bond Act, as amended, which is the current authority of the Treasury to issue public debt obligations. H. R. 9955 and H. R. 9956, now before the committee for its consideration, would provide a temporary increase of $5 billion in this limit until June 30, 1959.

I want to make clear at the outset that the need for a debt limit increase is based on:

(1) The fact that cash balances have been running distressingly low, as I will show in detail later.

(2) There is need for more flexibility, for more efficient and economical management of the debt.

(3) Even with a balanced budget there will still be large seasonal fluctuations in receipts which make operations under the $275 billion limitation most difficult.

This request, made within the framework of our 1959 budget estimates for revenue and expenditures, emphasizes not only much-needed flexibility as outlined above, but takes into account contingencies which might develop in a world filled with uncertainties.

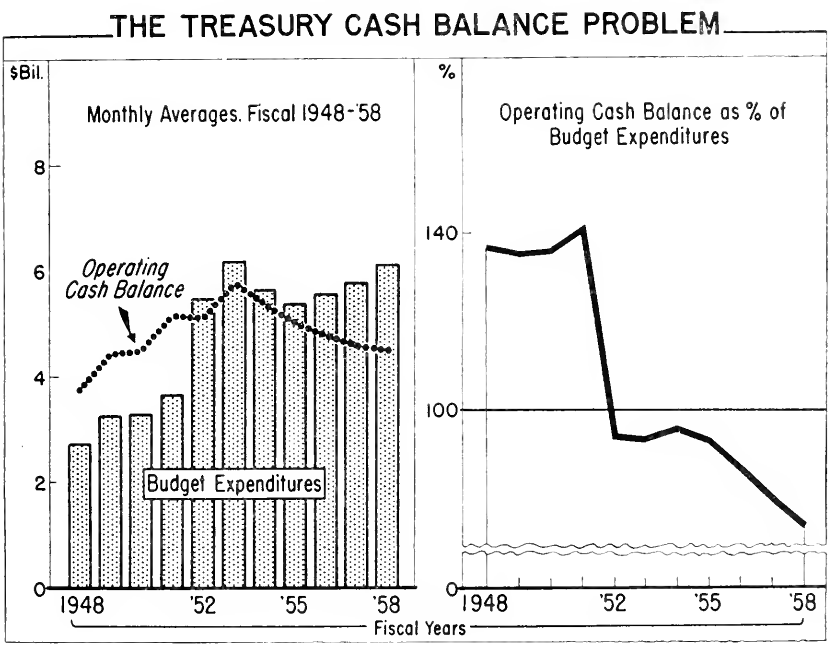
After I assumed my responsibilities as Secretary of the Treasury last summer, we reviewed the situation confronting the Treasury and became concerned with the small margin, then indicated, which would exist between the forecasts of our financial requirements during this fiscal year and the statutory debt limitation. We notified this committee and the Senate Finance Committee that we would do all in our power to operate under the $275 billion limitation. At that time, the budget for the fiscal year 1958 still projected a surplus of more than $1.5 billion. Since then, as you know, increased defense expenditures, coupled with a less favorable outlook for revenues, have caused us to project a budget deficit of $400 million, or a net decline of approximately $2 billion from our position last summer.

We have been able to discharge our obligations within the debt limit during the intervening period only by maintaining cash balances which have been distressingly low at times. We have had little or no margin for contingencies. We believe that with some flexibility we would have been better able to manage the public debt to a better advantage for the public interest.

The combined cash inflow and outflow of the Treasury on all accounts during fiscal year 1957 amounted to over $400 billion. We disburse approximately $1.5 billion in an average 5-day week for budget expenditures. Our cash balance has been approximately at that level on several occasions.

Here I should like to call your attention to chart A, which is attached to the statements. The bars on the left-hand side of chart A show average monthly budget expenditures over the past 10 years together with our estimates for 1958. The dotted line shows the average Treasury cash balances during those same periods. Cash balances during the period 1948 to 1951, as appear on the chart, were appreciably larger than the monthly budget expenditures, as shown on the left-hand side.

CHART A



In recent years, however, Treasury cash balances have been declining while budget expenditures have been increasing. Therefore, in the fiscal year 1958 we estimate that the average Treasury cash balance is sufficient to cover only about 74 percent of the average month's budget expenditures, and this compares, of course, with about 140 percent in the years prior to 1952.

Under our Constitution, the Congress has the power to borrow money on the credit of the United States and this power has traditionally been delegated to the Secretary of the Treasury. The Congress has adopted various means of exercising control over the power which it delegates. The power to borrow money cannot be exercised without regard to the powers of Congress to lay and collect taxes and to appropriate moneys from the Treasury.

Prior to World War I the public debt amounted to about $1¼ billion. Up to that time it was customary for the Congress to enact specific laws each time the Treasury was authorized to borrow money, which was at infrequent intervals. This procedure became outmoded in meeting requirements for borrowing due to heavy expenditures in World War I. In 1917 the Treasury had general authority

to issue bonds subject to a limitation based upon the total amounts of issues without regard to interim retirements. We had another authority to issue certificates of indebtedness based upon the amount outstanding. During the period from 1918 to 1921 the Treasury's borrowing authority was increased and extended to include authority to issue Treasury notes, as well as bonds and certificates of indebtedness.

In 1929 the authority was further extended to permit the issuance of Treasury bills. In 1935, after further increases in amounts of borrowing authority in 1931 and 1934, the limitation applicable to Treasury bonds was changed from one based upon the amount of bonds issued to one based upon the amount of bonds outstanding.

In 1938, the separate authorities applicable to different classes of public debt obligations were consolidated under one limitation applicable to all public debt obligations outstanding under the Second Liberty Bond Act, as amended. The limitation established at that time was $45 billion, when our public debt amounted to about $37 billion. This limit was later raised to $49 billion.

Early in 1941, before this Nation had become actively involved in World War II, the debt limitation was increased to $65 billion and the public debt was about $46 billion. During the period from 1942 until 1945 the debt limitation was increased each year by substantial amounts until it reached $300 billion on April 3, 1945, when our public debt amounted to about $234 billion.

After the close of World War II, the limitation was reduced from $300 billion to $275 billion in June 1946. At that time our total debt amounted to about $268 billion, and the balance in the general fund of the Treasury amounted to more than $14 billion.

Changes during these periods consistently provided larger margins between the outstanding debt and the successive limits than now exist or which would result from the temporary increase under consideration.

Primarily to take care of the uneven flow of corporate tax collections, it was necessary to increase temporarily the $275 billion debt limitation to $281 billion for the year ending June 30, 1955. This limit was continued until June 30, 1956, when the temporary increase was reduced to $278 billion for the year ending June 30, 1957. Since June 30, 1957, we have been operating under a limitation again of $275 billion.

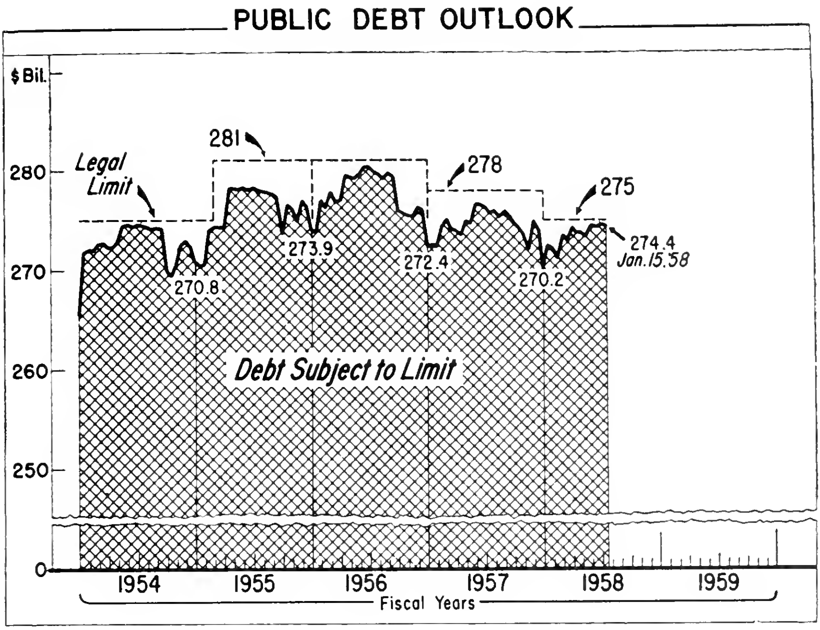
The committee may refer to table I, which outlines these changes, and to chart B, which compares the debt outstanding in recent years with the debt limit. I should like here to particularly call your attention to chart B. The Treasury operated very close, as you will see, to the $275 billion debt limit during the fiscal year 1954. There was somewhat more leeway under the temporary increase in the debt limit to $281 billion during fiscal 1955, but in fiscal 1956 the debt was close to the limit during substantial parts of the winter. There was a little greater margin under the limit a year ago, but, if you will notice, during the past months the Treasury has again been extremely close to the statutory debt limit. I think it is significant that you see from the chart that we normally have sufficient margin under the debt limit on June 30 of each year and that it is during the winter when the limit is the tightest.

Total cash balances in Federal Reserve Banks and commercial banks (tax and loan accounts) were down to $1.6 billion in mid-January, and are estimated to be about $1.5 billion in mid-February. Here I would like to explain that in order to have cash in the Federal Reserve Banks with which to pay what we anticipate in drawings against the Treasury, we are required to draw out of our accounts in the commercial banks (known as tax and loan accounts) sufficient amounts of money in advance to insure that there will be adequate cash on hand to meet our expected obligations. While the deposits carried in commercial banks are on demand, there are approximately 11,000 banks involved, and the physical problem of handling the transfer of deposits from the commercial banking system to the Federal Reserve Banks involves a lag of several days.

As an example of our tight position, during early February our balances in commercial banks, less withdrawal notices, which will have been sent out, may be as low as $250 million—or less than an average day's disbursements.

It is too early to make precise day-to-day projections of our cash balances through March, but at present it appears it may be necessary to resort to substantial direct borrowing from the Federal Reserve (if there is authority under the debt limitation) in view of heavy payments, including interest, and maturing securities due on March 15.

CHART B



Here I might state for the committee, as I am sure most of you realize, we have an authority granted by the Congress of $5 billion borrowing authority from the Federal Reserve Bank. Proceeds from corporate tax collections do not become available in large volume to meet expenditures until March 18 and thereafter.

One of the most serious difficulties encountered by the Treasury in operating under the present limitation is the problem of carrying out our financing in an orderly and economical manner. A large portion of our public debt is made up of securities with relative short maturity. More than $25 billion of Treasury bills come due within the next 90 days and more than $50 billion of Treasury certificates, notes, and bonds are coming due in the calendar year 1958.

I should like here to call your attention particularly to charts C and D. Chart C shows that our first maturity in calendar 1958 is on February 14 and we have some further maturities almost every month during the rest of the year. Maturities on the chart C total $50.2 billion, of which $21.3 billion is held by Federal Reserve Banks and Government investment accounts.

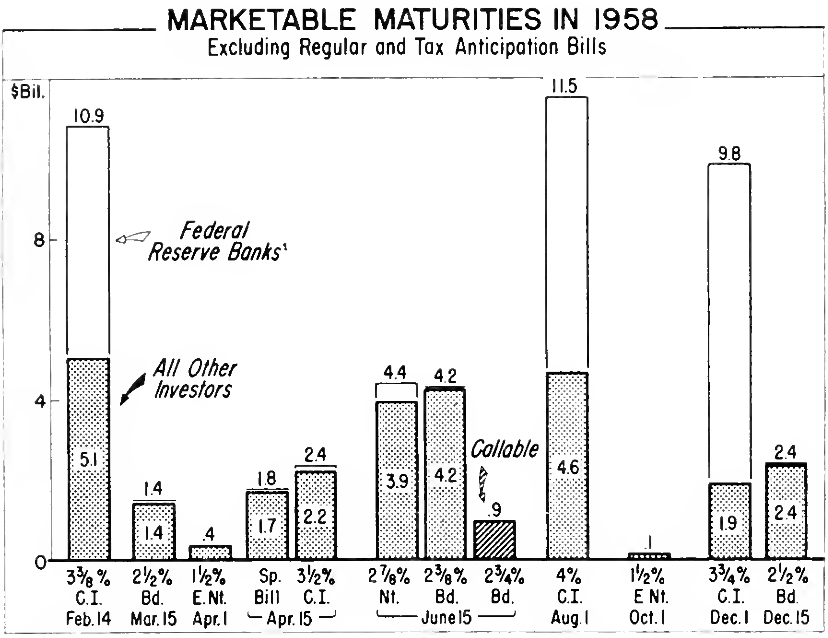
I should also like to point out that the figures on this chart do not include $3 billion of tax-anticipation bills which we expect to pay off in March, nor do they include $22 billion of regular 90-day Treasury bills which we normally turn over 4 times a year.

On chart D there is illustrated the total volume of Treasury financing that has taken place in recent years, which again excludes the $22 billion of regular Treasury bills that we roll over quarterly. The total, for example, in 1957 was $65 billion, of which we were able to extend $8.8 million beyond 1 year in 1- to 5-year notes, and $1.3 billion in 12- and 17-year bonds.

Some part of this short-term indebtedness is coming due each month, so that at all times the Treasury is faced with substantial refunding problems. An objective of sound fiscal policy is to extend the maturity of new issues whenever opportunities are available, so as to avoid concentrating too large a portion of the public debt in the area of short maturities.

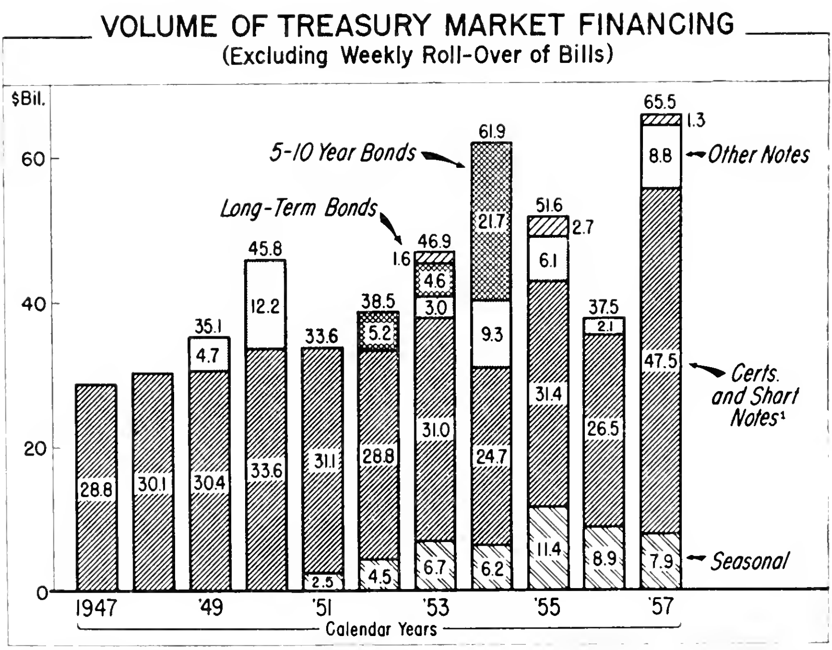
In recent years, due to market conditions or the restrictions of the debt limit, opportunities to accomplish this objective have not been very frequent. We should be able to take advantage of opportunities in the period ahead of us. Under the present debt limit, we would not be able to take full advantage of such

Chart C



[1] Including Government investment accounts.

Chart D



[1] Notes originally 20 months or less to maturity.

opportunities. During the past several months, we have been able to issue only relatively small amounts of longer maturities on two occasions.

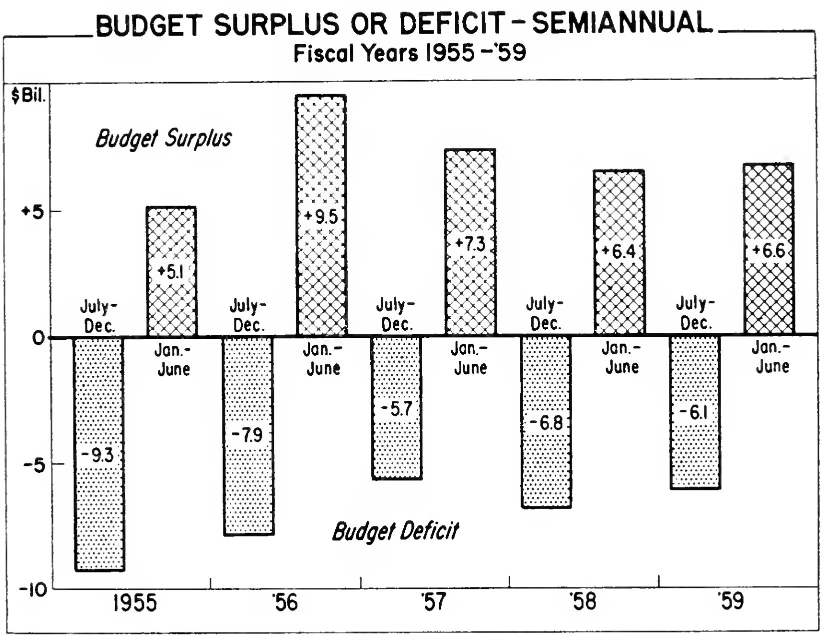
Those are the 12- and 17-year bonds referred to.

The practice of the Government going frequently to the market disturbs not only the market for Government securities but also the market for corporate, State, and municipal securities, and for businesses of all kinds.

We should be able to conduct our operations on a scale commensurate with our needs and in accordance with the conditions which prevail. We should as far as possible leave the markets freer to absorb new financing by State and local governments and private businesses.

The circumstances which I have outlined, in our judgment, require a prompt temporary increase in the present statutory debt limitation. We will still experience in fiscal year 1959 a continuation of seasonal peaks in the collection of corporate income taxes. These collections of corporate taxes are gradually being leveled off, but there are still large seasonal fluctuations. Under these circumstances, it is necessary for the Treasury to borrow large sums in the July–December period to meet expenditures, and to pay off such borrowings in the January–June period, even in years when we have balanced budgets.

Chart E



Here I should like to direct your attention to charts E, F, and G. Chart E I think shows quite vividly the seasonal peaks and valleys of the Federal budget which indicates the extent of which heavy Treasury borrowing is required during each July through December period in anticipation of a budget surplus in the following spring.

Chart F is illustrative of the fact that there is no marked seasonal movement in budget expenditures, but if you look at chart G in relationship to chart F you see the big seasonal swing in the Government's deficit or surplus position. It grows out of the way in which taxes flow into the Treasury.

As I have said, some of this unevenness is being ironed out slowly as a result of the corporate tax collection change under the Revenue Code of 1954, but still it has a way to go.

It is difficult to make precise month-to-month forecasts which reflect all operations of the Government, including collection of a great many types of revenues,

CHART F

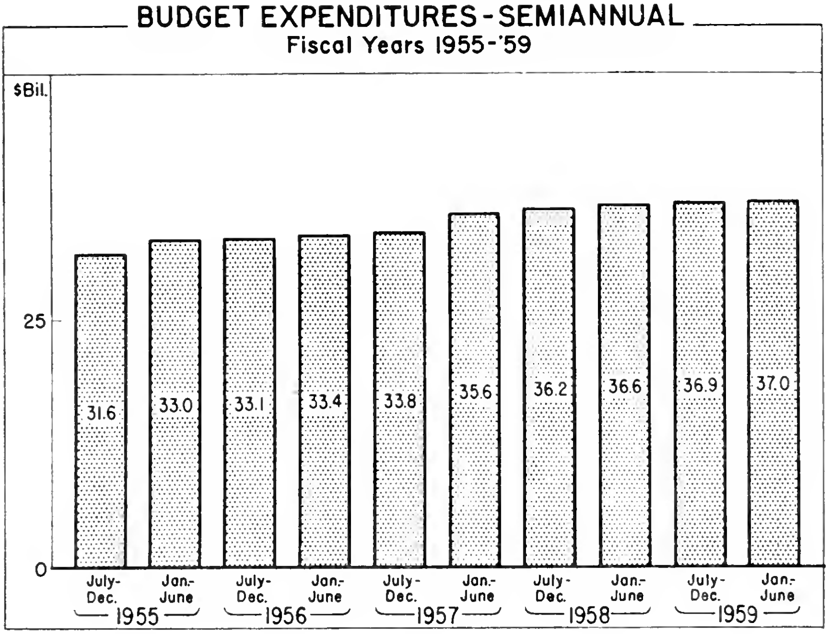
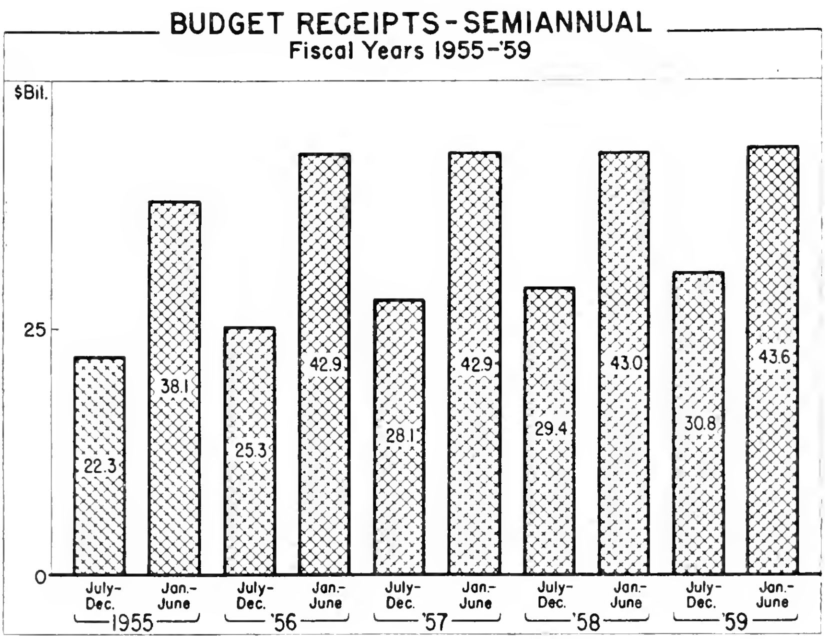


CHART G



the rates of expenditures under the programs of each agency, the issue and retirement of our public-debt obligations, and all of the multitude of operations reflected in the total inflow and outflow of the Treasury. We have, however, made estimates of the public debt and cash balances which are based upon our best judgment as of the moment, and I am submitting for your information these figures in the attached table III. These figures assume maintaining mid-month and end-of-month cash balances of $3.5 billion and for an allowance of $3 billion for flexibility in financing and for contingencies.

TABLE I.—*Debt limitation under Sec. 21 of the Second Liberty Bond Act, as amended—history of legislation*

Act of—	
Sept. 24, 1917:	
Sec. 1 (40 Stat. 288), authorized bonds in the amount of	[1] $7,538,945,400
Sec. 5 (40 Stat. 290), authorized certificates of indebtedness outstanding (revolving authority)	[2] 4,000,000,000
Apr. 4, 1918:	
Amending sec. 1 (40 Stat. 502), increased bond authority to	[1] 12,000,000,000
Amending sec. 5 (40 Stat. 504), increased authority for certificates outstanding to	[2] 8,000,000,000
July 9, 1918: Amending sec. 1 (40 Stat. 844), increased bond authority to	[1] 20,000,000,000
Mar. 3, 1919:	
Amending sec. 5 (40 Stat. 1311), increased authority for certificates outstanding to	[2] 10,000,000,000
New sec. 18 added (40 Stat. 1309), authorized notes in the amount of	[1] 7,000,000,000
Nov. 23, 1921: Amending sec. 18 (42 Stat. 321), increased note authority to outstanding (establishing revolving authority)	[2] 7,500,000,000
June 17, 1929: Amending sec. 5 (46 Stat. 19), authorized Treasury bills in lieu of certificates of indebtedness, no change in limitation for the outstanding	[2] 10,000,000,000
Mar. 3, 1931: Amending sec. 1 (46 Stat. 1506), increased bond authority to	[1] 28,000,000,000
Jan. 30, 1934: Amending sec. 18 (48 Stat. 343), increased authority for notes outstanding to	[2] 10,000,000,000
Feb. 4, 1935: Amending sec. 1 (49 Stat. 20), limited bonds outstanding (establishing revolving authority) to	[2] 25,000,000,000
New sec. 21 added (49 Stat. 21) consolidated authority for certificates and bills (sec. 5) and authority for notes (sec. 18). Same aggregate amount outstanding	[2] 20,000,000,000
(New sec. 22 added (49 Stat. 21) authorized United States savings bonds within authority of sec. 1.)	
May 26, 1938: Amending secs. 1 and 21 (52 Stat. 447), consolidated in sec. 21, authority for bonds, certificates of indebtedness, Treasury bills and notes (outstanding bonds limited to $30,000,000,000). Same aggregate total outstanding	[2] 45,000,000,000
July 20, 1939 (53 Stat. 1071): Amending sec. 21, removed limitation on bonds without change total authorized outstanding of bonds, certificates of indebtedness, Treasury bills and notes	[2] 45,000,000,000
June 25, 1940 (54 Stat. 526): Sec. 302, sec. 21 of the Second Liberty Bond Act, as amended, is hereby further amended by inserting "(a)" after "21." and by adding at the end of such section a new paragraph as follows: "(b) In addition to the amount authorized by the preceding paragraph of this section, any obligations authorized by sections 5 and 18 of this Act, as amended, not to exceed in the aggregate $4,000,000,000 outstanding at any one time, less any retirements made from the special fund made available under section 301 of the Revenue Act of 1940, may be issued under said sections to provide the Treasury with funds to meet any expenditures made, after June 30, 1940, for the national defense, or to reimburse the general fund of the Treasury therefor, any such obligations so issued shall be designated 'National Defense Series'."	[3] 4,000,000,000
Feb. 19, 1941 (55 Stat. 7): Amending sec. 21, to read "*Provided,* That the face amount of obligations issued under the authority of this Act shall not exceed in the aggregate $65,000,000,000 outstanding at any one time." Eliminates separate authority for $4,000,000,000 of national defense series obligations	[2] 65,000,000,000
Mar. 28, 1942 (56 Stat. 189): Amending sec. 21, increasing limitation to $125,000,000,000	[2] 125,000,000,000
Apr. 10, 1943 (57 Stat. 63): Amending sec. 21, increasing limitation to $210,000,000,000	[2] 210,000,000,000
June 9, 1944 (58 Stat. 272): Amending sec. 21, increasing limitation to $260,000,000,000	[2] 260,000,000,000
Apr. 3, 1945 (59 Stat. 47): Amending sec. 21 to read: "The face amount of obligations issued under authority of this Act, and the face amount of obligations guaranteed as to principal and interest by the United States (except such guaranteed obligations as may be held by the Secretary of the Treasury), shall not exceed in the aggregate $300,000,000,000 outstanding at any one time."	[2] 300,000,000,000
June 26, 1946 (60 Stat. 316): Amending sec. 21, decreasing limitation to $275,000,000,000 and adding, "the current redemption value of any obligation issued on a discount basis which is redeemable prior to maturity at the option of the holder thereof shall be considered, for the purposes of this section to be the face amount of such obligation."	[2] 275,000,000,000
Aug. 28, 1954 (68 Stat. 895): Amending sec. 21, effective August 28, 1954, and ending June 30, 1955, temporarily increasing limitation by $6,000,000,000	[2] 281,000,000,000
June 30, 1955 (69 Stat. 241): Amending Aug. 28, 1954 act, by extending until June 30, 1956, increase in limitation to	[2] 281,000,000,000
July 9, 1956 (70 Stat. 519): Amending act of Aug. 28, 1954, temporarily increasing limitation by $3,000,000,000 for period beginning on July 1, 1956, and ending on June 30, 1957, to	[2] 278,000,000,000
1957: Effective July 1, 1957, temporary increase terminates and limitation reverts, under act of June 26, 1946, to	[2] 275,000,000,000

[1] Limitation on issue.
[2] Limitation on outstanding.
[3] Limitation on issues less retirements.

We want to reemphasize that we are now at the period of the year when the Treasury finds itself in a most difficult position and at a time when we are facing major financing operations. We respectfully urge, therefore, that the Congress give prompt consideration to this matter.

I would like most strongly to say that we of the Treasury assure the members of this committee and the Congress that we will exert all of our abilities to achieve the utmost economy in governmental operations and to manage the public debt as best we can in the national interest.

TABLE II.—*Marketable maturities, January 1958 through December 1958* [1]

[In millions of dollars]

Maturity date, 1958	Security (issue date)	Total amount outstanding, Dec. 31, 1957
Feb. 14	3⅜-percent certificate (Feb. 15, 1957)	10,851
Mar. 15	2½-percent bond (June 2, 1941)	1,449
Apr. 1	1½-percent exchange note (Apr. 1, 1953)	383
15	Special bill (Aug. 21, 1957)	1,751
15	3½-percent certificate (May 1, 1957)	2,351
June 15	2⅞-percent note (Dec. 1, 1955)	4,392
15	2⅜-percent bond (July 1, 1952)	4,245
15	2¾-percent bond of 1958-63 (June 15, 1938) [2]	919
Aug. 1	4-percent certificate (Aug. 1, 1957)	11,519
Oct. 1	1½-percent exchange note (Oct. 1, 1953)	121
Dec. 1	3¾-percent certificate (Dec. 1, 1957)	9,830
15	2½-percent bond (Feb. 15, 1953)	2,368
	Total	50,179

[1] Excludes $22,100,000,000 of regular weekly Treasury bills and $3,000,000,000 tax-anticipation bills due Mar. 24, 1958.
[2] Partially tax exempt; callable June 15, 1958.

TABLE III.—*Forcasting of cash balance and debt, fiscal year 1959, based on constant operating cash balance of $3,500,000,000 (excluding free gold)*

[In billion dollars]

	Operating balance, Federal Reserve banks and depositaries (excluding free gold)	Public debt subject to limitation	Allowance to provide flexibility in financing and for contingencies	Total public-debt limitation required
1958—July 15	3.5	271.6	3	274.6
July 31	3.5	272.6	3	275.6
Aug. 15	3.5	273.5	3	276.5
Aug. 31	3.5	273.6	3	276.6
Sept. 15	3.5	275.2	3	278.2
Sept. 30	3.5	271.3	3	274.3
Oct. 15	3.5	273.4	3	276.4
Oct. 31	3.5	274.7	3	277.7
Nov. 15	3.5	275.3	3	278.3
Nov. 30	3.5	275.0	3	278.0
Dec. 15	3.5	277.1	3	280.1
Dec. 31	3.5	275.3	3	278.3
1959—Jan. 15	3.5	276.9	3	279.9
Jan. 31	3.5	276.1	3	279.1
Feb. 15	3.5	276.8	3	279.8
Feb. 28	3.5	275.4	3	278.4
Mar. 15	3.5	276.6	3	279.6
Mar. 31	3.5	271.3	3	274.3
Apr. 15	3.5	272.8	3	275.8
Apr. 30	3.5	273.1	3	276.1
May 15	3.5	273.4	3	276.4
May 31	3.5	273.1	3	276.1
June 15	3.5	274.9	3	277.9
June 30	3.5	269.3	3	272.3

NOTE.—When the 15th of a month falls on Saturday or Sunday, the figures relate to the following business day.

Exhibit 16.—Statement by Secretary of the Treasury Anderson, August 15, 1958, before the Senate Finance Committee in support of H. R. 13580, a bill to amend the statutory debt limitation.

The President requested on July 28, in letters addressed to the Speaker of the House and the President of the Senate, that the Congress increase the regular statutory debt limit to $285 billion and provide an additional temporary increase of $3 billion to expire June 30, 1960. H. R. 13580 was passed by the House on August 6 to carry out the President's request. I am appearing this morning to urge your favorable consideration of this bill. I appeared before this committee last January to urge enactment of a bill to provide a temporary increase of $5 billion in the statutory limit on the public debt. The bill was enacted and approved on February 26, 1958, and provides a temporary increase from $275 billion to $280 billion until June 30, 1959, in the limit on the public debt.

When I appeared in January, the need for a debt-limit increase was predicated on the following factors:

(1) The fact that cash balances should be maintained at a more adequate and prudent level.

(2) There was need for more flexibility to allow efficient and economical management of the debt.

(3) Even with a balanced budget there would still be large seasonal fluctuations in receipts which would make operations under the $275 billion limit most difficult.

The budget estimates on which we made our recommendation anticipated a deficit for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1958, of $388 million, and a surplus for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1959, of about $466 million. At that time, it was particularly difficult to estimate the extent of the change in economic conditions. The impact of the recession on corporate profits, which are such an important source of revenue, and the extent of the duration of the interruption in the growth of personal income were hard to foresee for a period extending 18 months into the future.

Instead of a budget deficit of $388 million for the year ended June 30, we incurred a deficit of $2.8 billion. This deficit was brought about because our net revenues amounted to $69.1 billion, against the January estimates of $72.4 billion.

Instead of entering the current fiscal year ending June 30, 1959, with an anticipated budget surplus of $466 million, we are now faced with an estimated budget deficit of about $12 billion. This amount is based on estimates of $79 billion for expenditures and $67 billion for receipts. In giving these estimates we recognize the difficulty of making predictions this far ahead. They are our best estimates, and as such, provide a reasonable approach to consideration of the debt limit.

This substantial change in the outlook of our fiscal situation for the current year makes it imperative that we again review the statutory debt limit. We can no longer operate with a $5 billion temporary extension of the $275 billion limit because we cannot look forward to a debt of $275 billion or less on June 30, 1959. The estimated deficit will result in the public debt outstanding on June 30, 1959, of nearly $285 billion. It is estimated that our cash working balance will amount to between $4 to $5 billion on that date.

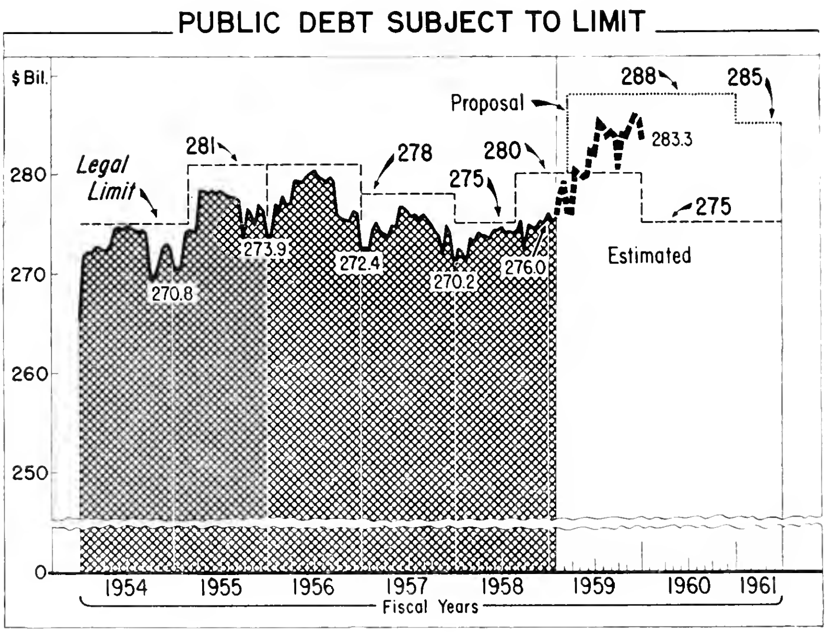
An increase in the debt limit is needed even though the general fund balance in the Treasury on June 30, 1958, amounted to about $9,750,000,000, as compared to $5,590,000,000 on June 30, 1957. On June 30, 1958, the gross amount of public debt and guaranteed obligations subject to the debt limit was $276,013,000,000 as compared to the debt subject to limit on June 30, 1957, of $270,188,000,000.

The general fund balance on June 30, 1958, amounted to about $9,750,000,000, but the cash working balance (funds available to meet the day-to-day expenditures representing balances in Federal Reserve Banks in available funds and in Treasury tax and loan accounts) amounted to $8,628,000,000, or about $4 billion higher than on June 30, 1957. The lower balance a year ago was due to the fact that a large part of the tax collections in that month was used to retire public debt obligations. These reductions (of tax anticipation issues) amounted to $4,650,000,000 in June 1957, while in June 1958 there were no maturing tax anticipation issues, and outstanding marketable public debt obligations increased about $650,000,000. However, the lower 1957 balance made it necessary for the Treasury to borrow $3 billion on July 3, 1957, to cover the heavy outlays during

July last year. With the higher balances on June 30, 1958, the Treasury did not have to do any cash financing this July, even though expenditures are expected to exceed receipts by $4.7 billion during the month. We are borrowing $3.5 billion in early August for cash requirements of the next couple of months.

The statutory debt limit should be amended to give recognition to the current outlook for the year. During the period since 1954, while the Treasury has been operating under temporary increases in the public debt limit, and public debt obligations were issued in excess of the permanent debt limit, it could be reasonably estimated that the excess could be repaid from tax collections prior to the expiration of the temporary increases in the debt limit, and in fact they were. In the situation we now face, that is not the case. At this point I would like to direct your attention to the attached chart which graphically illustrates this situation.

Chart H



It would appear that the only sound course at the present time is to permanently increase the statutory limit to $285 billion. In addition, a further temporary increase of $3 billion will afford us a margin to take care of contingencies. Furthermore, a regular limit of $285 billion may present problems to the Treasury before the end of the fiscal year because there are still substantial seasonal fluctuations in the collection of revenues. We will have to look at the situation again before the end of the fiscal year to determine our course of action beyond that date in the light of developments. When budget surpluses are again in prospect, the matter of the permanent limit can be reviewed.

The figures we are using today do not include any changes in estimated expenditures which could eventuate due to recent developments in the international situation. These developments do, however, point up the need for being in a position to take care of contingencies.

I am appending tables setting forth our forecast of cash balances and outstanding public debt for the period ending June 30, 1959, including actual figures for the period from January to June 1958.

TABLE IV.—*Actual cash balances and debt January–June 1958, and forecast July 1958–June 1959, based on a constant operating cash balance of $3.5 billion (excluding free gold)*

[In billions of dollars. Based on tentative estimates subject to revision]

Fiscal year 1959	Operating balance of Federal Reserve Banks and depositaries (excluding free gold)	Public debt subject to limitation	Allowance to provide flexibility in financing and for contingencies	Total public debt limitation required
Actual				
Jan. 15, 1958	1.7	274.1		
Jan. 31	2.2	274.2		
Feb. 15	1.7	274.0		
Feb. 28 [1]	3.4	274.3		
Mar. 15	2.8	275.3		
Mar. 31	5.1	272.3		
Apr. 15	5.0	274.9		
Apr. 30	5.2	274.7		
May 15	4.6	274.6		
May 31	5.1	275.3		
June 15	3.3	274.9		
June 30	8.6	276.0		
Estimated				
July 15 (actual)	5.5	275.2		
July 31	3.5	275.2	3.0	278.2
Aug. 15	3.5	276.5	3.0	279.5
Aug. 31	3.5	276.8	3.0	279.8
Sept. 15	3.5	277.6	3.0	280.6
Sept. 30	3.5	275.6	3.0	288.6
Oct. 15	3.5	278.6	3.0	281.6
Oct. 31	3.5	279.7	3.0	282.7
Nov. 15	3.5	280.5	3.0	283.5
Nov. 30	3.5	280.8	3.0	283.8
Dec. 15	3.5	283.0	3.0	286.0
Dec. 31	3.5	281.9	3.0	284.9
Jan. 15, 1959	3.5	283.3	3.0	286.3
Jan. 31	3.5	283.3	3.0	286.3
Feb. 15	3.5	284.2	3.0	287.2
Feb. 28	3.5	283.4	3.0	286.4
Mar. 15	3.5	284.8	3.0	287.8
Mar. 31	3.5	281.5	3.0	284.5
Apr. 15	3.5	283.4	3.0	286.4
Apr. 30	3.5	284.5	3.0	287.5
May 15	3.5	284.9	3.0	287.9
May 31	3.5	285.2	3.0	288.2
June 15	3.5	287.2	3.0	290.2
June 30	3.5	283.0	3.0	286.0

NOTE.—When the 15th of a month falls on Saturday or Sunday, the figures relate to the following business day.

[1] Statutory debt limitation of $275 billion was temporarily increased on Feb. 26, 1958, to $280 billion until June 30, 1959.

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TABLE V.—*Forecast of cash position and debt, fiscal year 1959*

[In billions of dollars. Based on tentative estimates subject to revision]

	1958							1959						
	July	August	September	October	November	December	Subtotal July-December	January	February	March	April	May	June	Total
Change in general fund balance	−4.7	+1.2	−1.6	+.1	−1.3	+1.1	−5.2	+1.7	−1.0	−1.7	+.2	+1.4	−.2	−4.8
General fund balance at beginning	9.7	5.0	6.2	4.6	4.7	3.4	9.7	4.5	6.2	5.2	3.5	3.7	5.1	9.7
General fund balance at end	5.0	6.2	4.6	4.7	3.4	4.5	4.5	6.2	5.2	3.5	3.7	5.1	4.9	4.9
Operating cash balance at end (including gold) [1]	4.3	5.6	4.0	4.1	2.8	3.9	3.9	5.5	4.6	2.9	3.0	4.5	4.2	4.2
Public debt outstanding:														
Beginning	276.3	275.9	278.8	276.4	280.2	280.0	276.3	282.2	285.2	284.4	280.8	283.9	286.1	276.3
Change	−.4	+2.9	−2.4	+3.8	−.2	+2.2	+5.9	+3.0	−.8	−3.6	+3.1	+2.2	−2.5	+7.3
End	275.9	278.8	276.4	280.2	280.0	282.2	282.2	285.2	284.4	280.8	283.9	286.1	283.6	283.6
Debt subject to limit	275.6	278.5	276.1	279.9	279.7	281.9	281.9	284.9	284.1	280.5	283.6	285.8	283.3	283.3
Midmonth figures:														
Operating cash balance (including gold) [1]	6.0	5.2	2.2	5.5	3.0	2.9	----------	5.7	3.4	2.8	4.2	3.8	2.2	--------
Debt subject to limit	275.7	277.8	276.3	280.2	279.6	282.0	----------	285.1	283.7	283.7	283.7	284.8	285.5	--------

[1] This balance differs from the general fund balance as it includes only Treasury accounts in Federal Reserve Banks (collected), Treasury tax and loan accounts, and gold in general fund.

Exhibit 17.—Statement by Secretary of the Treasury Anderson, January 11, 1958, at the Budget Press Conference, Treasury Department

The President's budget recognizes the character of our time by emphasizing the things we must do to remain strong for the sake of peace in the world. It also recognizes our continued determination to adhere to the principles of fiscal soundness which contribute so much to the health of our economy on which our adequate security is based.

Our efforts to keep militarily strong are underscored by the increases in defense spending for the most modern forms of weapons, and decreased defense spending for military items of declining importance. Our adherence to fiscal soundness is underscored by the fact that in fiscal 1959 we will endeavor to pay as we go for our necessary expenditures; that we propose to postpone, and in other cases reduce or eliminate, certain nondefense programs; and that we ask that present tax rates be continued to contribute to paying as we go to the maximum possible extent.

I believe that this budget represents proper and practical recognition of our military need in the light of changed conditions, while recognizing the need to keep our economy strong and growing so as to provide not only for the individual well-being of our people but the basic source of our military strength.

We are currently estimating budget receipts for fiscal 1959 at $74.4 billion, an increase of $2 billion over our current estimates for fiscal 1958. These estimates are based upon certain assumptions which we must make in the budget process.

In making the revenue estimates for the fiscal years 1958 and 1959 the following income assumptions for calendar years 1957 and 1958 were used.

Income and profits	Calendar year 1957	Calendar year 1958
	In billions of dollars	
Personal income	343	352
Corporate profits	42	42

The current readjustments in the economy with which we are all familiar are in part the consequences of a period of rapid expansion during the past several years. These readjustments, however, require us to scale down our earlier estimates of receipts in the present fiscal year. On the other hand, I believe very confidently in the continued growth of this Nation once the present period of adjustment is completed. We have the ingredients for a healthy economy and for one that will expand to meet our needs. It would be a mistake, I feel, for anyone to sell our dynamic economy short for any protracted period.

We have a current annual gross national product of more than $430 billion. We have a growing population. We are constantly improving our standard of living. We have, in addition, a sensitive willingness in our people and our Government to use the mechanisms at our command so as to employ our economic strength in a way which will assure a reasonable rate of sustainable growth.

I think, also, that we must remember that the power of economic decision in this country rests with millions of free people. With this freedom goes responsibility. These responsibilities rest upon the Government, upon businessmen, workers, farmers, investors, and every citizen who participates in our way of life.

This very freedom imposes self-discipline and I think we will rise to meet whatever disciplines are required of us; and in the long run we will avoid transient considerations and follow a course of action that will provide necessary security and a better lot for the people. History records that in a number of countries where the failure to observe sound fiscal and monetary policies inflicted hardships and suffering on the people, the citizens did not have the basic understanding and the self-discipline to which I refer.

During the coming year our large gross national product will include in addition to the private expenditures the substantial Government expenditures represented in this budget. I believe that we will all be prudent and that we will all be confident in the use of these great resources to our best advantage both as individuals and as a Nation.

Realizing the enormous size of our task, we here in the Treasury want to meet our responsibility in financing the obligations of the Government in a reasonable, flexible, and sensible manner.

First of all, we are going to pay for security for our country, as such security is judged by the people in the best position to know. We are going to regard our position of strength as a long-time requirement and think in terms of maintaining our security over an unknowable period of time. We are going to try to assure the kind of economic strength and development that is indispensable to our military security. We will neglect neither, and the world should know it!

Whatever choices are required, we will make them. Whatever discipline is called for, we will exercise it as a free people should.

This budget has had long and arduous consideration by the people responsible for our military security and for our other essential programs. We believe it is a practical and prudent budget that will add significantly to our military strength while recognizing the fundamental importance of a healthy growing economy not only to support that security, but provide better living for our people.

Exhibit 18.—Statement by Secretary of the Treasury Anderson, February 7, 1958, before the Joint Economic Committee on the January 1958 Economic Report of the President

I am glad to have this opportunity to appear before the Joint Economic Committee. The Economic Report of the President and the deliberations and reports of this committee and its subcommittees, together with the work of the Council of Economic Advisers, are of great value in developing and maintaining coordinated economic policies which will facilitate, to the greatest extent possible, strong and balanced economic growth in our dynamic economy.

Perhaps the one characteristic of our American economy which has persisted since the beginning of our history has been growth by means of constant change. Fluctuations and dislocations are typical of a dynamic, competitive system in which the energies of free individuals have full scope. We must expect that the momentum of our economy will not be the same in all sectors of activity at the same time. Throughout our economic history there has been constant evolution of both our needs and wants and our means of satisfying them. We have firm grounds for our belief that our Nation possesses the basic ingredients of an economic system which will insure a sound maintainable rate of economic growth.

At present we are passing through a period which is presenting certain difficulties and problems. This requires our continued and careful evaluation. But we must recognize that the need for appraisal, for considered judgment and action, is one of the responsibilities of membership in a free society. One of our great strengths is the dedication of our Government and our people to the task of maintaining the basic health of our economy. Neither inflation nor deflation will be allowed to run a ruinous course.

Our judgments last December in arriving at our estimated budgetary receipts for the period 18 months in advance were admittedly difficult. They took into consideration both the current problems of our economy and a confidence in the strength of the underlying forces of our system contributing to growth. A further consideration was the fact that each of our governmental departments and our monetary agencies would continue to conduct their operations so as to contribute renewed vitality to our economy.

Some of the specific factors contributing to our judgments will be discussed later on.

We have not endeavored to judge the movements of our economic system with exact nicety nor to estimate shifts in the economy at precise moments. Rather, our judgments are predicated upon the belief that the restrictive phases of economic fluctuations would not continue for a protracted period.

It seems most important to us that our economic outlook in terms of future growth should be evaluated from the standpoint of long-range factors as well as those of a shorter term.

Let us first review some of the forces underlying our belief in long-term progress.

We have a growing, vigorous population. We have a highly competitive, productive economy. Rapid technological advances have created new products and processes. Long-range and careful planning is becoming more predominant. All of these forces are generating new demands and new needs. In order to

satisfy these and like requirements, we must look to our natural resources, our expanded industrial capacity, our growing skills, our managerial capacity, and other like contributors to our productive machinery.

When we view our long-term situation in perspective, therefore, it is clear that we have on the one side the expanding needs and wants of our growing population and on the other side the capacity and skill for meeting these wants and needs with an expanding volume of output.

Moreover, we have the two further essentials of continued high level activity in a free enterprise economy—a relatively stable currency and an efficient financial system.

Our financial system is demonstrating an ability to provide short-term and long-term financing necessary for increasing activity and growth. We must continue to exert every effort to achieve stability in the purchasing power of our dollar.

In order to see just where we stand, it is worthwhile examining the elements of our current strength a little more closely.

First of all, what are the expanding needs of the American economy?

To answer that question, we have only to look around us. Our population is growing at the rate of approximately three million a year—the equivalent of adding a state the size of Kentucky to our consumer population every 12 months. We have constantly increasing demands for new products and materials from American business, as the result of scientific and technological advances taking place in almost every area of activity throughout the economy. We have a constant desire on the part of all of our people to improve their standards of living and to expand the opportunities available to their children.

Turning now to our capacity for meeting these needs—America has demonstrated that we have in this country an industrial mechanism capable of meeting any reasonable demands that may be made upon it, both military and civilian. The urgencies of World War II unlocked many new productive powers in the American industrial machine. Nevertheless, in the period since the end of World War II, American industry has made an unprecedented investment in plant and equipment. From 1946 through 1957 such investment totaled over $300 billion—a total outlay equal to United States military expenditures during World War II, 1941–45. And this investment is continuing. Business plans for fixed investment in the calendar year 1958 exceed actual spending in any previous year except 1956 and 1957.

Along with our expanding plant and equipment, our labor force is growing by three-quarters of a million workers a year—a part of our growth in population. Yet we are constantly making more efficient use of the contribution of American workers to output. Output per man hour in the private nonfarm sector of the economy has been increasing at an average rate of more than 3 percent a year for the postwar period, reflecting again the tremendous expansion of plant and equipment and improved techniques and working conditions. Moreover, agricultural productivity has been increasing even more rapidly than that of industry.

A further—and very important—factor in the long-term situation is the willingness of our people and our Government to use the mechanisms at our command so as to employ our economic strength in a way which will help assure sustainable growth.

In the short-term area, a number of favorable factors can be discerned. First of all, part of the readjustment has occurred. Reduction of inventory in some lines and certain adjustments in output and prices have already taken place. Possibly in reflection of this fact, both sensitive industrial material prices and the prices reflected in the all-commodity index of the Bureau of Labor Statistics have recently showed considerable stability.

The level of personal income has held up well. There has been prompt and responsive readjustment in certain stock and bond yield and interest rate relationships, and the stock market has shown some elements of strength during the past month.

Residential housing construction has turned upward slightly, and mortgage money is becoming more readily available. A sustaining influence can be expected from the stepped-up pace of certain Federal programs such as highway building, and from a number of State and local projects having to do with community facilities. Increased defense spending and contract placement will also have a stimulating effect on the economy.

Perhaps one of the most important considerations, however, either long-term or short-term, is the fact that the confidence of the American people in the basic

strength of our economy has remained strong. There is evidence that this confidence is increasing. The American people are recognizing that the period of adjustment we are now going through is in part the consequence of our rapid expansion during the past several years. Our power for growth remains unimpaired, and justifies a belief that we have the elements needed for a continuing healthy economy, capable of expanding and adapting itself to any new demands which it may be called upon to fulfill.

You are familiar with the contents of the budget message and its recommendations for a continuation of existing tax rates on corporation income and excises on liquor, tobacco, and automobiles for another year.

The economic assumptions underlying our revenue estimates in the 1959 budget, which you requested in your letter of January 20th, are as follows:

Personal income was assumed to be $343 billion in the calendar year 1957 and $352 billion in the calendar year 1958.

Corporate profits were assumed to be $42 billion in each of the two years.

We do not assume any change in prices from the present.

I should now like to discuss for a moment some of the problems involved in making the basic assumptions which we must make in estimating the Government's income from taxes.

The problem of projecting our revenue receipts, which is a part of the budgetary process, is always difficult. In the months of November and December it becomes necessary, as a part of this operation, to arrive at certain determinations with reference to income tax receipts for a period 18 months in advance.

This task would be much simpler if we could be content with a range of estimates. However, the budget-making process does not permit such a procedure. We are required to use a degree of preciseness which involves a number of specific judgments made with the help of the best evidence and the best experts available.

The difficulties inherent in making precise determinations of future tax income are clearly evident in the historical records. These show that various relationships between tax receipts and major economic indicators which might be expected to be fairly constant over the years do not in fact remain constant. They change considerably from one year to the next. The individual income tax and the corporate tax provide the bulk of our revenues; and personal income and corporate profits are the two most important bases for estimating receipts from these two tax sources. Corporate profits, however, are not uniformly related to any single indicator or combination of economic indicators. There is even a lack of correspondence as to the direction of change between corporate profits and the gross national product. In 1952, for example, there was a large decrease in corporate profits in spite of a substantial increase in the gross national product.

I might add in passing that the best current data on corporate profits are themselves estimates which are subject to substantial revision, after taxes are collected and tax returns tabulated in *Statistics of Income*. Again referring to 1952, estimated corporate profits were reported at the end of the year as $40.8 billion. This figure was finally revised to $35.9 billion, long after the end of the year.

Our estimate of $42 billion for corporate profits in both 1957 and 1958 is based on our own best appraisal and on advice which we have sought from staff experts in the Department of Commerce, the Council of Economic Advisers, and the Federal Reserve Board. The estimate is, of course, subject to the same hazards as have been manifest in the past but it represents our best judgment.

With respect to the individual income tax, we have estimated increases in receipts from this source, although these expected increases are substantially less than those which occurred in recent years. Our estimate took into account current economic conditions, as well as our judgment that growth would be resumed during the year 1958 and continued on into 1959. Specifically, the increase estimated for the individual income tax estimated for fiscal 1958 over fiscal 1957 is $1.6 billion; and the increase for 1959 over 1958 is $1.3 billion. Individual income tax receipts increased $3.4 billion in each of the fiscal years 1956 and 1957. Thus the total increase for the two years 1958 and 1959 of $2.9 billion in individual income taxes is substantially less than the increase in this category which took place in either one of the years 1956 and 1957.

The personal income level for the calendar year 1958 underlying the budget estimate assumes a rise of $9 billion over the personal income of the preceding calendar year. This is about one-half of the annual rate of increase of preceding years.

As in the case of corporate tax estimates and the economic indicators on which they are based, the historical record shows that there have been substantial variations in the relationship between individual income tax receipts and their major determinant, personal income.

These variations reflect changes in the distribution of personal income at different income levels, including varying proportions in the taxable and nontaxable categories, and in the realization of capital gains which affect tax receipts but are not included in the statistical concept of personal income. They indicate the difficulty of attempting to project tax receipts with complete accuracy, even if the underlying figure for personal income could be estimated accurately.

In the committee's invitation to appear before you, you asked that I give attention to four questions. With your permission, I should like to address myself to three of them and ask Under Secretary Baird to address himself to the final question on our outlook for debt management for the coming year.

With reference to your question as to the proper division of labor between tax policy and monetary policy as instruments of economic stabilization during the current year, I should like to suggest the following:

The power of taxation should always first be critically examined as an instrument to provide revenue for the Government upon the most equitable basis possible. Tax changes should be utilized for purposes of economic stimulation only when economic conditions are sufficiently adverse to warrant it.

I have heretofore stated that I can conceive of situations where tax reductions might appropriately be brought into play in order to help the resumption of economic growth. It is our judgment that the present condition of the economy does not warrant such action now. We continue to believe that growth in our economic system will reassert itself. We continue to be concerned that we should avoid if possible adding to our already burdensome debt during periods of high production. However, we must continue to examine developments as they progress from month to month with a willingness to use this or other methods of stimulation if conditions should require them.

Monetary and credit policy can be used more appropriately during periods of economic change such as we are now experiencing. The recent sharp reduction in interest rates, plus an increase in availability of credit, provides easier financing of business and local government capital projects and projects in other areas of growth, such as residential housing.

With reference to your second question concerning recommendations for general or structural revisions in tax policy at this time, I should like to advise that we are following closely the material which is being developed in the hearings of the House Committee on Ways and Means and our staff is currently reviewing the hearings with the staffs of the House and joint committees. These cooperative efforts will continue.

We have recently reaffirmed the recommendation of the budget message for a continuation of the existing corporation income tax rates and the excises on liquor, tobacco, and automobiles for another year. There is about $3 billion in revenue involved. We have also recommended that H. R. 8381 to make certain technical revisions and eliminate some unintended benefits and hardships be enacted with some modifications. This bill has now passed the House and is before the Senate Finance Committee.

We have also suggested to the House Committee on Ways and Means that the question of tax simplification is in our judgment exceedingly important. I have asked the staffs of the Treasury and the Internal Revenue Service to work closely with the staffs of the Joint Committee on Internal Revenue Taxation and the Committee on Ways and Means to determine the most effective way of dealing with this problem. It seems to me to go to the very heart of our voluntary tax system. I hope that we will be able to develop a mechanism for giving effective consideration to this important matter in the near future.

On the third question as to the relative importance of encouragement of investment and encouragement of consumption, let me be frank to say that our system of competitive enterprise should be such as to encourage increased investment and to provide the generation through savings of adequate capital to finance both replacement and expansion. At the same time, the utilization of the products of our enterprise is dependent upon effective demand which, of course, is the basis for consumption. It would seem, therefore, that any consideration of tax policy should give weight to both the development of effective capital and the stimulation of effective demand. Here again, in order to maintain our voluntary tax system we must be concerned not only with the objectives of eco-

nomic stimulation, but at the same time so act as to insure fairness to all taxpayers and the development of a system of tax forms and calculations which can be fully understood and prepared without undue complications.

Exhibit 19.—Remarks by Secretary of the Treasury Anderson, April 7, 1958, at the opening of the "Share in America" savings bonds campaign, New York City, N. Y.

I am happy to be here with you today at this kick-off luncheon for the "Share in America" savings bonds campaign in the New York metropolitan area. The savings bonds program is an activity of top importance not only to sound Government financing and a healthy debt structure, but also to the health of our free economy. Moreover, it is a program of direct meaning and purpose to every individual American in helping him to systematically save out of current income and build financial reserves for the important goals in his personal life.

As you are aware, we are conducting campaigns this spring in 233 large cities and metropolitan areas throughout the country to enlarge payroll participation and bring new savers into the savings bonds program. New York being our largest area, much of our success will depend upon the vigor and enthusiasm which you people here today will be putting into your personal campaign to sign up new payroll savers in your businesses and industries.

I understand that there are over 3½ million persons employed by companies represented in this room. Virtually all have the payroll savings plan in effect. About 30 percent of the employees are now on payroll savings, leaving a potential of over 2½ million employees who can start their savings bond program during New York's "Share-in-America" campaign.

By way of dollars and cents, this is what it would mean to the Treasury to obtain these 2½ million new savers—over $625 million a year in savings bond sales, for the average month's savings now set aside by payroll savers is $20.00.

I have no doubt that you will produce telling results. Nevertheless, in my time here today, I want to take up with all of you, as I have with the chairmen of these campaigns throughout the country who met earlier with me in Washington, the reasons why we believe that savings bonds purchases are particularly important at this moment in world affairs to the financial and economic strength of America.

The first thing to be recognized in evaluating our financial strength and responsibility is, of course, the immensely increased threat to our security resulting from the Soviet scientific advances. Our Government must now maintain defense programs of a magnitude unprecedented in our peacetime history. We must keep in the lead of scientific progress. We must devise and have in readiness the most modern instruments of warfare and defense against any possible aggression.

These programs are costly. They will remain costly for a long time to come. Every American knows that the necessary funds will be provided. But it is equally important to make sure that our financing operations contribute in the highest degree possible to maintaining the strength and stability of the economy. Our enemies would like nothing better than to see us adopt hastily conceived measures which would eventually weaken our productive power.

This is where savings bonds enter the picture. The Treasury is pushing sales as vigorously as possible at the present time because of the major contribution which the savings bonds program makes to the financial health of the economy.

The first way in which this comes about is through the leadership of the savings bonds program in encouraging thrift in all forms—a goal which has been stressed by the Treasury ever since the inception of the program. Savings bonds have never been promoted at the expense of other types of savings. On the contrary, the program has served a unique purpose in encouraging people to save in many different ways. We have no way of estimating how much the savings bonds program has contributed to the total of well over $300 billion, which individuals have saved in this country during the past two decades. But we do know that the contribution has been tremendous, and we are extremely proud of the part which the payroll savings plan in particular has played in helping millions of American families to establish regular habits of thrift.

Now, it may be asked how saving part of one's income helps the country as well as the individual saver. But a moment's reflection will make the point clear.

The surest way to maintain our Nation's strength in these critical times is to provide our economy with the necessary capital to explore new areas of science, to buy the plant and equipment needed for efficient use of our working force, and to maintain sufficient flexibility to move quickly in response to changing conditions. Our high-speed American economy requires tremendous amounts of capital to keep going—and to keep up-to-date.

But real capital must be saved. It cannot be created by any form of monetary magic. Thus, when individual citizens save part of their incomes they are helping the economy grow by providing needed capital. Their regular purchase of savings bonds through the payroll savings plan helps to do this.

The money coming into the Treasury from savings bonds sales means that the Government will need to borrow just that much less from financial institutions, such as banks and insurance companies. Thus, more of the funds of these institutions are made available for private financing uses—a function never more important than now.

Another way that the purchaser of savings bonds contributes to the financial soundness of the country is through assisting the Treasury in its task of sound debt management.

Our Government debt is large, amounting to about $275 billion at the present time. While this is a heavy burden, good debt management can keep our debt inheritance from hampering sound economic growth. Good debt management, however, depends on selling as many Government securities as possible to people who are buying bonds out of their earnings. When the Treasury sells securities to these people, it is able to avoid too much reliance on the commercial banking system as a source of funds. This reduces the long-term danger of inflation and helps safeguard the value of the dollar.

We are striving in our debt management activities in the Treasury to work toward a better structure of the public debt. Our present debt is too short. We have more than $75 billion of marketable securities which fall due during the calendar year 1958. Some part of this debt is coming due each month so that at all times the Treasury is faced with substantial refunding problems.

A sound objective of fiscal policy is to extend the maturity of new issues whenever opportunities are available. To the extent that we are able to reduce the times the Treasury has to borrow money each year, we will be contributing to a smoother flow of corporate and municipal financing in the capital markets. We will also be contributing to the amount of free time which the Federal Reserve has to take effective monetary action without always having to be concerned with a new Treasury financing which is coming up, or an issue of new securities which is still in the process of being lodged with the eventual holders of the securities. This means taking advantage of opportunities whenever they present themselves to sell Treasury bonds—which mature in 5 years or more—rather than Treasury short-term bills, certificates, and notes.

We have had such opportunities in the last six months when the Treasury sold more than $8 billion of bonds running 5 years or more to maturity. In addition, since last summer, we have sold more than $9 billion (including our new $3½ billion issue which we announced last Wednesday) of Treasury notes in the 4- to 5-year area. We feel that this has helped us materially in getting a better balance in our debt structure.

But better balance in debt structure is not just confined to marketable debt. Over $100 billion of our debt is not marketable—savings bonds, special issues to trust funds, etc. These issues to the trust funds, like social security, veterans' life insurance, etc., are firmly placed in that they represent the long-term savings of individuals being held in trust by the Government. The nonmarketable debt also includes United States savings bonds. They also represent long-term savings. Individuals hold on to their E bonds something like 7 years on the average.

So, for many reasons, savings bonds purchases represent a good deal more than a wise choice of a personal investment. In buying bonds our people are also contributing to the sound conduct of the Government's finances and to the financial strength of the Nation.

Some people may ask you, however, as they have asked me—"Why is the Government promoting savings bonds sales at this particular time? In view of the current business decline, wouldn't it perhaps be better to encourage our people to go out and buy things rather than adding to their financial reserves?" The question is not a new one. I understand that during every business decline in the postwar period similar questions have been put to the Treasury.

In any concentration on current business indexes and trends, it is often easy, of course, to temporarily lose sight of the long-term sustaining forces that have made our country great. Ranking very high among these forces is the habit of thrift, which is fundamentally responsible for the sound financing of our Nation's industrial might as well as a backlog of savings for millions of our people.

The habit of thrift is not something to be encouraged at one time and discouraged at another. It is much too basic. As a matter of fact, the present economic downturn is the aftermath of an inflationary boom which would have been much milder had Americans saved more than they did during recent years.

The Government, as you know, has already taken a number of significant steps in the fiscal and monetary areas which are having important and helpful economic effects across the Nation. It is important that consumption by individuals be maintained at a high rate. Yet it is equally important that we continue to build regular savings programs which mean so much to our future strength and prosperity. In a sense this is the sort of period when the value of regular savings in building adequate financial reserves is brought home to the average worker more than at any other time.

Neither individuals nor businesses can operate soundly without reserves; and these reserves can be built only through the regular setting aside of a portion of income. It is a patient, gradual process—a habit that must be built over a period of time.

The current "Share in America" savings bonds campaign is an essential part of a long-term program of encouraging more Americans to save for specific purposes, and to save regularly, even if it is only a few dollars a week. There are hundreds of thousands of new workers each year in this country. There are millions of others who would like to save but "just never get around to it." It is these groups we are particularly interested in adding to the rolls of payroll savers.

In an economy such as ours where consumers spend between $20 and $25 billion per month, a national savings bonds sales goal averaging less than $½ billion per month is obviously a modest one. Moreover, it must be remembered that the money that goes into savings does not disappear forever from the spending stream. In fact, regular saving over the years produces big spending—for downpayments on new homes, for college educations for our children, for supplementary income in retirement years. Yesterday's savings are being spent for today's needs and luxuries; today's savings will be stimulating tomorrow's economy through helping to keep business throughout the Nation at a reasonably high and stable level despite temporary fluctuations in our free enterprise economy.

Also, in this connection it should be kept in mind that when people buy bonds they are simply temporarily transferring their purchasing power to the Government. In the meantime, however, they are keeping the earning power—interest which will later add to the amount of purchasing power that comes back to them when their bonds mature or are cashed.

While I have talked with you primarily today about savings bonds and debt management, all of us have an awareness of the constant attention that is being given to our whole economic posture. While there is not time to go into detail on our current economic problems, it is most important that we keep our thinking in due perspective.

We are dealing with a complex and varied mechanism that is generating about 430 billions of dollars of gross national product per year. We are generating in the neighborhood of $340 billion per year in personal income.

What is the source of this activity? What makes the wheels turn in this tremendous outpouring of goods and services every 12 months? While the answer can be simply stated, its significance for our present situation is often overlooked.

In our free enterprise system, the source of our economic power lies in the freedom of both producers and consumers to make their own decisions—decisions on markets, decisions on new products, decisions on purchases, decisions on spending versus saving, decisions on what the course of the economy may be in the future. It is these decisions—the millions of them which are made every day—which determine whether the wheels of our economy will turn at a faster or slower rate.

While we constantly work to achieve a maximum of productive employment, we must be mindful of the fact that in a competitive economy we can never guarantee the absence of fluctuations. The whole march of technological advance, the shifts in strategy and the defense needs of our country, the movements of industry, and countless other factors will always result in change and will require

us to make economic adjustments. While government action can be helpful in providing an economic climate in which competitive enterprise can flourish, we must nonetheless recognize that government plays a secondary role in our kind of an economic system.

In our free enterprise economy, constantly responsive to the decisions of millions of people in every walk of life, there is seldom an occasion when we can cut through the solution of an economic problem with one short-sharp stroke. Finding the right answers depends on a long and painful process of studying the data, comparing judgments, and arriving finally at the best of a number of possible solutions.

What is required of all of us is that we bring our clearest thoughts to bear on the issues at hand, and that we do our utmost to undertake and support whatever actions seem to be in the best interest of the whole United States now and over the long run.

Whatever additional actions on the part of the Government which may be judged as helpful in assisting an early resumption of sustainable growth in the economy will be taken. But any action which we take must be gauged in the light not only of where we are today and of the possible effects of any of our activities in the future.

We must try to do those things which reasonable and prudent government would do and which would result in confidence. We must try to avoid those things which reasonable and prudent government would not do and which would create doubts.

Above all else, we must assure that the best and most competent thought is brought to bear on these problems. It is this kind of a philosophy which lies at the root of the understanding which has been established that decisions as to what may or may not be done in the field of taxation will be taken only after bipartisan consultation with congressional leaders. Such a course should reasonably avoid competitive or hasty proposals and should bring to bear on this important problem the most competent judgment and prudent thought—in the best interests of all of the American people.

All of us in and out of Government must make our separate contributions to the continuity of confidence in those basic fundamentals and forces which have brought us to high levels of production and which can assure a sustainable rate of growth in the years ahead.

We have a growing, vigorous population. We have a highly competitive, productive economy. Rapid technological advances have created new products and processes. Long-range and careful planning is becoming more predominant. All of these forces are generating new demands and new needs. In order to satisfy these and like requirements, we must look to our natural resources, our expanded industrial capacity, our growing skills, our managerial capacity, and other like contributors to our productive machinery. When we view our long-term situation in perspective, therefore, it is clear that we have on the one side the expanding needs and wants of our growing population and on the other side the capacity and skill for meeting these wants and needs with an expanding volume of output.

Moreover, we have the two further essentials of continued high level activity in a free enterprise economy—a relatively stable currency and an efficient financial system.

What then should be our attitude? I believe that it should be an attitude of steady-as-we-go, with a tough-minded confidence in the future. The job that lies ahead for us in strengthening the sinews of our Nation to meet whatever challenges the future may bring is a job for all America—business, labor, Government, and individuals alike.

As a part of that job, every American who buys a savings bond, or who puts time and effort into selling savings bonds to others, can truly say: "I am helping to provide for my own future. I am adding to the strength of my country, both military and economic. I am putting real meaning into the slogan, 'Share in America'."

Exhibit 20.—Remarks by Secretary of the Treasury Anderson, April 18, 1958, before the American Society of Newspaper Editors, Washington, D. C.

There are some postulates which I hold are basic to thinking about economic affairs in this great country of ours.

(1) There is every reason to believe in the economic future of the United States.

(2) A dynamic economy should encourage competition but should seek to minimize fluctuations and dislocations.

(3) During periods of adjustment, such as the present one, we should remember that no one has all the blame but no one is blameless.

(4) The continued operation of a free society presupposes a growing sense of responsibility on the part of all who participate commensurate with the growing complexity in our economic system.

(5) The employment act is a challenge and demand for our best effort, but cannot be regarded as a Government guarantee of no fluctuations or of no unemployment in the absence of rigid controls.

(6) Equally as important as jobs is the continuity of the job and the dollars earned in terms of real goods.

(7) There is no single doctrine or economic theory that is the *sine qua non* of growth and development in this country.

(8) Every effort to control the process of sustainable growth by a formula or a set of rules ignores the constant change that is a part of our development and minimizes judgment.

(9) So long as we are free to make our own decisions the most important single factor in our economic system is the continuity of confidence.

(10) My faith is strong—I have confidence in the determination of our people to work and plan and accomplish. We are not headed for a depression, but for new horizons of progress.

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A number of elements in the current economic situation are causing concern. Human problems are involved; waste of our resources is involved. This loss of productive ability must not continue for a protracted length of time.

But at the same time we must avoid taking improvident steps which might undermine our future growth and prosperity potentials.

In a democracy, decisions of national consequence stem from the people. To do the right things as a Nation, and avoid doing the wrong things, our citizens must understand the problems involved as well as the practical means for solving them. In this, you as editors have a great responsibility.

No economic period has ever been so fully reported, analyzed, and interpreted by the media of this country as the present one. The distribution of this reporting to the American people has been speeded up immeasurably by the technological changes in the newspaper and broadcasting fields. This intensive coverage of our economy is right and proper and as it should be. The American people must be honestly and completely informed about everything that is going on which affects them.

With this in mind, I am sure we all recognize the importance of continuing to keep the presentation of happenings in our economy in perspective. Enlightened citizens, objectively informed, can be depended on to exercise sound judgment. Keeping our citizens so informed is a great responsibility.

We have in our country an economic system that gives the widest possible play to creative genius and technology. These forces bring about constant change and growth in our society. From the earliest days of our history, Americans have eagerly grasped the opportunities presented them for managing their own affairs. Individual responsibility, facing problems and getting things done, has kept Americans working, striving, and above all improving and adding to the store of ideas and accomplishments.

These personal drives are present, as strong as ever. Keeping pace with them are the incalculable new opportunities for creative ingenuity which are being opened up constantly by modern science.

Under these conditions, it would be shortsighted indeed to sell our American economy short for any protracted period.

We have what we need to keep our productive engine operating at a high level—the manpower, the skills, the managerial ability, the inventive genius.

We are a people with a strong belief in the future.

We have a willingness on the part of our people and their Government to use such mechanisms as are at our command in a way which will help assure a reasonable rate of sustainable growth in our economy.

Each time that we examine a proposal, however, let us ask ourselves: Will a specific proposal increase business incentives? Will it add significantly to purchasing power? Will it foster the sort of confidence that encourages private expenditures? Will it do these things without seriously weakening the fiscal

position of the Government? Is it the sort of activity a prudent government would engage in? These are questions of the greatest national significance.

We must take a hard look at the particular kind of economic mechanism we have built in this country. It is an economy that last year turned out more than $430 billion of gross national product.

This accomplishment results primarily from the freedom of both producers and consumers to make their own decisions—decisions on markets, decisions on new products, decisions on purchases, decisions on spending versus saving, decisions on what the course of the economy may be in the future. It is these decisions, the millions of them which are made every day, which determine whether the wheels of our economy will turn at a faster or slower rate.

While the Government can be helpful in providing an economic climate encouraging to competitive enterprise, we must nevertheless recognize that Government action necessarily plays a secondary role in our kind of economic system. We must understand that there necessarily will be some fluctuations in economic activity from time to time. Despite heavy Government spending, the Federal Government only accounts for one-eighth of the total spending for goods and services in the country; the rest is determined by private enterprise and decision.

Limitations on the power of the Government to stimulate action are well illustrated in the credit field. The Government and the Federal Reserve can make credit more readily available—and they have done so. But overall measures to relax credit cannot change the fact that the initial decision to ask for a loan—to make use of available credit—is a personal or individual business matter. It depends on the judgment of the borrower with respect to a number of factors in his own situation and in the economic outlook. Only then does the lender come into the picture. This shows how the psychological element plays such an important role in our individualistic, private, enterprise system.

As justification for confidence, let's look at some of the growth factors that shape our economic future.

Our population has doubled in 50 years. It is expanding at a rate of 3 million persons per year. The number of American workers is increasing at a rate of nearly 1 million per year. Family income after taxes was at an alltime high in 1957 and continues high. With our production more than doubling every 20 years, millions of new workers will be needed to make, sell, and distribute our goods. There is around $300 billion of savings held by individuals alone. The billions of dollars being spent annually for research in industry will mean more products, more jobs, and better living. During the last 12 years we have spent $300 billion for new business plant and equipment needs, a figure which may easily be dwarfed by our expansion over the next 12 years.

Looking at even broader figures, it took the world something like 5,000 years of recorded history to have the first billion people alive on this earth at one time. This occurred in 1830. It took us only a little over 100 years to have the second billion people alive at one time on this globe. By 1970 the world will have three billion inhabitants—and those three billion are the people whose wants and demands will make the economy of our country and the economy of the world.

We must concern ourselves not only with needs and demands at home, but needs and demands of the peoples of the free world. America has long passed the age of isolation. In any examination of our productive capacity we must take into account the requirements of all who belong to the future. What we should actually fear is standing still.

But we in the United States will need all the skilled manpower, all the modernized capacity, and all the managerial talents we can muster for the expanding volume of goods and services which will surely be demanded by this growing population—not in 1970, but in the very near future.

Now is the time when Americans should be striving to improve efficiency, to achieve more production per dollar of cost, to avoid inflation of cost and thus of prices. In the final analysis real prosperity can come only from the production of goods and services at prices people are willing and able to pay. All elements of our economic life must come to this realization. Your own role as editors in observing and analyzing these developments is a crucial one—and never more vital than now.

Continual growth in the demand for the products of American industry is inevitable, as inevitable as the march of time. Our realists are the ones who recognize this truth.

Let us look at the role of Government in our economy by examining three areas of governmental policy—monetary, spending, and revenue.

The aim of monetary policy is to foster balanced and orderly economic growth by discouraging the excessive use of credit during boom times and encouraging its use for productive purposes during recessionary periods such as the present. Antiinflationary policies and antideflationary policies are inseparably linked. Most importantly the Federal Reserve System has demonstrated a flexible willingness to utilize its powers and since October 1957 through yesterday has taken a number of steps which have resulted in substantially increasing the volume of money and credit. The changes in the interest rate structure which have occurred during the past 6 months have been the most dramatic in the history of this country. The price of the credit was among the last to go up and the quickest to come down.

As for spending, the Government, out of our Treasury, now spends $1,500,000,000 from Monday morning through Friday night each week. (In addition $1,600,000,000 a month is being paid out for social benefits of various kinds by States, by municipalities, and by the Federal Government.)

When one looks at these rates of expenditure within the context of a $400 billion plus economy, who is wise enough to predict with accuracy how much the economy would be stimulated if the Federal Government should spend another $20 million a week? And yet the cost to the Government of $20 million a week is $1 billion a year.

Federal spending is now higher than a year ago and it is rising steadily. Recent actions will accelerate expenditures in Federal programs such as highway, water resources, and military construction. The Department of Defense in the first six months of 1958 will place contracts with private industry totaling $5½ billion more than were placed in the last six months of 1957. Whatever the cost we will defend this country. The cost will likely be more rather than less. This is not a short-run effort. It will go on until the tensions end, until the Russian rulers seek real peace and not a propaganda advantage.

When one adds direct military cost, mutual security, the atomic energy cost related to preparedness, the cost of debt that largely results from war, the cost of hospitalization, retirement, and benefits to those who have and continue to defend us, we are taking about 83 cents out of each dollar collected in Federal revenue. This emphasizes the necessity to do all we can to assure economical operations in all areas for by any standard our course is a costly one. Yet all this means there will be increased spending from the Federal Treasury. It also means we have some choices to make.

The expenditures for the current fiscal year 1958 indicate, by June 30, a level well over $73 billion. While revenue receipts are difficult to forecast because of the irregular pattern in payments, they will likely be, for 1958, in the order of magnitude of $70 billion. The sum of all programs now in being for all purposes will probably result in a rate of Federal spending for the fiscal year 1959 in the order of magnitude of $78 billion, as the Director of the Budget has said.

On the revenue side for fiscal 1959 it is even more difficult to estimate for more than a year in advance. But while we do expect early resumption of economic growth, we must be aware of the likelihood that we will fall short of our January estimate.

These figures as to deficits give us concern. They underline the fact that the Federal Government's overall fiscal situation is something that all of us must keep in mind as we consider changes in either the spending or revenue programs of the Federal Government.

They do not warrant pessimism. We confidently believe that our present recession will not be of long duration and that sustainable growth in our economy will soon be realized. We believe that the American people want national decisions to be made in the light of careful thought with the best objective judgments as to the long-run interest of the Nation.

Already our public debt amounts to a third of all our public and private debt combined. It is equal to $1,600 for each man, woman, and child in this country. We must ask ourselves how much more spending we want to concentrate in the hands of Government—and how much more our Federal debt can be increased without long-term adverse effects on the economic health of the Nation.

And now, let us turn for a moment to the other side of the fiscal picture—the situation with respect to possible changes in our tax laws which are being suggested at the present time.

This problem deserves the considered judgment and thinking of us all. It is not something to be done competitively. We must weigh the advantage and the consequences. In some respects we are dealing in imponderables. We will be trying to assess not only the results of taking less money in taxes, but the attitudes of people. What will they do with the money?

I am sure many people are thinking that during the years of high economic activity and high employment, in the absence of substantial surpluses, tax reductions are regarded as inflationary. When receipts are down from slackening economic activity and expenditures remain high, tax reductions are regarded as too costly. So the taxpayer asks when can the burden be lessened?

We all look forward to some relief from the present high burden of taxation. Whatever action should be judged as proper in this field will continue to receive our daily consideration.

Modification of taxes in an economy as complex as ours, however, must be based on a very careful review of what in fact can be accomplished—and not on the theory that a single dramatic action will automatically be all that is required to assure business recovery. The very fact that the present downturn in business developed at a time when personal income was at the highest level in history would seem to indicate many other considerations are involved.

We must, I believe, take into our account in making any decision in this area:

(1) Our present and our future fiscal position, for not only does debt, but the very management of it, weigh heavily in our economy;

(2) We must see ahead sufficiently clearly to have a reasoned plan and judgment as to how we pay for what we spend. The Government is the biggest single buyer of goods and services in this country. Despite any fluctuations which have occurred, one of the reasons for increasing cost is that the things we buy are costing more. In judging our ability to pay for what we buy this fact must always be weighed in the balance.

(3) We must reasonably identify the results of our efforts in terms of the resumption of a sustained and a sustainable growth in terms of equitable distribution, in terms of what creates and maintains new job opportunities, new expansion, new incentives, real and justified continuation of confidence.

These considerations do not always coincide with the most popular. They have, however, motivated the understanding that any action in this field would be preceded by bipartisan consultation with the leaders in Congress. The welfare of the people and not any party must first be served. This country is indebted to the leaders on both sides of the aisle for an attitude of statesmanship.

Most of us, I think, have faith in our country's future. We believe tomorrow will be all right, but how about today? Above all else we must apply reasoned judgment. We are not seeking a stimulant that brings quick change and a new crisis, but a firm posture of plans, attitudes, and actions that underlie a soundly enduring prosperity with lasting jobs and lasting growth.

If this is our faith, let us take stock of the good and the bad, but act as Americans responding to a challenge and an opportunity.

Businessmen should realize that while this may well be the most competitive year since the end of World War II, there is a lot of business for those who go out for it. Spendable funds are high; personal income in America from the last report was only 1.7 percent lower than the alltime peak. Savings are high. Credit is available. The American people are alert to new and better ways of meeting their wants. They are ready to welcome the almost-forgotten satisfactions of dealing in a buyers' market.

A well-stocked household can "afford to wait"—but it can also be sold. New technological developments are making yesterday's products obsolete at the same time that they are creating new products, new services, and new employment opportunities. Our present situation calls for courage and foresight, for a considered evaluation of all practical measures for encouraging renewed growth. At the same time it calls for understanding and the cooperative efforts of business, labor, government and individuals alike, to assure sound growth and to resist expedients which could set in motion a new round of such inflationary pressures as to leave in its wake even greater problems in the months and years ahead.

I have every confidence that the American people will be wise enough and perceptive enough to support the right kind of actions for promoting growth in our competitive economy. We have overcome challenges in the past; we are equal to the present challenge.

Exhibit 21.—Statement by Under Secretary of the Treasury Baird, February 7, 1958, before the Joint Economic Committee on debt management problems

I am glad to have the opportunity to discuss with you today what we in the Treasury consider to be our most important debt management problems during 1958.

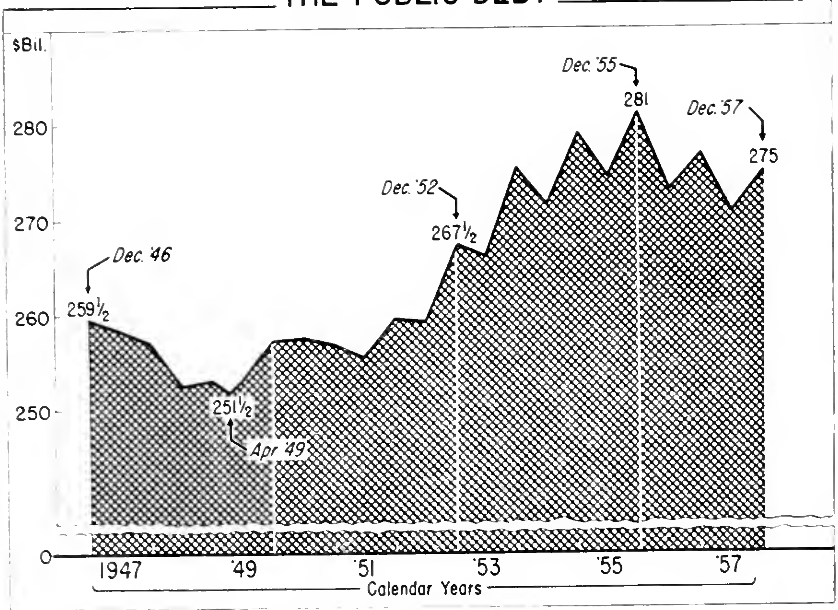
Debt management, of course, does not take place in a vacuum. If it is to make its maximum contribution to sound financial management it must work effectively with the budget and tax policies of the Government and the monetary policies of an independent Federal Reserve System. Even though the Treasury's debt operations run well over $100 billion a year in terms of overall issuances or retirements, good debt management rarely makes headlines. The Treasury is making every effort to handle this very technical and complicated phase of fiscal policy in a way that will contribute to sound and sustainable economic growth and stability.

The environment in which debt management operates consists of many factors, the first of which is the budget outlook. If other conditions are favorable, the debt tends to be more easily managed at times when the Government is taking in more than it is spending. As a result of the budget surpluses during the past two years, the public debt has been reduced from $281 billion in December 1955, to $275 billion in December 1957.

As you know, however, the present budget outlook does not allow for further debt reduction in the year ahead, other than the usual seasonal downswing under the impact of heavy tax collections this spring, which will be followed by a seasonal increase in the debt again next fall. Even with a balanced budget, the Treasury has substantial amounts of cash financing to do during the July–December period each year in anticipation of heavy tax payments in the January–June period. The seasonal swings in Treasury receipts are being moderated somewhat from year to year as a result of corporations paying their taxes more currently as provided for in the Revenue Code of 1954, but substantial seasonal movements still occur.

Chart I

THE PUBLIC DEBT

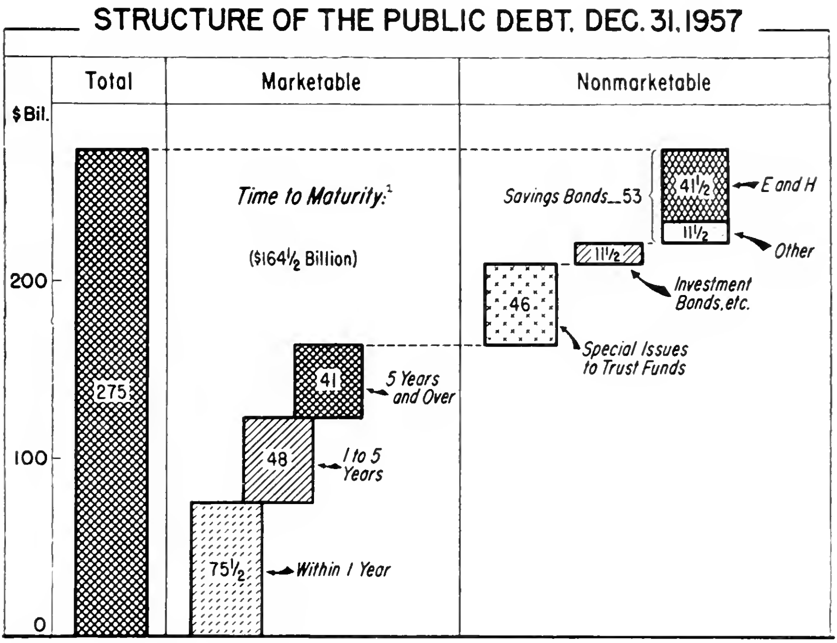


As chart I indicates, there have been only two periods since the end of World War II in which sizable debt reduction out of budget surplus has been realized—a reduction of $8 billion in 1947, 1948, and early 1949; and a reduction of $6 billion during the last two years. We fully expect, of course, that further debt

reduction will be possible as we move beyond the period of time covered by the present budget, always keeping in mind that important as it is, the goal of debt reduction should not interfere with whatever steps are necessary to assure the security of our country.

One of the Treasury's major responsibilities in the field of debt management is to work toward a better structure of the debt within the overall total whenever conditions permit. Chart J shows the structure of the debt as of December 31, 1957.

CHART J



[1] Partially tax-exempt bonds to earliest call date.

Most of the Treasury's effect on the structure of the public debt is achieved through its financing decisions affecting the marketable debt, which, on December 31, 1957, accounted for $164½ billion of the total $275 billion debt. These marketable issues consist of 91-day bills, 1-year certificates of indebtedness, 1- to 5-year notes, and longer-term bonds—issues which are freely traded in the Government securities market every day.

It would be better to have less of the public debt coming due each year. If the $75½ billion of under one-year debt, which is shown as the bottom bar on chart J, can be cut down, there will be a reduction in both the frequency and volume of Treasury financing. To the extent that progress is made toward this objective, the Treasury will be contributing to a smoother flow of corporate and municipal financing to the capital markets. It also will add to the free time which the Federal Reserve will have to take effective monetary steps without always having to be concerned with a new Treasury financing which is coming up or financing which is still in the process of being lodged with the eventual holders of the securities. The Treasury would prefer to go to the market less frequently than it had to in 1957. Last year there were financing operations, other than the regular rollover of Treasury bills, in every month except April, a frequency which reflected in large part the pressure of an increasingly restrictive debt limit.

The remaining $110½ billion of the public debt is not marketable. As shown on the right side of chart J, this part of the debt includes securities issued to the social security and other Government trust funds. It also includes our savings

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bonds—which are at the heart of our efforts to achieve a broader distribution of the public debt.

At the present time, approximately 40 million Americans own $41½ billion of E and H savings bonds. We estimate that something like eight million people are buying savings bonds regularly through payroll savings plans where they work or through the thousands of financial institutions around the country that sell these bonds for us as a public service.

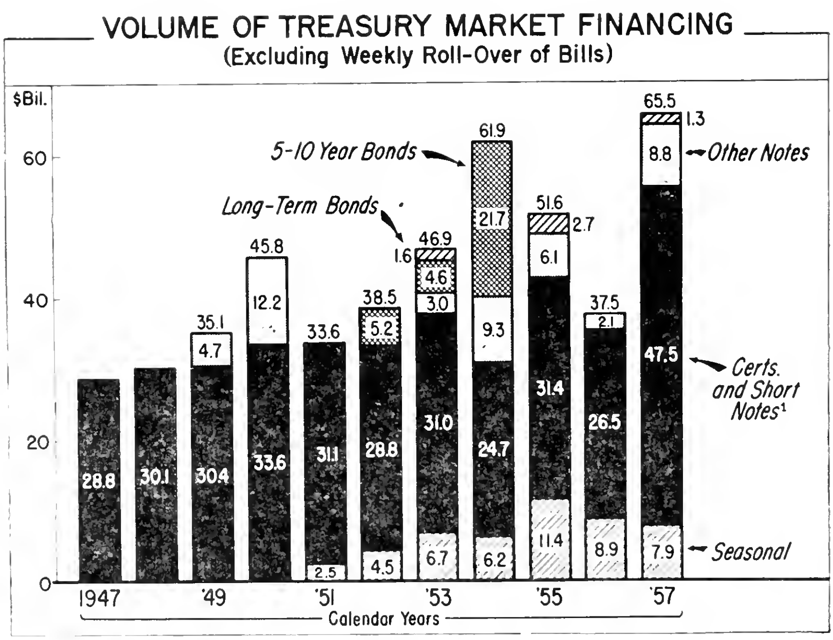
As you know, the rates of interest on Series E and H savings bonds were raised last winter from 3 percent to 3¼ percent, along with a substantial improvement in earlier yields in case a bondholder redeems his security before it is due. This added attractiveness of E and H bonds, together with their proven appeal of convenience, safety, indestructibility, and a guaranteed interest rate over a period of years, is already showing up in improved sales. Our sales in January 1958 were $510 million, up 10 percent over January a year ago.

We are now conducting a number of intensive campaigns in leading cities across the Nation to encourage further sales of savings bonds. We are reminding Americans again that they are adding not only to their own financial well-being, but also to that of their Nation, when they buy savings bonds. Even though E and H bonds may be redeemed on short notice by the holder, they in fact remain outstanding about seven years on the average. As a result, they help to achieve a broader distribution of the debt beyond the short-term area.

The only way, of course, in which the Treasury can reduce the amount of marketable debt coming due within one year—short of overall debt retirement—is by replacing some of the maturing short-term debt with new issues that will come due over a longer period of time. That is what we mean by extending the debt, and we try to do that whenever conditions are favorable. The simple passage of time brings more and more of the debt into the one-year area so that a substantial amount of debt extension is required even if we are to prevent the under one-year debt from growing. As has been so often said, we operate in something like Alice's Wonderland, and have to run fast in order to stay in the same place—and even faster if we want to get some place.

Chart K shows what has been done during the last 11 years not only in terms of

Chart K



[1] Notes originally 20 months or less to maturity.

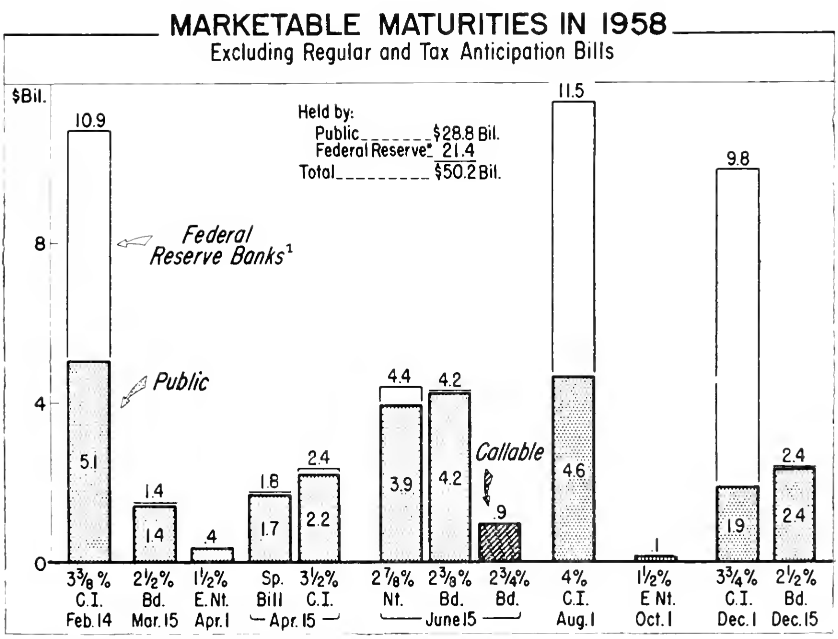
the total amount of Treasury financing that has been required, other than the rollover of Treasury bills, but also the amount of debt extension which has been accomplished.

There was some debt extension back in 1949 and 1950, which helped reduce the size of the financing job in 1951 and 1952. There was further debt extension in 1952 and even more in 1953, but the most substantial debt lengthening that has taken place since the war occurred in the calendar year 1954. During a year when the Treasury had a \$62 billion financing job to do, \$31 billion—half of the total—was extended into securities running more than one year to maturity, with almost \$22 billion of the extension in 5- to 10-year bonds. This in turn helped to reduce the volume of market financing in 1955 and 1956, but the relatively small amount of debt extension which the Treasury was able to accomplish under the conditions which existed in 1955 and 1956 meant that again in 1957 our problem was more difficult. The \$65½ billion figure shown on this chart for 1957 Treasury financing is inflated by the fact that \$10 billion of the August maturities (mostly held by Federal Reserve Banks) were rolled over into a December maturity and were, therefore, counted twice during the year. The fact remains, however, that even if this doubling-up were excluded, the 1957 job was among the largest in history.

Our financing job in 1958, including our current financing, is expected to be somewhat smaller than in 1957. Chart L indicates the marketable maturities, issue by issue, which are facing us during this calendar year. The subscription books on the Treasury refinancing this year have just closed and we hope to be able to announce shortly the results on our offering of a 1-year certificate, a 6-year bond, and a 32-year bond, which was made to the holders of the five issues maturing from February 14 through April 15, as shown on this chart.

Although the Treasury decision to include a large block of maturities in the current financing helps to take some of the burden off of our debt management activities in the spring, we still face a heavy schedule. Total maturities of Treasury certificates, notes, and bonds this year amount to \$50 billion, of which \$29 billion is held by the public. In addition to this \$50 billion, the Treasury has an issue of \$3 billion of tax anticipation bills coming due in March (to be paid

CHART L

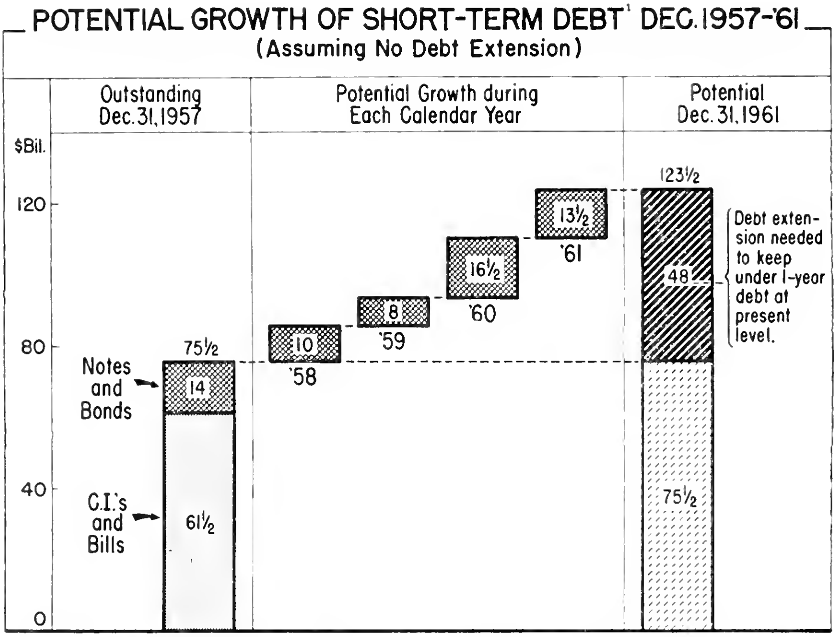


[1] Including Government investment accounts.

off in cash), and $22½ billion of regular 91-day Treasury bills which will be rolled over four times during the course of the year. This total of $75½ billion outlines the basic dimensions of our job in 1958.

Chart M spells out our problem of the passage of time adding to the short-term debt over the next few years, on the basis of the total amount of marketable debt as it now stands. If we add up all of the debt that will come into the under one-year category in 1958, 1959, 1960, and 1961, we would find that the amount of under one-year debt four years from now, instead of being $75½ billion, would be $123½ billion, if all refinancing in those years was in the one-year area. That would mean about 75 percent of the entire marketable debt would be due within one year in 1961, as compared with 45 percent at the present time.

Chart M



[1] Marketable maturities within one year (partially tax-exempt bonds to earliest call date).

To put it another way, we need a net amount of $48 billion of debt extension in the next four years in order to keep even—and more than that if we are to make any progress in cutting down the size of our short-term debt.

We continue to believe that it is in the long-range best interest of this country to offer intermediate- and long-term securities over the next few years whenever conditions are favorable. Our recent refunding operation was based on this principle. It is obvious, however, that a great deal more remains to be done.

In conclusion, I can assure you that the Treasury will continue to discharge its responsibilities of debt management with broad national interest as the first consideration.

Exhibit 22.—Remarks by Under Secretary of the Treasury Baird, May 9, 1958, at the 38th Annual Conference of the National Association of Mutual Savings Banks, Boston, Mass.

Financing your Federal Government

As one of the newer members of the Treasury team, I am indeed happy to have this opportunity to discuss with this group of leaders in your industry some of the problems that we currently face in financing your Government.

At present many areas of the economy are experiencing a downturn. But the factors making for a long-term growth trend in the economy are as strong as ever. There is every reason to believe in the economic future of the United States, provided, of course, that we handle our fiscal and monetary affairs wisely.

Meanwhile, we are naturally concerned about that downturn. It represents a waste of resources, both human and material. It means disappointment and misery for many of our fellow Americans.

The Government is not standing idly by. It has undertaken a positive program for encouraging employment and renewed expansion throughout American industry, keeping in mind short-term needs as well as long-term goals.

I should like to summarize the broad features of that program in just a moment. However, we must never lose sight of the fact that the improvement in our present business conditions and the provision of jobs over the long run in a free country are primarily the responsibility of American business, of employers and employees, working together, with confidence, to produce the goods and sell the products which the American people and the people in the rest of the world want and at a price they can and will pay. Washington can help do this job, but it cannot do the job by itself. The task will only be completed when all Americans, taking a calm reading of the economic signs, move forward with confidence and strength to the new economic achievements which all of us have reason to expect in the months and years ahead.

While the major decisions leading to renewed growth rest with individuals and groups in our type of economic system, the Government, as you know, has been entrusted with important responsibilities for assisting in the maintenance of employment activity at high levels. The Employment Act of 1946 reinforces these responsibilities. Let me summarize for you some of the significant steps which the Federal Government has already taken during the present recession to help get the economy back on an upgrade.

Residential construction, as you know, is now being stimulated by new regulations liberalizing downpayments and other features of FHA and VA loans. This should begin to show up in increased new housing starts later on this spring. In addition, more funds have been released for military housing and other building under federally sponsored programs, and FNMA purchase authority on low cost homes has been significantly enlarged.

A further encouraging factor affecting not only private construction but also the tremendous volume of sorely needed State and local building projects—schools, highways, hospitals, public buildings, utility services, etc.—has been the dramatic increase in the availability of credit accompanied by an unprecedented drop in interest rates, particularly on market securities. Federal Reserve monetary action during this last 6 months has been very effective in adding to the supply of available credit. These are developments with which I know you are thoroughly familiar.

The Government has stepped up greatly the rate of defense contract placements, with $5½ billion more contracts to be let in January-June 1958 than in July-December 1957. Of course, there is a lag between contract letting and budget spending, but the stimulus to the contractors is already being felt.

In addition, the military is doing everything possible to see that more procurement is placed through small business and through firms in areas where there is an adequate supply of available labor.

Civil works projects are being accelerated and many programs in the January budget, such as urban renewal projects and highway programs, are now expanding significantly. A total of about $2½ billion more is to be spent on highways in 1958 and 1959 under present plans than would have been spent at the 1957 rate.

All of these programs are active Federal programs right now. Furthermore, the administration has put forward other proposals to help counter recessionary tendencies. These include extended unemployment benefit payments—but only on a sound basis. There are also other needed programs being urged which will, as a secondary result, help stimulate activity. They include such things as additional expenditures on water resources projects, post offices, new programs to aid small business and to help meet the financial problems of the railroads.

The administration is placing emphasis on desirable expenditures that can be made over the short range and the acceleration of existing programs and not on the type of public works that will take many months or years to get under way and will only get into high gear at a time when they will compete with the needs of the private economy.

Throughout the present recessionary period there has been strong pressure on

the administration and on the Congress, as you know, for providing further stimulus to our economy through tax reduction. This is a proposal which must have the considered judgment and thinking of all of us. It is not something which should be done hastily or with any other motives than the national interest. We must weigh the advantages and the consequences—and there are many imponderables.

Tax reduction looks to some people like a simple dramatic action which can immediately put us back on the road to expansion. Frequently, those who urge it pay little attention to the fact that a major change in tax rates, affecting every sector of the economy and the fiscal position of the Government for years to come, must be arrived at only after the most careful examination of all the factors involved. Tax revision can take many forms and can have many different effects. It must be considered in the context of the measures which have already been adopted or are in the process of being adopted to cushion the current decline and to promote well-justified public confidence. It must be examined in terms of the fiscal position of the Government, and in terms of the attitudes of people. We deal with a world where psychology plays a part as well as statistical quantities. We must ask what would people do with the funds released if there were a cut in taxes?

To answer this question, we need to take a fairly close look at the specific characteristics of consumer incomes and consumer spending during recent months.

When we do this, the first fact which stands out is that aggregate spendable funds in the hands of consumers have remained high; personal income in the United States, according to the last report, was only 1.7 percent lower than the alltime peak. Next, we find that consumer expenditures for services were at a record high during the first quarter of this year, and expenditures for nondurable goods were almost as well maintained—less than 1 percent below the record level of the third quarter of 1957. First quarter expenditures for durable goods, on the other hand, were 12 percent below their peak of a year ago.

Clearly, the durable goods area of the economy has been the hardest hit. Looked at realistically would the tax proposals most commonly suggested have a stimulating effect where such an effect is most needed—in the durable goods area? The very fact that the present downturn in business developed at a time when personal income was at the highest level in history would seem to indicate that many considerations other than the volume of spendable funds are involved.

In one sense, our dilemma grows out of our high standard of living. Our people are so far above a subsistence level that a substantial proportion of their expenditures are postponable. The public has a way of shifting its demands for various types of goods and services. In our free society, it is difficult to predict whether, by changing tax policy, we can measurably rechannel the buying demands of the public.

The question of a tax cut, you may be assured, is under continuous study by the administration. The administration has stated, however, that it will recommend action only when it has become clearly evident what decision is in the best interests of the Nation, and only after prior consultation with the leaders of both parties in Congress.

One of the things that we are trying to do with respect to both revenues and expenditures is to keep our programs in perspective—to try to look at budget policy in terms of its objectives through good and bad times alike. Budget policy is made in the present, but it must, of necessity, look far ahead—months and even years ahead. In our swiftly moving economy, it is unlikely that even the best predictions will coincide precisely with events as they unfold. The very success of the Eisenhower Administration in cutting Government expenditures, for example, has led most people to forget that the budget as the present administration found it—the planned program for the fiscal year 1954—contemplated expenditures of $78 billion. The present administration succeeded in cutting expenditures back below $65 billion, thus permitting a tax reduction amounting to a $7½ billion cut in 1954 and working toward a budget balance which was achieved in both the fiscal years 1956 and 1957.

But at about the time that budget balance occurred, both expenditures and revenues began to rise again. It was an uneasy balance. It was apparent, while we were still in a boom situation, that if any leveling of business occurred, the anticipated budget surplus would not be large enough to cushion the probable decline in revenues. Under these circumstances, we would be back in a deficit situation similar to the one which had been corrected earlier.

The leveling in business has occurred. And it has been accompanied by a new development, the increased threat to our security raised by Soviet scientific advances—with their new military potentials. These new factors in the international situation, plus the speedup of needed domestic programs, are expected to carry Federal Government expenditures back to at least $78 billion in the next fiscal year, with a substantially larger deficit than the prospective $3 billion deficit for fiscal 1958.

Our setting in the management of the public debt, therefore, is changing abruptly. Budget surpluses made it possible to reduce the debt from $281 billion in December 1955 to $275 billion at the present time. The debt will now begin to increase again as our budget deficits mount in the months ahead. This will require a new review of debt limit requirements before the adjournment of Congress.

The debt limit at the present time stands at $280 billion, but even that will go back to $275 billion on June 30, 1959, according to the present law. When the Secretary asked the Congress for an increase in the debt limit last winter he did so on the basis of the need for more adequate cash balances to cover Treasury operations, more flexibility in handling debt management, and an allowance for contingencies which might arise. Any new review must incorporate the same considerations as well as the prospect of increased deficits.

We will continue our efforts in the Treasury to improve the structure of the public debt. It is an important goal and we believe that it is an essential adjunct to monetary policy as well as being sound fiscal policy in itself. Good debt management must contribute to the financial soundness of the economy, and this means that it must endeavor to correlate with monetary policy to the greatest extent practicable, rather than setting up cross currents which would run contrary to appropriate actions in that field.

Debt management can serve this purpose best in two ways—first, by reducing the volume of refunding operations, and, second, by reducing the number of times which the Treasury must go to the market. Treasury financing operations, as you know, not only compete for funds with corporate and municipal financing, but they reduce the period of time during which the Federal Reserve has relative freedom to operate. When a single borrower accounts for one-third of the entire debt of the country—as the Federal Government does today—it is an obvious fact that such a borrower must compete if he is to meet his borrowing requirements. The Treasury competes when money is tight. It competes when money is easy. The question isn't whether we compete or not; it is, rather, what form our competing takes.

With respect to the number of times the Treasury must enter the market during a given period, the Federal Reserve and the Treasury both recognize that a major Treasury offering is an important event in the financial world; the market must prepare for it ahead of time, and it must have a sufficient period afterwards for thorough absorption of the new issue. This necessarily limits the period during which the Federal Reserve can use monetary policy with greatest effectiveness. It is our aim to work toward cutting the number of trips to the market. We believe the best months for our future maturities, except for seasonal borrowing, are probably February, May, August, and November. Whatever our intentions, it will be many years before the Treasury can hope to attain these goals.

While assistance to monetary policy is a major responsibility of debt management, lengthening the debt is also an important long-run policy goal from the standpoint of the Treasury alone. First of all, it is necessary to work continually at lengthening the debt in order to keep the total from shortening as a result of the mere passage of time. In the last five years, the Treasury has managed to keep the length of the marketable debt at about five years' average duration. This has taken unremitting effort. We have issued $6 billion of 20-year and over bonds and $33 billion of 5- to 20-year bonds to do this. Difficult as it may be at times to pursue our goal of debt-lengthening, we can never lose sight of our objective. In addition to all the other considerations of monetary policy and prudent management of the public's funds, we must leave sufficient leeway in the short-term area at all times so that a sizable volume of short-term loans could be successfully placed should special circumstances require it. It would be unwise in the extreme to fully employ this source of funds under less urgent conditions.

For all of these reasons, therefore, improvement in the debt structure through lengthening debt maturities when possible is an important goal of Treasury debt management. But when are such actions possible and desirable? This is the nub of the question.

Now, according to classical theory, the Treasury should go at the problem by selling long-term securities when monetary policy is restrictive, thereby helping to withdraw funds from the private capital markets when demands for such funds are considered excessive. Likewise, the theory holds that the Treasury should concentrate on selling short-term securities when the monetary policy is one of ease, thus strengthening the factors in the economy making for greater liquidity and readier availability and use of credit.

But in actual fact, there are serious difficulties in the way of putting these fine principles into effect. I am sure that your own investment experience will confirm the fact that debt management is one of the many areas where classical economic theory can be a somewhat unreliable guide to real life as we find it. We must sell our securities to specific buyers in a real market, not in a hypothetical market which is perfectly fluid and perfectly responsive to desirable changes in policy. If the Treasury tries to force long-term securities on investors during a period when interest rates are high and funds are being eagerly sought for private purposes, the resulting market disorder might actually interfere with the effectiveness of Federal Reserve policy rather than contribute to it. If the market threatened to become so disorderly that the Federal Reserve had to step in to any significant extent, this might require the Federal Reserve to back up temporarily on policies which were deemed essential to the good health of the economy at that time.

Furthermore, it would not be in the Treasury's, and hence the taxpayer's, interest to put out an inordinate amount of long-term debt at the relatively high interest rates that prevail in a period of firm credit restraint.

Considerations of this sort would seem to indicate that—contrary to classical theory—the Treasury should not rule out consideration of the sale of long-term securities when monetary policy is one of credit ease. Yet we must not be unmindful of what that course involves. During periods when the Federal Reserve is easing credit to stimulate business activity, the Treasury must weigh its debt management objectives in the light of both the short- and long-run welfare of the economy and the desirability of being of assistance by not absorbing funds which might better serve the economy if used for private purposes.

Having the dual responsibility of bearing in mind the goal of a better maturity distribution of the debt and equally considering the welfare of the economy, we in Treasury doubt the wisdom of strict adherence to precise formulas to guide our actions. We wish debt management were that simple. It seems to us that, in each instance, we must try to weigh all the factors, such as the technical position of the market, the availability of credit to the corporate, municipal, and mortgage markets, the impending corporate and municipal calendar, and the special needs of various types of investors, and then make the difficult decision as to what course of action we judge will make the greatest contribution to the public interest—not only in the weeks immediately ahead but over the longer range.

Some debt extension can, of course, be accomplished entirely outside the area of competition for new funds by making it attractive for investors such as mutual savings banks, insurance companies, pension funds, etc., to lengthen their own portfolios by replacing some of their short- and intermediate-terms with longer-terms. The short- or intermediate-term securities which these savings type of institutions sell would, for the most part, be acquired by the commercial banks. The average term to maturity of Government securities held by mutual savings banks, for example, is about 8 years to first call date, as against almost 14 years in 1946. There may be some merit in encouraging debt lengthening within portfolios even at times when the net amount of new money available for investment in Federal securities is small, without running the risk of competing unnecessarily for funds needed to support renewed expansion.

It should also be remembered, of course, that, quite apart from the sale of long-term bonds, the Treasury can achieve considerable success in debt lengthening by selling intermediate-term securities to commercial banks in a period such as this. For example, the Treasury made more progress in debt lengthening during 1954 than in any other calendar year since World War II, yet no issues running more than 10 years to maturity were put out during that year.

By far the most important part of Treasury new money borrowing during a recessionary period is properly done through the commercial banks, and we have no reason to believe that our experience in this recession will be any different.

As I have suggested, however, in the process of concentrating on bank borrowing, we should not immediately assume that it will all be short-term borrowing or that consideration of nonbank sources of funds should be neglected entirely.

These are some of the thoughts which I want to leave with you in the hope they will stimulate you in giving us the benefit of your own thinking on these important matters. The Treasury, as you are well aware, does not work in an ivory tower. It is our job to painstakingly find out what the market wants and attempt to tailor issues to meet that demand insofar as that can be done consistent with the other objectives which we have to keep in mind. To aid us in this, we listen intently to suggestions and ideas from groups such as yours. We hope that many of you—individually, as well as through your Committee on Government Securities and the Public Debt—will come in and talk over with us any thoughts you may have which might help us to do our job better.

And finally I would like to say a word about United States savings bonds.

In our judgment, the savings bond program has been of inestimable help not only to the Government and the 40 million people who hold the bonds but also to the whole thrift and savings industry. To some of you the savings bond program may appear to be only another form of competition and, perhaps, unwarranted competition. In my judgment—and I have been a banker all my business life—this has always seemed to me a shortsighted point of view.

I am not so naive as to believe that, if someone walks into one of your institutions to make a deposit, you are going to suggest that the person buy a savings bond instead. On the other hand, I don't think it's good public relations to do the reverse.

The savings bond program could not have achieved its great success without the support of the vast majority of the banking institutions of this country. The payroll savings plan, which is the mainstay of the savings bond program as it exists today, does a job that the savings institutions cannot do as effectively. Very few employers want to put on an active sales campaign in their respective organizations to sell savings accounts for any single private institution. They can do so in good conscience with United States savings bonds. Literally millions of Americans have accumulated their first savings through payroll deductions, and having once acquired the habit of thrift, they become the customers of other types of savings institutions who offer a more varied service. These savers accumulate nest eggs that have permitted downpayments on countless homes which you have financed and on all sorts of durable goods which could not otherwise have been acquired.

Now some people may ask you, as they have asked me "Why is the Government promoting savings bond sales at this particular time? In view of the current business decline, wouldn't it perhaps be better to encourage our citizens to buy things rather than adding to their financial reserves?"

The question is not a new one. I understand that, during every business decline in the postwar period, similar questions have been put to the Treasury.

If one concentrates on current business indexes and trends, it is often easy, of course, to temporarily lose sight of the long-term sustaining forces that have made our country great. Ranking very high among these forces is the habit of thrift, upon which depends the sound financing of our Nation's industrial might as well as providing a backlog of savings for millions of our people.

The habit of thrift is not something to be encouraged at one time and discouraged at another. It is much too basic. As a matter of fact, the present economic downturn is the aftermath of an inflationary boom which would have been much milder had Americans saved more than they did during recent years. When we encourage the habit of thrift, we are strengthening the foundations of private enterprise and industry which have made our economy the most productive in the world.

I am sure you will continue to give your support to the Government's program of sharing in America through the purchase of United States savings bonds.

If I have accomplished nothing else today, I hope I have conveyed the idea that the problems we face are not easy of solution. I can promise you that the administration will continue to face up to them in the long-range best interests of the people of America.

Taxation Developments

Exhibit 23.—Statement by Secretary of the Treasury Anderson, January 16, 1958, before the House Ways and Means Committee on general revenue matters

I am glad to have this opportunity to meet for the first time with this distinguished committee. The distinctive position of the House Committee on Ways and Means is known to all students of our governmental processes. My predecessor has told me of his very pleasant relations with you and of your assistance to him in discharging his responsibilities in the Treasury. I look forward to continued close collaboration with you in developing such tax and other legislation as becomes appropriate within your jurisdiction.

You have already received the President's Budget Message. The increased requirements for expenditures for security, even after the strictest reviews of expenditures in all other programs, bring total estimated spending to a level such that it is necessary to recommend a continuation of the corporation income tax and the excise tax rates, which, in the absence of legislation, would be reduced on July 1. A reduction in the normal corporation income tax rate from 30 percent to 25 percent, which would also have the effect of reducing the rate on income above $25,000 from 52 percent to 47 percent, would involve a revenue loss of about $2 billion a year. A reduction in the excise tax rates on liquor, cigarettes, and automobiles would involve an additional revenue loss of over $900 million.

I regret that a continuation of existing rates has to be my first recommendation to you on tax matters, because I am anxious for tax reductions of various sorts, as I know you are, and as the people of the country are. But under the conditions as they are foreseen at present, such tax reductions do not seem prudent. If present rates are continued, and if business activity resumes its upward growth during the year, as I believe it will, we estimate a small surplus for the fiscal year 1959.

I am glad to say that we have been able to provide in the budget for the tax relief measures for small business which the President recommended in his letter to the chairman of this committee last July 15. There was not, of course, time to give full consideration to these proposals in the last session of the Congress, but we do recommend that they receive attention in the present session. Specifically those recommendations were:

(1) That businesses be given the right to utilize, for purchases of used property not exceeding $50,000 in any one year, the formulas of accelerated depreciation that were made available to purchasers of new property by the Internal Revenue Code of 1954.

(2) That corporations with, say, ten or fewer stockholders be given the option of being taxed as if they were partnerships.

(3) That the taxpayer be given the option of paying the estate tax over a period of up to ten years in cases where the estate consists largely of investments in closely held business concerns.

(4) That original investors in small business be given the right to deduct from their incomes, up to some specified maximum, a loss, if any, realized on a stock investment in such business. At the present time the deduction of such losses from income is subject to the general limitation on net capital losses of $1,000.

I am especially glad to recommend this tax relief for small business because of the great importance of new and small companies in the American economy. Our country has grown strong in competition and in the introduction of new products and techniques. We must have as many independent business concerns as possible because each company is a separate center of initiative as well as a source of livelihood for its employees and owners. Small businesses are a real and important part of our American way of life. We believe that the foregoing recommendations for tax changes will give important relief for the revenue loss involved.

Loopholes or unintended benefits are always a matter of concern. They are particularly serious when tax rates have to be maintained at high levels. It is particularly important that we maintain respect for our voluntary tax system, which should continue to be a source of national pride. This gives added emphasis to the necessity of maintaining fairness and equality in the application of our

country's tax burden. H. R. 8381, on which this committee worked so long in the last session, and which is now before the House of Representatives, is important legislation to close tax loopholes and make technical changes which was developed in consultation and cooperation with our staffs. We will always have our tax laws and regulations under close, continuous observation and will call to your attention any inequities that we observe.

Last October, the Supreme Court denied a petition for certiorari in a series of cases dealing with the so-called cutoff point for percentage depletion in the manufacture of bricks and cement. The net result of the cases is to apply the percentage depletion allowance to the price of finished manufactured products, bricks and cement, rather than to the value of the clay and the cement rock before it is manufactured. In both cases, the effect of the decision is to increase the depletion deductions several-fold over the amounts previously allowed under Treasury regulations. While we support the principle of depletion for these materials, we do not believe that depletion on this scale is reasonable or was intended. The problem appears to arise from the application of the phrase "the commercially marketable mineral product or products" in the statute. I recommend the law be revised to prevent these excessive depletion deductions. The revenue loss in the two industries directly covered by the cases is about $50 million a year.

The proper taxation of cooperatives continues to be a troublesome problem. We have already called to your attention the fact that a series of court decisions have made largely ineffective the 1951 legislation which was intended to assure that all cooperative income would be taxed either to the cooperative or to its members as it was earned. The Treasury rulings under which all patronage refunds in the form of certificates were held to be taxable at their face value, which were assumed to be valid at the time of the 1951 legislation, have been held invalid where the certificates do not have a determinable market value. Thus, it is possible for the cooperative to receive a deduction in computing its taxable income, while its members are not taxable on the certificate they receive. While we are fully aware of the important place which cooperatives occupy in the life of our agricultural and farming communities, we believe that some single tax liability should be assumed by all who participate in the business activities of the country, as was contemplated in the 1951 legislation, and that legislation which is fair and reasonable, both from the standpoint of the availability of retained earnings for expansion and tax benefits to cooperative members, should be developed. During the course of the deliberations of this committee, the staff of the Treasury will be available to work cooperatively with the staffs of your committee in developing such legislation.

We have already advised the committee that the Treasury is agreeable to the application of the stopgap legislation concerning taxes to be applied against the income of life insurance companies for the calendar year 1957. We are giving a great deal of thought to the development of a fair and equitable system of taxation that can be permanently applied, and will be working cooperatively with your staff in the development of concrete proposals which we hope to submit to you in the near future.

Simplification in the tax law and in tax computations are important objectives. Our staffs are studying with great interest the reports of the advisory groups to your subcommittee on income taxation on technical aspects of the law concerning corporate reorganization, partnerships, and the income of estates and trusts. The 1954 Code made important changes in all of these fields. Experience since its enactment may well have shown opportunities for still further improvements to increase the fairness and simplify the application of the laws in these difficult areas. Testimony which you receive in your hearings will be of help to us, as it will doubtless be to you, in appraising the current proposals for change.

While I have no additional recommendations at this time for major tax legislation, we shall continue to appraise situations as they develop and shall make such recommendations as become appropriate.

We in the Treasury are, of course, following with great interest the material presented in these hearings. I am sure these data will be of help to us in developing recommendations to you. In the meantime, my associates in the Treasury and I will be ready and anxious to be of such assistance as we can in working with you and your staffs.

Exhibit 24.—Statement by Secretary of the Treasury Anderson, February 18, 1958, before the Subcommittee on Intergovernmental Relations of the House Government Operations Committee

On behalf of Governor Dwinell and myself may I first express our great appreciation for the courtesy you have extended us as Cochairmen of the Joint Federal-State Action Committee in arranging for our initial presentation of this program to the Congress before your subcommittee. For many reasons, we think it particularly appropriate that our joint committee's action recommendations should first be reviewed and discussed with the House Intergovernmental Relations Subcommittee. One of the most important of these is that you are currently engaged in nationwide hearings gathering information from people representing all levels of government as well as private organizations of citizens which will give you a special understanding of the feasibility and desirability of our proposals. When the specific legislation to carry out these recommended actions reaches the Congress, we anticipate that your evaluations and judgments will be a major factor in determining the fate of this first effort by the executive branches at the Federal and State levels. The purpose of this effort is to strengthen our Federal system by channeling increased authority and responsibility to the State governments instead of centralizing power in the Nation's capital. It is therefore a privilege for us to present to you at this time Progress Report No. 1 of the Joint Federal-State Action Committee.

One of the characteristics of this report that I feel will most favorably impress each of you without regard to your personal reaction to its content is the fact that it's only 14 pages in length. The conciseness of the report is a striking indication of the spirit of action with which the joint committee approached its assignment.

I, for one, believe that the dedication of the members of our task force stems from a recognition of the validity of the President's repeated conviction that "unless we preserve the traditional power and responsibilities of State government, with revenues necessary to exercise that power and discharge those responsibilities, then we will not preserve the kind of America we have known; eventually, we will have, instead, another form of government and therefore, quite another kind of America."

It was in the spirit of this conviction that on June 24, 1957, the President suggested that the national Governors' Conference join with the executive branch of the Federal Government in creating a task force for action which would be charged with three specific responsibilities. In his words, these were:

"(1) To designate functions which the States are ready and willing to assume and finance that are now performed or financed wholly or in part by the Federal Government.

"(2) To recommend the Federal and State revenue adjustments required to enable the States to assume such functions; and

"(3) To identify functions and responsibilities likely to require State or Federal attention in the future and to recommend the level of State effort, or Federal effort, or both, that will be needed to assure effective action."

At the opening session of our first meeting I made an observation which seems to reflect the constructive attitude of the entire committee.

"The most important thing, it seems to me, that we can hope to accomplish by our initial effort is an actual agreement embodying certain specific functions and sources of revenue which can be returned to the States. This will be the surest evidence of our intention to be objective and of our determination to achieve accomplishment. When these pegs of progress have been set, we can move from the area of accomplishment into the more difficult and complex areas of things we mutually agree ought to be done and to be worthy of our continued efforts."

Within this general framework, the committee began the job of preparing action recommendations that, in turn, the President and the forty-eight governors might recommend to their legislative bodies. It was set up and has operated—not as a study group—but as an action committee.

I have been deeply impressed by and want to pay public tribute to the dedicated sense of cooperation which the member governors have shown during our several meetings. The discussions and decisions reaffirm to me that there is widespread basic understanding of the proper relationships between the State and Federal governments. In working to better that relationship the governors with whom we have worked have demonstrated beyond all question their patriotic desire to do

what is best not for the short-term result but for the long-range benefit and welfare for the greatest number of our people.

I am confident that as an action committee in this field we will enjoy the continued fine cooperation we have had in the past. We anticipate that additional agreements will be reached which will further clarify and strengthen the relationships between the States and Federal Government.

Many of us share President Eisenhower's concern over the trend of our intergovernmental relationships as he summarized it last June . . . "So, slowly at first, but in recent times more and more rapidly, the pendulum of power has swung from our States toward the central Government."

There are many factors behind this shift in governmental power: The economic problems of the 1930's; the emergency of war; the view of some that almost any problem common to localities is to some extent a national problem and therefore subject to Federal "responsibility"; the reluctance in many cases of State governments to work out solutions to local problems; and on occasion the readiness of the Federal Government to relieve local interests of local responsibilities. All these help to account for the growing centralization of governmental power so evident in recent decades. With this growth of Federal power the position of the States has been weakened.

The steps taken by the President and the Conference of Governors, and the recommendations of their Joint Committee, are designed to strengthen State governments. The States can properly assume a larger share in the work of government. By the same token many present Federal activities can and should be relinquished to the States—and without impairment of programs. In our work as a committee we have examined a number of programs receiving partial Federal financial support and subject to Federal controls which could more advantageously be handled entirely by States and localities. In such cases, we believe Federal intervention is unnecessary.

In our first report two of these programs are proposed for transfer out of Washington to the States—vocational education and waste treatment plant construction. In making this recommendation the committee seeks only to transfer authority and financial responsibility—not to curtail or abolish programs. I stress this point because there are some who seem to think we would adversely influence these worthwhile activities. Our report to the President and to the Conference of Governors makes it clear that this is not our purpose at all. The committee, of course, has a broader interest than just recommending the shift of certain programs to full State responsibility. For example, it defines and clarifies a responsibility that may continue to be shared. This we did in our natural disaster relief recommendation.

Furthermore, we recommended to the States the assumption of certain responsibilities that they have not generally undertaken to date. This is the point of our urban renewal proposal.

Additionally, we agreed that the States should be encouraged to exercise their proper powers in a new field. This is the substance of our suggestion for Federal and State legislation that would permit the States to establish and enforce health and safety standards in the atomic energy field.

On the revenue side, we proposed that a part of the Federal tax on local telephone service be relinquished by the Federal Government. This could be used by the States where desired.

All these proposals point in one direction: to increased State authority and responsibility.

The committee also proposed criteria for future stimulative grants. This could be called a preventive approach. Special situations often seem to call forth new Federal programs, which sometimes involve grants to stimulate State action. We know that Federal programs, once started, develop a certain stubborn capacity to survive. Many times continued Federal support does no more than supplant local initiative and responsibility.

With this in mind, the committee urged caution in the use of the grant-in-aid technique. Stimulative grants should be made selectively and only where a clear-cut national interest exists. Legislation authorizing Federal grants to States should include a closeout provision to prevent Federal usurpation of State responsibility. We urged the utmost flexibility and control for the States in the administration of such programs.

Again, the point of view is clear and consistent. If we must establish new grant programs, let them be: (1) Limited to national need; (2) limited in duration; and (3) limited to the stimulation of State action.

Recommendations

Committee recommendations are set forth in Progress Report No. 1.

Vocational education.—The committee considered to be unnecessary the continued Federal financial support of vocational education. This program began in 1917. Since then all States have established such programs, with State and local funds now comprising over 80 percent of the annual cost. The administration of this work is almost entirely in State-local hands. The President endorsed the committee proposal by recommending to the Congress in his budget message that grants for vocational education be continued through fiscal year 1959. This will give the States time to take the necessary steps to handle this added financial responsibility.

Waste treatment construction grants.—These grants were first provided by Congress in fiscal year 1957. They are intended to encourage accelerated construction of municipal waste treatment plants. The committee felt that municipal sewage treatment problems are essentially the responsibility of the municipalities themselves. Beyond this, the States should help the municipal governments if help is needed. Here, too, in endorsing the committee's recommendation, the President has proposed continuation of Federal grants through fiscal 1959 to allow time for orderly readjustment.

Natural disaster relief.—The immediate problem was to clarify responsibility. In the past, neither the Federal Civil Defense Administration nor the States knew at what point the States should be eligible for Federal aid to restore damaged public facilities. The committee agreed on a schedule of minimum amounts based on fiscal capacity that must be spent or committed during a year from State sources before the governors were eligible to apply for Federal aid. This recommendation of the committee does not entail legislation. An Executive order has already been issued by the President which will make it possible to implement this recommendation after time has been allowed for preparations by the States.

Atomic energy.—Problems raised by the nonmilitary uses of atomic energy pose difficulties for the States and for the Atomic Energy Commission. The Atomic Energy Act gives the Federal Government a monopoly in this field. Yet the States have a traditional and inherent right to regulate activities affecting the health and safety of their citizens. Accordingly, the committee recommended amending the act to permit the States to adopt standards governing the use of nuclear materials, to inspect facilities, and to enforce legislation for the protection of public health and safety, not in conflict with Federal law.

To handle this work effectively requires the training of State employees. This we proposed, with the States paying the salaries and expenses of their people during the training to be provided by the appropriate Federal agencies. The Budget document for fiscal 1959 reflects the steps being initiated in this direction by the Atomic Energy Commission. We also proposed certain organizational and administrative actions for the States to take to ready themselves for the tasks ahead.

Urban renewal.—The action recommended by the committee on urban renewal is a first step towards increasing State responsibility for urban problems in the future. It is proposed that the States set up planning agencies to give consideration to problems in urban development, housing, and metropolitan planning. The President's strong support of this proposal is contained in his budget message. Once established, these agencies will be in a position to assume enlarged responsibility in these areas.

Taxes

The President asked the committee to consider the tax adjustments that might be made to enable the States to carry the added costs of functions shifted to them from the Federal Government. A variety of taxes were examined by the committee. At this point in its work, the committee recommended and the President endorsed a partial relinquishment of the Federal tax on local telephone service as a practicable source of State revenue. We also are studying the Federal estate and cigarette taxes to see if the States should share to a larger extent in these tax sources. Any tax proposals along these lines will be contingent on the States taking over other existing Federal functions.

Legislative recommendations

As indicated, the work of the committee has received wholehearted support from the President. This is particularly emphasized by that part of his budget message in which he said:

"Cooperation of this nature is a highly desirable and, in my judgment, a long overdue experiment in public administration and finance. The success of the venture depends upon further cooperation among the executive branch, the Congress, the governors, the legislative bodies of the States, and the local governments involved. As for this administration, I can say that the executive branch is eager, as well as willing, to do its part to insure that success."

As indicated, specific legislation will be submitted in the near future which will allow adequate time for the States to make necessary adjustments in fiscal and administrative policies. The administration attaches great importance to these first steps outlined by the committee. The President and the Conference of Governors expect the committee to continue its work and to develop further proposals for the strengthening of State governments. In its work the committee is moving toward the very important objective of decentralizing governmental authority and responsibility. I am sure we all agree that every effort should be made to assure proper balance in our Federal system.

We will continue to examine both programs in being and those that are proposed, with the objective of providing proper distribution of responsibilities among the Federal Government, the States, the municipalities, and other political subdivisions—this to insure that the functions of government are properly and more effectively performed within our traditional and constitutional structure.

EXHIBIT 25.—Statement by Secretary of the Treasury Anderson, March 12, 1958, concerning the economic situation

The economic situation in all its aspects is under constant study and review. The President's discussion with us this morning was a continuation of this kind of analysis.

Of course, this analysis includes tax studies and estimates of revenue losses and the benefits which might result from various approaches to this problem. We must carefully weigh both the current implications and the long-term effects which might result. This is a part of the continuing normal function of the Treasury Department.

The President has already taken a number of executive actions and has made a number of recommendations to the Congress, designed within the framework of the proper functions of the Government, to assist in a resumption of sustainable growth in the economy. A number of the suggestions and actions proposed and taken will help promote a higher level of private economic activity and employment. Some will result in accelerated expenditures in a number of existing Federal programs without involving us in huge, slow-acting public works programs of dubious value.

However, we will continue to examine all the facts and data as they become available and if, upon the basis of further developments in the economy it appears that other actions are necessary and desirable, they will be taken.

No decision regarding taxes has been made. Whatever decision regarding taxes is taken will be reached only when the impact of current developments on the future course of the economy has been clarified and after consultation with congressional leaders.

EXHIBIT 26.—Letter of Secretary of the Treasury Anderson, April 10, 1958, to the Chairmen of the Senate Finance and House Ways and Means Committees concerning permanent legislation for taxation of life insurance companies

MY DEAR MR. CHAIRMAN: In our letter to you of January 10 concerning temporary legislation for the taxation of life insurance companies, the Treasury indicated that it would propose a method for more permanent legislation in this field. In accordance with this and subsequent statements made in the public hearings of the House Ways and Means Committee on various tax legislative matters, January 16, and before the Senate Finance Committee on the "stopgap" extension legislation, March 5, there are submitted for your consideration suggested approaches to the taxation of life insurance companies.

In developing these recommendations for a more permanent basis of taxation, we have approached the task with full recognition of the difficulties in this complicated area, which stem in part from the complex nature of the life insurance business as conducted on the level premium basis. We are also aware of the fact that we are dealing with institutions which are the custodians of the life insurance protection and savings of millions of American families.

The problem of developing a satisfactory long-range basis of taxation for the life insurance industry is not a new one. The problem has resisted solution since 1947 when the then applicable formula, adopted in 1942, resulted in no tax whatsoever on the life insurance business, and was replaced by a series of stopgap formulas. You are familiar with the resulting extensive legislative history in this area and the long study which has been given to the question by your committee and the Congress over these years.

A Subcommittee of the Ways and Means Committee on the Taxation of Life Insurance Companies was established in 1949 which conducted studies and recommended stopgap legislation, deferring a permanent solution of the problem to a later date. The temporary legislation subsequently adopted, termed the 1950 formula, was applied only to 1949 and 1950 income.

In 1951 further stopgap legislation was enacted, converting the reserve and other policy liability deduction under the 1950 formula into a reduced rate of tax on net investment income without deduction for required interest. The 1951 method was extended from year to year through 1954.

Late in 1954 extensive studies and hearings were conducted by a subcommittee of the Ways and Means Committee, leading to the adoption of the present law. This provided a reserve and other policy liability deduction of 87½ percent on the first $1 million of net investment income and 85 percent on net investment income in excess of $1 million. The 1955 law also provided certain structural improvements, including a broadening of the net investment income base, the correction of certain abuses, and a more adequate treatment of the health and accident business of life insurance companies.

The 1955 formula was originally made applicable to 1955 income only, subject to the provision that the 1942 formula would reapply automatically in any year if there were not an extension. The 1955 formula was subsequently extended to 1956 and more recently to 1957 income.

The Treasury has reviewed carefully the facts, issues, and alternative approaches developed in the course of these past deliberations. You are cognizant of the staff work which the Department has conducted cooperatively with the congressional tax staffs, and for a considerable period in 1955 and 1956 in consultation with a group of distinguished actuaries whose services were made available by the life insurance industry to the Treasury. While the technical assistance of these actuaries has been invaluable to our work, they do not, of course, have any responsibility for the policy suggestions which have been developed from it.

On the basis of our review and study, it seems evident that there are certain inadequacies in the present method of taxing life insurance companies. The present method does not recognize sources of net income other than investment income. Furthermore, it utilizes an averaging system, whereby the net taxable income of a life insurance company is measured by reference to an arbitrary or industry-wide standard of interest deductions, not by the actual experience and requirements of the individual company.

Two possible solutions are presented herewith. The method of taxation to which it is suggested the committee give first consideration would provide a long-range basis of taxation for life insurance companies bringing their taxable income concept into closer conformity with that of other corporate business. Such a concept should be designed to reflect, to the fullest extent practicable, the full net earnings of life insurance companies. It should at the same time provide comprehensive deductions for all expenses, interest, and reserve requirements, and all amounts paid or made available to policyholders.

We suggest that the starting point for measuring the net earnings should be the figure for "Net Gain From Operations After Dividends to Policyholders" which appears in each company's annual statement to the State insurance departments and which summarizes the operating results for the year. This figure is based on carefully developed life insurance accounting practices which have general acceptance in the industry. Adjustments, such as those for tax-exempt interest, Federal income taxes paid, and depreciation on the insurance business property account, would conform it with general rules for computing taxable income.

The resulting tax base would include the margin of investment income above amounts needed on policy reserves, gain from better than assumed mortality experience, and profit arising from the difference between the expense "loading" portion of premiums and actual expenses. Deductions would be allowed for all dividends paid to policyholders and amounts added to policy reserves.

Under this suggested method, life insurance companies would be entitled to net operating loss carryovers. To assure the best possible long-range measurement of life insurance company earnings and to preclude taxing annual amounts which are not true net earnings because of uneven experience, a longer loss carryback provision should be provided for life insurance companies than for other corporations, ranging up to 10 or 20 years.

Consideration may also need to be given to some kind of special allowance or relief feature for small and new companies. Such a provision might be designed to recognize the special problems of the growing company. For example, a deduction might be allowed of 50 percent, or some other fraction, of amounts up to some specified amount retained by a company as contingency reserves for the protection of policyholders.

Provision should be made for a gradual transition to the new method over a three- to five-year period. During this transition, the tax would be computed as a weighted average of the tax under the new method and the tax under the present stopgap method, with gradually increasing weight to the new method.

The taxation of life insurance companies inevitably raises the question of its possible impact on policyholder savings, benefits, and insurance costs. The tax base discussed above would exclude all amounts paid to, or set aside irrevocably for the benefit of any policyholder or group of policyholders. It would exempt additions to policy reserves including interest thereon; all cash insurance benefits made available to policyholders or their beneficiaries; and all policy dividends or similar rebates paid or refunded to policyholders.

In our studies and discussions with the consultants made available by the life insurance industry, we have given attention to possible adjustments in policy reserves and related items for tax purposes. The objective of such adjustments would be to take account of, or in some cases to neutralize, the effect of different methods of reserve valuation, varying reserve interest assumptions, past and future reserve strengthening operations, and certain other factors.

We believe that there is substantial merit in an adjustment for companies with reserves based on a preliminary term method of valuation. Such an adjustment would compensate for the fact that in the case of a company using a preliminary term method the addition to reserves on new business in the first policy year is substantially smaller than for a company which uses the net level premium valuation method.

Another adjustment which appears to deserve favorable consideration is one which would take account of deficiency reserves in existence on the effective date of the suggested plan. These particular reserves may be considered equivalent to an allocation of previously accumulated surplus, and in this light their recovery back into surplus would not constitute current earnings which should be subject to tax.

At this time we have no recommendations for or against other specific reserve adjustments. We recognize, however, that other possible refinements and modifications, including contingency reserves, adjustments for reserve strengthening, and special allowances for some segment of surplus, merit further review in the light of the expert views and comments of members of the life insurance industry which will be made available in the course of your future deliberations. However, every departure from the allowance for policy reserves used in determining the net gain from operations reported in the annual statement to the State insurance departments would represent a complication which could be justified only by persuasive equity and technical considerations.

The Treasury is fully aware that problems exist with respect to the plan just discussed. It will, of course, increase the tax paid by some companies, just as it will relieve others, resulting in shifts in burden as compared with the present stopgap method. This is inevitable in a change from a tax based on an industry-wide formula to a tax based on the income of individual companies. Another problem is that the suggested method may result in a changed approach to policy reserves in order to reduce or eliminate tax.

We do not minimize the difficulties which your committee may encounter in its evaluation of the plan. Accordingly, you may wish to consider an alternative

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more in line with the present method of taxation of life insurance companies which will nevertheless make tangible improvements.

In this event, we suggest that you consider modification of the present law which will increase the portion of investment income subject to tax to accord more closely with the prevailing margin of investment income above required interest for policyholders, which margin is now about 30 percent for the industry as a whole. Such a revised formula should not only bring the deduction for interest needs into closer line with the current situation, but should also be responsive to future changes in industry conditions from year to year. Consideration should be given to a further refinement of the present type of special interest deduction for companies with substantially less than the average margin of investment income.

A second modification of the present formula which the committee might consider is one which would assure a more reasonable tax on those companies with relatively small amounts of investment income and substantial earnings from insurance or underwriting sources, now entirely exempt from taxation. It is suggested that this might be made effective by means of a minimum tax provision, which would require that the tax should not be less than the liability computed at regular corporate tax rates on a specified proportion of the net gain from operations after policy dividends.

Whatever tax formula is applied to the ordinary income of life insurance companies, their capital gains and losses should no longer be disregarded for tax purposes.

A fair and more lasting method of taxing life insurance companies to replace the series of temporary formulas will fulfill a long-standing need in our tax structure.

Sincerely yours,

Robert B. Anderson,
Secretary of the Treasury.

Exhibit 27.—Letter of the President, May 26, 1958, to the Vice President and the Speaker of the House recommending continuation of corporation and excise tax rates

Dear Mr. Vice President:
Dear Mr. Speaker:

The budget message in January recommended a continuation, without change, of the corporation income tax and excise tax rates which in the absence of legislation would be reduced on July 1. This recommendation is now renewed.

This renewed recommendation is made after consultation by the Secretary of the Treasury with leaders of both political parties in the Congress. Consideration of fiscal measures will continue to be made in the light of the developing economic situation and with full regard to both the short and long-range effects of any proposal.

The administration deeply appreciates the thoughtful and full cooperation with which the leadership of both parties in the Congress has worked with us in these matters.

With kind regard,

Sincerely,

Dwight D. Eisenhower.

Exhibit 28.—Statement by Secretary of the Treasury Anderson, May 28, 1958, before the House Ways and Means Committee concerning extension of corporation and excise tax rates

As you know, the President last Monday renewed the recommendations made in the budget message in January asking for the continuation of existing tax rates on corporation income and certain excise taxes otherwise scheduled for reduction July 1. In January it was estimated that such reductions would cause a revenue loss of $2.9 billion. Because of changes in the economy we now estimate the loss at somewhat less or in the neighborhood of $2.6 billion in revenue.

When the President's budget message for 1959 was sent to Congress in January, it was then estimated that the budget for 1959 would be in balance with a very small surplus.

Since January additional appropriations for defense and for measures designed to help facilitate the resumption of growth make it evident that expenditures for

fiscal year 1959 will rise to an order of magnitude of 78 to 80 billions of dollars. This is an increase of from 4 to 6 billion dollars above the January estimate. On the receipts side, economic conditions are such that in revised estimates our budget receipts for the fiscal year 1959 will be in an order of magnitude of 70 billion dollars. Thus, we are confronted in fiscal 1959 with a probable budget deficit ranging from 8 to 10 billions of dollars.

The budgetary situation for the year ending June 30, 1958, now indicates a deficit of the order of 3 billions of dollars against the estimate last January of $400 million. Substantially all of this increased deficit will result from a decline in revenues.

During the past several months, many proposals have been put forth suggesting that certain selected tax reductions would encourage an early resumption of economic growth. All of them have had our most careful and serious consideration.

We do not believe that at this time to propose a general reduction in individual income taxes is in the Nation's best interests. Such reductions would widen the gap between revenues and expenditures and thereby substantially increase the deficits. Nor can the serious disadvantages of so increasing the deficit be offset by a reasonable certainty that any particular individual income tax adjustment would predictably assure resumption of growth either in specific areas of the economy or the economy as a whole. From both the long-term and short-term point of view, our competitive, private-enterprise economy is putting on an impressive performance of resistance to further decline without so-called "massive" intervention by the Government.

The Treasury is of the opinion that a reduction of corporate rates is not justified at a time when the reduction in the rate on individuals cannot properly be made.

We also do not believe that it is appropriate or logical to select certain excise tax rates for reduction and decline to make reductions in others.

Should any excise taxes be recommended for reduction, contentions would undoubtedly be made that others were entitled to like treatment. We believe that in fairness and in the best interest of the country, the excise rates that currently exist should be extended without change for another year.

We recognize that the burdens of taxation and the burdens of debt are exceedingly heavy at all levels of government. We must continue to be concerned with restraints which weigh on our economic growth and our system of incentives. The very fact that taxes are high emphasizes the requirement that we utilize our best efforts to achieve economical operations at all levels of our Government and to work diligently to make the tax system as fair and as simple as possible with minimum repressive effects on individual and business activities.

We all look forward to a period when the Government can again operate with a reasonable balance between its expenditures and its revenues. We must be equally careful not to widen unduly the gap between revenue and expenditures. To do so would add to the burden of an already heavy debt which encumbers our economy not only by the cost of interest but by substantial interference in the financial markets where private business, States, municipalities, and other political subdivisions compete for our national savings. Increases in the debt also make it more difficult for the Federal Reserve System to discharge its monetary and credit responsibilities.

I think we must bear in mind that we are looking forward not to a peak of expenditures which we now see sure ways of reducing in subsequent years but rather to a level of expenditures which in the absence of changing conditions offer little prospect of declining. Even with a resumption of a rate of sustainable growth and the consequent recovery of tax receipts which would result therefrom, the deficits will run into the recovery period.

Mr. Chairman, we of the Treasury are grateful for the thoughtful and cooperative consideration which has been given by the leadership of both parties to this difficult problem.

Exhibit 29.—Statement by Secretary of the Treasury Anderson, June 12, 1958, before the Senate Finance Committee in executive session on continuation of corporation and excise tax rates

As you know, the President on May 26 renewed the recommendation contained in the January budget message, which asked for a continuation of existing corporation income and certain excise tax rates which otherwise would be reduced on July 1 of this year. The House last week voted such continuation in H. R. 12695.

In January when the President asked for the continuation of these rates, it was estimated that such reduction, if allowed to take place, would cause a revenue loss of $2.9 billion. This figure, because of present conditions, we now estimate to be about $2.6 billion.

The legislation now before the committee should be considered in the light of the present budgetary situation. For the fiscal year ending June 30, 1958, we now face a deficit in the magnitude of $3 billion due in the main to a decline in revenues.

For fiscal 1959 we now expect expenditures in an order of magnitude of $78 to $80 billion. This increases the earlier January estimate by $4 to $6 billion. Receipts during that same year are expected to be in the general range of those for 1958. Thus we face in fiscal 1959 a budget deficit probably ranging from $8 to $10 billion.

Many proposals in recent months have been put forward suggesting certain tax reductions as a means of encouraging prompt resumption of economic improvement. We in the Treasury, as well as you, have given them most careful consideration and analysis. In the best interests of the Nation we cannot at this time propose any general reduction in individual income taxes. To do so would further widen the gap between revenues and expenditures. Nor can the serious disadvantages of so increasing the deficits be offset by a reasonable certainty that any particular individual income tax adjustment would predictably assure resumption of growth either in specific areas of the economy or the economy as a whole.

Holding the conviction as we do that there is lack of justification for reducing the rate of individual income taxes at this time, it follows that to reduce corporate rates now is not justified.

The suggestion has been made by some that it might be appropriate to select certain excise tax rates for reduction without similar reduction in others.

Should any excise taxes be recommended for reduction, contentions would undoubtedly be made that others were entitled to like treatment. We believe that in fairness and in the best interest of the country, current excise rates should be extended without change for another year.

This committee, I know, has as its continuing interest the assurance that we are utilizing our best efforts at all levels of Government to operate efficiently and economically. The burdens of taxation and debt are heavy. We must continue to be concerned with these restraints which weigh on our system of incentives in our competitive economy. It follows then that we must continue to work diligently toward a tax system as fair and as simple as possible which will have the least repressive effects on business activities and individual initiative.

Increases in the public debt would add to the already heavy burden of interest on an already heavy debt and also further interfere with the normal flow of new security offerings in the financial market by private businesses, States, municipalities, and other political subdivisions.

In the absence of basic world changes we face a level of Federal expenditures which offers little prospect of decreasing in the near future. Even with a resumption of a rate of sustainable growth and the consequent recovery of tax receipts which would result therefrom, the deficits will run into the recovery period.

Mr. Chairman, we in the Treasury appreciate sincerely the thoughtful and cooperative consideration which has been given by the leadership of both parties to this difficult problem.

Exhibit 30.—Miscellaneous revenue legislation enacted by the Eighty-fifth Congress, Second Session

Public Law 85–318, February 11, 1958, adds a new provision to Section 812 (e) (1) (D) of the 1939 Code to make the marital deduction available in the case of terminable interests passing to a surviving spouse where the event which could terminate the interest becomes impossible of occurrence within 6 months of the death of certain decedents adjudged incompetent before April 2, 1948. The provision is effective with respect to decedents dying after April 2, 1948. No interest will be allowed on overpayments resulting from this amendment.

Public Law 85–319, February 11, 1958, amends Section 223 of the Revenue Act of 1950 to extend its provisions, which exempt certain rents from the provisions of Section 502 (f) of the 1939 Code pertaining to the use of corporation property by shareholders in the case of personal holding companies, to years ending in 1954 to which the 1939 Code is applicable. No interest will be allowed on overpayments resulting from this amendment.

Public Law 85–320, February 11, 1958, adds a new subparagraph (C) to Section 421 (d) (6) of the 1954 Code and repeals subsection (d) of Section 1014 so that, where an option is held by an employee at the time of his death, it receives a new basis reflecting the appreciation in value of the stock in respect of which the option was granted, between the time of the granting of the option and the date of death (or optional valuation date), subject to certain specified adjustments. The amendments are effective with respect to taxable years ending after December 31, 1956, but only in the case of employees dying after that date.

Public Law 85–321, February 11, 1958, adds a new Section 7512 to the 1954 Code which provides that where an employer is required to collect and pay over income or employment taxes withheld from an employee or excise taxes on facilities and services, and fails to do so, he can by notice be instructed to collect the taxes in the future and deposit them in a special trust account. Persons who fail to comply are, except in certain cases, guilty of a misdemeanor under new Section 7215 and upon conviction will be fined or imprisoned or both.

Public Law 85–323, February 11, 1958, adds a new Section 6423 to the 1954 Code which denies, except in the case of drawbacks and certain withdrawals, returns, or losses, a credit or refund of alcohol or tobacco tax unless the claimant establishes that he either bore the ultimate burden of the amount claimed or has unconditionally repaid the amount claimed; and unless the claimant, except in the case of certain suits, files a claim after April 30, 1958, and within the time prescribed by law. The amendment does not apply to any credit or refund allowed or made before May 1, 1958.

Public Law 85–345, March 17, 1958, extends the 1955 formula for taxing the income of life insurance companies to taxable years beginning before January 1, 1958.

Public Law 85–367, April 7, 1958, adds a new paragraph 13 to Section 512 (b) of the 1954 Code which provides that where a limited partnership interest is held by a charitable trust which meets all of the four conditions enumerated therein, there shall be excluded from the definition of unrelated business taxable income the trust's share of gross income and deductions, to the extent such income is distributed. The amendment applies to taxable years of trusts beginning after December 31, 1955.

Public Law 85–380, April 16, 1958, (1) substitutes the words "certain musical or dramatic performances" for the word "concerts" in Section 4233 (a) (3) of the 1954 Code, thereby extending to musical comedies and reviews the exemption from the admissions tax for performances conducted by nonprofit civic or community membership associations; (2) amends Section 4233 (a) (1) (C) to exempt from tax admissions to athletic games played between college teams where the proceeds are divided between hospitals for crippled children and the educational institutions involved; and (3) adds a new paragraph 11 to Section 4233 (a) to exempt from tax admissions to all-star athletic games played between teams composed of students from various schools or colleges where the proceeds from the game are turned over to tax-exempt educational, charitable, or religious organizations operated exclusively for the purpose of aiding retarded children.

Public Law 85–441, June 4, 1958, provides under Section 104 that the total credits allowed under Section 3302 (c) of the 1954 Code to taxpayers with respect to wages attributable to a State for taxable years beginning on and after January 1, 1963, are to be reduced in the same manner as that provided by Section 3302 (c) (2) for the repayment of advances made under Title XII of the Social Security Act, unless or until it is found that by December 1 of the taxable year certain amounts paid and certain costs incurred have been restored to the Treasury.

Public Law 85–517, July 11, 1958, extends for two years (until July 11, 1960) the authority of the Secretary of the Treasury to permit emergency transfers of distilled spirits for national defense purposes.

Public Law 85–785, August 27, 1958, provides social security coverage for certain employees of tax-exempt organizations which did not have in effect, during the entire period in which the individuals were employed, the required waiver certificate and which paid the FICA taxes without knowledge that a waiver certificate was necessary or on the assumption that such a certificate had been filed.

Public Law 85–881, September 2, 1958, repeals certain obsolete provisions relating to adulterated butter and filled cheese.

Public Law 85–920, September 2, 1958, provides that a corporation suing for refund can bring the suit in the judicial district in which is located its principal place of business or its principal office or agency. If neither of these is located in any judicial district, the suit may be brought in the judicial district in which is

located the office to which the corporation made its return. If no return was filed, the suit may be brought in the District of Columbia.

Public Law 85-921, September 2, 1958, permits the printing, publishing, or importation of black and white illustrations of postage and revenue stamps, and, within certain size limitations, of other obligations and securities of the United States and of a foreign government, bank, or corporation for philatelic, numismatic, educational, historical, or newsworthy purposes in articles, books, journals, newspapers, or albums (but not for advertising purposes other than certain illustrations); and permits the making or importation, except for advertising purposes, of motion picture films, microfilms, and slides of postage and revenue stamps and other obligations and securities of the United States and of a foreign government, bank, or corporation. No reproductions may be made from such films or slides without the permission of the Secretary of the Treasury.

Public Law 85-930, September 6, 1958, extends the Renegotiation Act of 1951 from its present expiration date of December 31, 1958, to June 3, 1959.

International Financial and Monetary Developments

Exhibit 31.—Remarks by Secretary of the Treasury Anderson, January 28, 1958, before the Mississippi Valley World Trade Conference, New Orleans, La.

In the framework of history, America has always been a Nation dedicated to friendship with others—in actions as well as words. From the time of the first ships that sailed from the harbor of New Orleans with the products of the Mississippi Valley, American traders have opened the way for friendly exchanges with other nations, exchanges of ideas as well as goods and services.

Today, as the President recently pointed out, we are the world's greatest trading nation, with world trade providing employment for four and a half million American workers. Yet our most valuable export, and the one most prized by others, is still, as it was in 1776, the concept of freedom and humanity for which our Nation stands.

In recent years, as the threat of communist enslavement has grown, we have extended a helping hand to others on a scale never before known in the world's history. We have not just talked freedom; we have entered into arrangements for mutual security. And the free world has attained a strength which only an alliance of independent and self-respecting peoples can achieve. No free nation is cowering in fear of America, and no free nation ever will!

There are certain profound convictions with which I approach all our international relations. They are convictions which I have held throughout a lifetime. The first conviction is this: No difference exists between free nations as to the objectives we seek. They are objectives that can be defined only in terms of freedom, human well-being, and progress. We all agree that man does not exist to enhance the importance and power of the state. The state should respect man in his dignity as a child of God, to preserve his rights as an individual, and provide opportunities which will release the full creativeness of every human being.

This is the end we seek when we speak of promoting commerce, industry, agriculture, and development of all of our resources. We promote them because they make for the better employment of our citizens, better homes for our families, better education for our children, greater satisfaction of our aspirations; in short, a better world for all of us.

A second conviction which I hold strongly is that there is no question incapable of resolution if reasonable men of good will bring to bear on it their best and united efforts. This is one of the strengths of our democratic system.

My third great conviction is that the progress and welfare of every free nation is closely related to the progress and welfare of each. We cannot afford to be indifferent to the problems and the suffering of others. Freedom is indivisible. Our best interests clearly lie in pursuing a policy of cooperation.

A basic aspect of this policy of cooperation is a firm determination on the part of our own country to preserve a climate that will lead to the maintenance of dynamic growth. A fixed point in our national policy is the avoidance of any return to the depressed conditions of an earlier decade. Such avoidance insists on growing markets and demands here and abroad.

Let us look for a moment at the importance of world trade to the Mississippi Valley.

In 1956, which is the latest full year for which we have the figures, nearly $2 billion of world commerce moved through the New Orleans district, and almost two-thirds of this amount was in exports.

On a national basis, excluding our military aid to foreign countries, our merchandise exports in that year represented over 4 percent of our Nation's output. Measured in terms of movable goods—that is to say, excluding services, construction, and retail distribution values, which are not exportable—you will find that our exports were around 9 percent of our national production.

To give you some indication of the importance of these export figures, they were as large as our total consumer purchases of automobiles; they equaled our entire output of crude and prepared minerals; they were as large as the incomes of farmers from their crops or livestock.

Perhaps we can best understand the importance of world trade by reviewing our national experience in retrospect.

In the brief years between the Continental Congress and the Constitutional Convention each individual State retained the power to control its trade, not only with other countries but with other States as well. That previous experience made it abundantly clear that our survival and prosperity of the Nation required broader opportunities to develop our resources and wider markets to employ them most effectively.

Our Constitution recognized this requirement by virtually eliminating the barriers to trade among the States.

There is a storybook flavor to the success we have attained in enriching our material well-being through the opportunities for trade which were created and sustained in the union of our States. The common interest and common destiny which these opportunities offered welded a strong nation politically and economically.

The lesson of our experience has not been lost on the other countries of the free world. In their search for protective strength and growth in material advantages for their people, they seek to match our achievements. We can assist them in pursuing this course, and at the same time gain real benefits for ourselves.

We have already pointed out the importance of world trade in general terms, but let us look for a moment at some specific examples of our own self-interest. About 40 percent of the track-laying tractors we produce, 26 percent of construction and mining equipment, 19 percent of the trucks, 14 percent of the coal, and between 25 and 40 percent of the cotton, wheat, rice, fats and oils, and tobacco we produce are sold abroad.

Perhaps equally important in the long term to our continuing prosperity and the further improvement of our standard of living is our growing dependence upon other countries for vital materials and supplies. Our imports may look small in comparison with our total national production—they are only about 3 percent of the total, or a little over 6 percent of the movable goods we produce. But for many commodities we are much more dependent upon imported supplies. For example, we now obtain from foreign sources almost one-fourth of our iron ore, one-third of our copper and rubber, over half of our raw wool, the great bulk of our supplies of tin, nickel, aluminum, and newsprint, and most of our supplies of ferro alloying ores and metals which are essential to the manufacture of modern equipment from machine tools to jet aircraft.

Looking ahead to the future, we may be certain that as our population grows, and our production expands, and as we dip further into our own heritage of resources, we will have to turn more and more to foreign sources to maintain the efficiency of our production and our standard of living. To pay for these imports, we shall have to find expanding markets for our own exports. A prudent regard for our own future needs would, alone, favor continued effort to seek reductions in trade barriers which bar our exports—a policy which we have been following through the authority granted under the various trade agreement acts which have been in effect without interruption since 1934 under both major political parties.

In recent years, the Sino-Soviet Bloc has added a new weapon in its conflict with the free world. Beginning in about 1953 the Bloc launched a series of economic programs designed to gain greater influence in the less developed countries of the free world, particularly in the vast areas of Asia and Africa. In these regions new nations are struggling for economic improvement, and the Bloc is offering increased trade in an effort to promote its own political objectives. During the period from 1954 to 1956 the trade of the Bloc with the less developed coun-

tries rose about 70 percent. In 1956, trade with the Bloc constituted more than 20 percent of the total foreign trade of Afghanistan, Iceland, Egypt, Yugoslavia, and Burma; about 17 percent of Turkey's foreign trade; and 12 percent of Iran's.

The Bloc is able to carry out an economic offensive of this sort effectively because it conducts its foreign trade as a state monopoly, and so can mix its politics with its business. Expanded capital goods production in the Bloc, and its demands for food and raw materials, provide an economic basis for the expansion of trade with the less developed countries of the free world. Offers of the Bloc to increase trade have met a favorable response in many of the less developed countries which are in search of markets for their own products.

These moves to link the economies—and hence the political destinies—of the less developed countries to the Sino-Soviet Bloc present both a threat and a challenge to the free world. These countries are increasingly aware that trade tied to political motivations rather than commercial considerations is likely to be unstable and is not promising in the long term. Some of them also question the capacity of the Bloc to deliver the types and qualities of goods they require. But the problem they face is one of alternatives. If the nations of the free world which are most advanced industrially recede from sound trade policies, the less developed countries may move into closer relations with the Bloc.

Our choice is particularly fateful at this time because the less developed countries of the free world may stand at the threshold of marked change. As these countries are moving to expand their economic development, the shape of the future is being molded. If their growth takes place in economic isolation, they will fail to achieve their highest destiny. The free world will be fragmented politically and its economies divided. Should the less developed countries turn to the Sino-Soviet Bloc to provide markets and supplies for their growing industries, we would lose vital sources of raw materials and potential markets as well as political allies.

We must all have regard for the maintenance of our national strength—military and economic. We must cooperate to exchange not only skills and resources but goods and mutual confidence as well.

Only if we affirm now a solid and enduring foundation for the growth of trade among the nations of the free world can we hope to link our strength with theirs and join with them in new achievements of material and spiritual well-being.

In the period since the end of the second World War, there has been a great resurgence of American private investment in foreign countries. This flow of private capital has brought with it the managerial skills and technical excellence which have been the foundation of our own economic growth and which is playing a vital role in the development of industry and trade throughout the world.

If American investors and businessmen are to continue the expansion of their activities abroad, they will require assurance that the profits they earn may eventually be remitted in dollars, and the capital shifted if other ventures are considered more desirable. The transfer of values from one country to another must in the last analysis be made in the form of goods and services. It will be clear, then, that the movement of goods across international boundaries on a mutually beneficial basis is crucial if we are to encourage private enterprise and private capital to do their part most effectively in developing the industries of the free world, and so diminish reliance on governments to do the job.

In all these efforts we must take action to assure that the President is amply authorized to safeguard the markets of American industry and agriculture in the very important area of the world which has made common market arrangements and is contemplating the extension of those arrangements through a proposed free trade area.

We in this country can never permit ourselves to forget that the responsibility for the ultimate success of this and all national policies lies with the people, with each of us individually. Leadership can show the way. But as our history has proved many times, very little can be accomplished in the long run unless the people themselves understand and support the policies as necessary and right.

In our generation, we are entering a new age, an age in which the physical distances separating countries and continents have almost lost their meaning. Four centuries ago the knowledge that mankind lived on a ball whirling in space was gradually permeating the countries of Western Europe, and this knowledge underlaid the discovery of the New World.

Today, the vastness of outer space has become the New World. Each nation's concept of its position in relation to others has taken on a wholly new meaning. Time is running out for any country that would choose to "go it alone."

We know that the space age—whatever else it may bring—has created and will continue to create many new and difficult problems in the field of international relations. You who have daily contact with the practical problems of world trade have a serious responsibility in the broader area of national policy.

The Nation deserves not only your understanding, but your enlightened help in making the relationship between freedom and trade fully appreciated and understood here and abroad. You could make no greater contribution to peace and freedom. You could have no greater opportunity to justify the blessings of peace and material prosperity.

Exhibit 32.—Statement by Secretary of the Treasury Anderson, March 18, 1958, before the Subcommittee on International Finance of the Senate Banking and Currency Committee on the proposed establishment of an International Development Association

It is a pleasure to appear before your subcommittee with respect to Senate Resolution 264, which your distinguished chairman has introduced. The resolution proposes that consideration be given to the establishment of an International Development Association in cooperation with the International Bank for Reconstruction and Development. It is contemplated that such an agency would provide long-term dollar and hard currency loans at a low rate of interest and repayable in local currencies to supplement World Bank loans, and would also use foreign currencies resulting from the sale of United States agricultural surpluses and other programs in its lending activities.

This proposal relates to questions of real importance to both this country and the less-developed countries of the free world. We must recognize that the desires of the less-developed countries for economic development financing frequently exceed their capacity to service loans from the Export-Import Bank and the International Bank. Since the International Bank is financed largely by borrowing in the American market, its loans must be repayable for the most part in dollars. Many of the less-developed countries have a limited capacity to service dollar loans. Loans payable in the currencies of the borrowing country are very much easier to service than loans payable in dollars. This, of course, is one of the reasons why our own Development Loan Fund is making loans on these flexible terms. Senator Monroney's proposal represents a valuable additional suggestion as to how to deal with this problem.

It has been suggested by the chairman that the International Development Association be set up with an original capital of $1 billion, in dollars or other hard currency. Of this amount, the United States would probably put up 30 percent, or $300 million. The Association would also have the use of local currencies, including a large portion of those which the United States has accumulated from its large-scale disposal of agricultural surpluses. The chairman also suggests that the loans of the International Development Association should be subordinated to the loans of the International Bank, and that it might extend its own loans for 40 years at low interest rates, with payments of interest and principal being made in the currency of the borrowing country.

The resolution and the suggestions that have been made in implementing its objectives are being given and should be given most careful and thorough examination. It appears that in any undertaking of a multilateral program of loans repayable in local currency, the best way to do so would be through the use of an affiliate of the International Bank which could draw upon the experience and personnel of that organization. However, the implications of the proposal are far-reaching, and we shall need to devote much time and effort to give it the thorough consideration which it warrants. We must explore various economic, financial, and legal questions. The creation of an international institution involving large sums of money is a major effort of international financial negotiation, and we would need to be sure of our grounds before undertaking such an important endeavor. In this light we may wish to suggest for your consideration some modifications in the wording of the proposed resolution. For example, in order to be slightly more specific as to the relationship of the proposed International Development Association to the Bank, we would offer the suggestion that the last clause of the opening paragraph of the resolution read "as an affiliate of the International Bank for Reconstruction and Development."

One of the advantages sought by the resolution is that countries other than the United States would provide additional financing of economic development

which they may not be likely to furnish in the absence of such an institution. As outlined in the proposal, such additional financing is anticipated from subscriptions of $700 million in hard or usable currencies from foreign countries.

While it would be very helpful if capital for development abroad could be made available on a larger scale from some of the other countries, it is not now known whether foreign countries would be willing to subscribe substantial amounts of convertible currencies to such an institution. Many of the 65 member countries of the International Bank regard themselves as less-developed areas and might want to consider whether they should provide capital from their limited reserves of convertible currencies to finance development in other areas. The industrialized countries of Europe, Canada, Japan, and a few other areas provide the best possibilities for seeking subscriptions in hard currencies. To some extent they are now exporting capital through public loans and credits, through direct private investments, and other forms of foreign investment. Foreign central banks and international investors have also purchased substantial amounts of dollar obligations of the International Bank.

The experience of the International Bank is illuminating, and suggests both the possibilities and many of the practical problems encountered in multilateral financing. The Articles of Agreement of the International Bank provide that each member shall contribute, in addition to two percent in gold or dollars, 18 percent of its capital subscription in its own currency. The Bank has had available for lending out of its two percent capital, $63.5 million from the United States and about $120 million from other countries. The 18 percent contributions are not automatically convertible since they may be used only with the permission of the subscribing government. Countries have been urged to make funds available for the Bank's lending operations from the 18 percent capital. The total subscriptions forming this portion of the capital amount to the equivalent of $1,680 million. A little more than half of this has been loaned, amounting to about $890 million. The United States subscription amounted to $571.5 million. The balance of the amount loaned consists of the Canadian subscription and part of the capital subscriptions of Germany, Italy, the United Kingdom, Belgium, France, the Netherlands, Sweden, and small amounts from other countries. Besides the $319.5 million obtained from these countries, the Bank has obtained releases under which it expects to be able to use about $250 million in the near future. Many of the countries have from time to time imposed special conditions upon the use of funds released by them.

While the experience of the International Bank is valuable in judging the prospects for obtaining capital subscriptions from other countries in convertible or usable currencies, there is one important difference between the Bank and the proposed International Development Association. The International Bank makes bankable loans, most of which are repayable in dollars, and the rest are to be serviced in major trading currencies. The International Development Association would be making loans most of which would be repayable in the currency of the borrowing country. Just how this difference in the hardness of the assets held by the two institutions would affect the attitude of foreign countries toward capital subscriptions to the new institution is not entirely clear, and would have to be determined by consultation.

The second way in which it is proposed that the International Development Association augment the resources available for economic development is through the use of local currency which has accrued from various United States programs. It is suggested that currencies accumulated by the United States could be used for economic development programs through the proposed institution. I would like to examine this aspect of the proposal in a little more detail.

Broadly speaking, the degree of success which might result from the proposal would involve, among other things, the answers to these questions: (1) Is local currency available in countries that might have capital goods available for export to other areas? (2) If there are such holdings, would the countries permit their use for financing exports? (3) Would they be willing to have the currencies turned over to an international agency for this purpose? (4) Would financing through this agency within the country be favored by countries now receiving loans repayable in local currency from United States programs?

While the whole subject of local currency accumulations is extremely complex, it should be clearly understood that the United States does not have unilateral power of decision in these questions. Although the United States holds title to large sums in local currencies, these have been acquired only under specific agreements with foreign countries that their use would be limited in various specific

ways, and generally these limitations do not permit their use for financing exports. The reason is clear. Most of these currencies were acquired from the sale of surplus agricultural commodities of which the United States wished to dispose. In order to avoid a drain on their foreign exchange resources, foreign countries are willing to buy our agricultural surpluses only if strict limitations are placed upon the use of the currencies which are paid into our accounts. We would have to determine the extent to which these countries would consent to diverting any substantial portion of these currencies from the financing of development in their own country to financing exports to other areas.

In addition to this broad general limitation, we do not in fact hold very large amounts of local currency in industrial countries which are in a position to export the goods needed by the less-developed areas. A large part of the European currency is being used for United States governmental expenditures, and loan programs have been agreed for most of the remainder. By far the predominant part of the local currencies held are the currencies of less-developed countries themselves. These currencies could be utilized within the country for loans, and transferred to an international agency, if the countries agreed to do so. However, funds spent within their own borders will not at once add to the country's real resources, as do imports of capital and other goods from abroad.

Even in less-developed areas, a large or preponderant part of the financing of economic development over a period of time has been and will be provided from internal savings within the country. And over time, these savings, effectively invested, will add to the productive effort of the country. But they do not have the immediate effect of imports, and frequently advanced capital equipment can be procured only in a more industrialized country. The mobilization of large amounts of local currency under the Public Law 480 program does provide a fund of currency usable within the country which the foreign government might not otherwise easily obtain. Effectively used, and with due regard to the inflationary consequences of too large an outlay in addition to the already existing level of public expenditure and private investment, this mobilized fund of currency can be a useful adjunct to internal development programs. But the immediate increase in real resources which comes from the Public Law 480 program is the delivery in the country of the agricultural commodities themselves, which add to the food and raw material resources of the recipient country.

The present program of the United States contemplates the use of most of these currencies for economic development within the country which originally acquired our agricultural surpluses. Loans are being made through United States agencies that are repayable in local currency on very favorable terms. For example, the loans to the Brazilian Economic Development Bank for the financing of economic development in that country amount to about $150 million, and are repayable in Brazilian currency over 40 years. Frequently these loans, which are both made and repayable in local currency, can be used to facilitate the operations of the Export Import Bank and the International Bank by providing for local currency expenditures which are related to the projects being financed by these institutions.

Broadly speaking, the foreign currency holdings derived from the sale of agricultural surplus commodities under Public Law 480 may be used for:

(1) Country uses—where the currency is granted or loaned back to the country from which it was originally received.

(2) United States uses—which includes meeting the general expenditures of our foreign missions and personnel and special programs such as educational and informational activities and the development of new agricultural markets.

About 70 percent of the present holdings derived from Public Law 480 are destined for country use and the remaining 30 percent for United States use. Under the Cooley Amendment there will in the future be increasing amounts for private American investment which will reduce the percentages available for the other uses.

Let us consider first those currencies which are to be loaned or granted to the country from which they are received. These uses are specified in the agreements which generated the currency and the foreign countries involved have in effect already secured our agreement that they will not be used for expenditures which do not have the specific approval of the foreign government. We would be required by consultation to ascertain whether they would approve expenditures which would represent a claim on their resources for the benefit of another country.

In fact, one of the specific uses provided for in Public Law 480 is the financing of goods purchased in one country for the use of another country. Only very

small amounts of currencies generated under the program have to date been agreed upon for this purpose.

In the case of the currencies which are, by agreement, for United States use, the situation may be somewhat different. Where the currencies are available for use to meet the general obligations of the United States in its operations, the foreign exchange which these countries would otherwise earn is reduced, since we save dollar expenditures by using these currencies. In this case the foreign countries might more readily agree to the transfer of currencies to an international body since they already expect to lose dollars through their use. In this situation, however, assuming the United States had ready use for the currencies, they represent an asset as valuable to the United States as are dollars. Consequently, transferring such usable currencies to the international body would cost us dollars, but would not necessarily give the international organization a convertible asset.

There are in a few countries currencies for United States use which are in excess of our immediate requirements and will require many years to use. These countries might agree to use of the currencies by an international institution but the usefulness of these currencies is limited because they are for the most part the currencies of less-developed areas.

A relatively new type of use is for loans through the Export-Import Bank to private American business to encourage investment abroad. This program was recently enacted by the Congress in the Cooley Amendment. If these funds should be provided to the International Development Association, such funds could not be used to carry out this congressional intent, and ways would have to be examined to meet this objective.

For the future one of the principal sources of foreign currencies will be the repayments on loans made from currencies received under Public Law 480 and the mutual security program. These will reach considerable magnitude during the middle and later 1960's and continue over the next 40 years. The loan agreements with the countries permit the repayments to be used for any expenditures or payments by the United States in the debtor country. Transfers into other currencies or areas are, however, subject to mutual agreement from time to time and we have agreed that whatever use the United States makes of the currency we will take into consideration the economic position of the country concerned. Since these repayments are spread over many years in the future it is impossible to predict what the economic position of the countries will be at the time of repayment or what other uses for the currencies the United States may find.

The creation of any new institution will not by itself produce any new resources of capital for the less-developed areas of the free world. Making resources available means that the production of some nation must be tapped to provide real goods, for the use of another nation. On the other hand, we must remember that mechanisms for the best utilization of capital resources approach being as important as the capital itself.

As we explore what might be accomplished under the proposed International Development Association, we know from our earlier conversations that the chairman would want us to face all of the problems realistically and to develop our thinking in terms of the important objectives.

At the same time, I think that we all agree that our national interest requires the capacity for bilateral financing. The Congress has expressed its faith in bilateral loans payable in dollars through the Export-Import Bank. We must, in our judgment, continue to implement the Development Loan Fund as a part of our national policy. And for this we need the appropriations which have been included in the President's budget. Meanwhile, we shall be exploring and developing the contributions that can be made through the proposed International Development Association. This should proceed with all reasonable diligence.

To make progress in the underdeveloped countries of the free world is going to require the best resources that can effectively be brought to bear from the United States and from other countries—and through the best utilization of our bankable resources, as well as the use of resources in other ways.

In this statement I have listed many points for further consideration. I have done so because these points seem to involve questions that will require a good deal of study. There are a number of other areas suggested by the resolution which deserve exploration. We shall proceed with our further consideration of the proposal with diligence.

Exhibit 33.—Letter from Secretary of the Treasury Anderson, August 18, 1958, to the President on the adequacy of the resources of the International Monetary Fund and the International Bank for Reconstruction and Development

Dear Mr. President: We have frequently discussed together the importance of a sound and sustainable growth in the economy of the free world to both the foreign and domestic policy objectives of the United States. Over the longer term, I believe that the well-being of the friendly nations depends not only on the economic and financial health of the industrialized nations of Europe, North America, and elsewhere, but also upon the economic growth and progress of nations in the less-developed areas of the free world.

Through a number of measures the United States has been pursuing these objectives, and this year we have taken major steps forward in our own programs. It would seem highly desirable that the nations of the free world as a whole should move forward cooperatively to deal more effectively with the problem. One of the best ways of achieving such cooperation would be by strengthening the financial institutions already established. In the International Bank for Reconstruction and Development and the International Monetary Fund we have seasoned international instruments now engaged in this work.

Both of these organizations have staffs of internationally recruited experts who, with over a decade of experience behind them, have demonstrated their ability to act effectively and impartially. Both have established operating standards and policies which command the respect of their member governments. The Fund has provided short-term financial assistance to 35 member countries, aggregating the equivalent of over $3 billion. Through such assistance and the influence it has been able to bring to bear for the adoption of sound currency and exchange policies, the Fund has contributed substantially towards monetary stability and a freer flow of international trade and payments. The Bank has invested some $3.8 billion in productive development projects in 47 different countries and territories, most of them underdeveloped. Loans by the Bank are running at the rate of about $750 million a year. The Bank's financing and technical assistance activities have served to accelerate the pace of economic growth all over the free world; and it has carried on these activities on a basis that has earned for the Bank the confidence of all major private capital markets. The establishment of the International Finance Corporation, which supplies capital to encourage the growth of productive private enterprise, has recently increased the scope and flexibility of the Bank's field of operation.

The International Monetary Fund utilizes for its operations gold and member country currencies which have been provided to it by the member countries through their subscriptions to its capital. Advances by the Fund in the past two years have amounted to approximately $1.8 billion and nearly $900 million additional are in effect earmarked against standby commitments which the Fund has undertaken.

Under the charter of the International Bank, a small part of its authorized capital is available for loans, but the Bank must depend primarily on borrowings in the financial markets of the world. The major part of the authorized capital in effect constitutes a guarantee for these borrowings. The Bank has raised the equivalent of more than $2 billion through issuing its bonds denominated in six different currencies. At present the equivalent of about $1.7 billion is outstanding in such bonds. The Bank's bonds are recognized throughout the world as securities of the highest quality and, as a result, the Bank has been able to borrow large sums of money at frequent intervals at rates of interest comparable to those of highly regarded government securities. This in turn has enabled the Bank to fix interest rates on its own loans at levels not imposing undue burdens on the borrowing countries concerned. While the Bank still has unused borrowing capacity, its volume of lending has expanded greatly and, if it is to continue to be able to meet legitimate loan requests likely to be submitted to it during the years ahead, it must go to the market for larger amounts of money than ever before. This would require a broadening of the market for the Bank's bonds and the tapping of sources of capital not yet reached.

During the annual meetings of the Bank and Fund at New Delhi early in October, we should give consideration to ways and means of increasing the effectiveness of these two institutions. As United States Governor of the Bank and Fund, I would welcome your guidance with respect to these vital problems of policy. If you believe that certain avenues of action should be explored preparatory to the New Delhi meeting, I would ask the National Advisory

Council to proceed promptly with detailed study and arrangements. We would, of course, wish to consult with members of the Congress who are particularly concerned with this subject.

A related matter has recently been under consideration by the Senate, which has adopted a resolution calling upon the National Advisory Council to undertake a study of the feasibility of an International Development Association as an affiliate of the International Bank. The resources of such an organization would be subscribed by the members of the Bank. The Association would finance development projects on the basis of long term loans at reasonably low interest rates repayable in whole or in part in local currencies. In the course of its study, the Council will also explore the possibility that such an affiliate of the Bank might prove to be a means, supplemental to our own national programs, for assuring productive investment of some part of the various local currencies becoming available to the United States through the sale of agricultural surpluses or other programs. It is intended to undertake informal discussions with other members of the Bank with a view to ascertaining their attitude toward an expansion of the Bank's activities along these lines.

I request your guidance as to whether, if the study indicates that the proposal is promising, you would wish to have the subject pursued formally with the governments of the other member countries of the International Bank.

Faithfully yours,

ROBERT B. ANDERSON,
Secretary of the Treasury.

EXHIBIT 34.—Letter from the President, August 26, 1958, to Secretary of the Treasury Anderson outlining a three-point program for consideration at the annual meetings in New Delhi of the International Monetary Fund and the International Bank for Reconstruction and Development

DEAR MR. SECRETARY: I have read with great interest your letter concerning the adequacy of the present resources of the International Monetary Fund and the International Bank for Reconstruction and Development.

I thoroughly agree with you that the well-being of the free world is vitally affected by the progress of the nations in the less-developed areas as well as the economic situation in the more industrialized countries. A sound and sustainable rate of economic growth in the free world is a central objective of our policy.

It is universally true, in my opinion, that governmental strength and social stability call for an economic environment which is both dynamic and financially sound. Among the principal elements in maintaining such an economic basis for the free world are: (1) a continuing growth in productive investment, international as well as domestic; (2) financial policies that will command the confidence of the public, and assure the strength of currencies; and (3) mutually beneficial international trade and a constant effort to avoid hampering restrictions on the freedom of exchange transactions.

During the past year, as you know, major advances have been made in our own programs for dealing with these problems. These include an increase in the lending authority of the Export-Import Bank; establishment of the Development Loan Fund on a firmer basis through incorporation and enlargement of its resources; extension and broadening of the Reciprocal Trade Agreements Act; and continuation of the programs carried forward under the Agricultural Trade Development and Assistance Act.

Our own programs, however, can do only a part of the job. Accordingly, as we carry them forward, we should also seek a major expansion in the international programs designed to promote economic growth with the indispensable aid of strong and healthy currencies.

As you have pointed out, the International Bank for Reconstruction and Development and the International Monetary Fund are international instruments of proved effectiveness already engaged in this work. While both institutions still have uncommitted resources, I am convinced that the time has now come for us to consider, together with the other members of these two agencies, how we can better equip them for the tasks of the decade ahead.

Accordingly, I request, assuming concurrence by the interested members of the Congress with whom you will consult, that you take the necessary steps in conjunction with the National Advisory Council on International Monetary and Financial Problems, to support a course of action along the following lines:

First.—In your capacity as United States Governor of the International Monetary Fund, I should like to have you propose, at the annual meeting of the Fund at New Delhi in October, that prompt consideration be given to the advisability of a general increase in the quotas assigned to the member governments.

The past ten years testify to the important role played by the International Monetary Fund in assisting countries which, from time to time, have encountered temporary difficulties in their balance of payments. We are now entering a period when the implementation of effective and sound economic policies may be increasingly dependent in many countries upon the facilities and technical advice which the Fund can make available as they meet temporary external financial difficulties. This is particularly true of the less developed countries with the great variability in foreign exchange receipts to which they are subject from time to time. It also applies to industrialized countries which are dependent on foreign trade. Through its growing experience and increasingly close relations with its members, the Fund can also help see to it that countries are encouraged to pursue policies that create stable financial and monetary conditions while contributing to expanding world trade and income. The International Monetary Fund is uniquely qualified to harmonize these objectives but its present resources do not appear adequate to the task.

Second.—In your capacity as United States Governor of the International Bank for Reconstruction and Development, I should like to have you propose, at the annual meeting of the Bank, that prompt consideration be given to the advisability of an increase in the authorized capital of the Bank and to the offering of such additional capital for subscription by the Bank's member governments. Such additional capital subscriptions, if authorized, would not necessarily require additional payments to be made to the Bank; they would, however, ensure the adequacy of the Bank's lending resources for an extended period by strengthening the guarantees which stand behind the Bank's obligations.

The demands upon the Bank for development loans have been increasing rapidly, and it is in a position to make a growing contribution to the economic progress of the free world in the period which lies ahead. Moreover, it can do this by channeling the savings of private investors throughout the world into sound loans, repayable in dollars or other major currencies. But to meet the rising need for such sound development loans, it must be able to raise the funds in the capital markets of the free world. An increase in the Bank's subscribed capital, by increasing the extent of the responsibility of member governments for assuring that the Bank will always be in a position to meet its obligations would enable the Bank to place a larger volume of its securities in a broader market, while still maintaining the prime quality of its securities and hence the favorable terms on which it can borrow and relend funds.

Third.—With respect to the proposal for an International Development Association, I believe that such an affiliate of the International Bank, if adequately supported by a number of countries able to contribute, could provide a useful supplement to the existing lending activities of the Bank and thereby accelerate the pace of economic development in the less developed member countries of the Bank. In connection with the study of this matter that you are undertaking in the National Advisory Council pursuant to the Senate Resolution, I note that you contemplate informal discussions with other member governments of the Bank with a view to ascertaining their attitude toward an expansion of the Bank's responsibilities along these lines. If the results indicate that the creation of the International Development Association would be feasible, I request that, as a third step, you initiate promptly negotiations looking toward the establishment of such an affiliate of the Bank.

The three-point program I have suggested for consideration would require intensified international cooperation directed to a broad attack upon some of the major economic problems of our time. A concerted and successful international effort along these lines would, I feel certain, create a great new source of hope for all those who share our conviction that with material betterment and free institutions flourishing side by side we can look forward with confidence to a peaceful world.

Sincerely,

DWIGHT D. EISENHOWER.

Exhibit 35.—Statement by Secretary of the Treasury Anderson as Governor for the United States, October 6, 1958, at the opening joint session of the International Bank for Reconstruction and Development and the International Monetary Fund, New Delhi, India

On behalf of the United States delegation, I should like first to thank the Prime Minister of India for the warm welcome which he has extended to the Boards of Governors. We have come to this meeting with a keen awareness of the profoundly important role which the Asian members of these two institutions are playing and will continue to play in the free world. In a vivid sense their needs and their aspirations epitomize the task of the Bank and the Fund. It is the concern of all the governments represented in this room to find ways of contributing more effectively to the well-being of all peoples. As members of these institutions we have expressed our conviction that free countries gain much by friendly and effective association in a common attack on the financial and economic problems which confront them. We are pleased to have the Governors for Malaya, Tunisia, Morocco, Spain, and Libya join with us here today, in our consideration of these vital questions.

We also wish to express our appreciation of the able address by the Chairman of the Boards of Governors, who has focused our attention on some of the basic problems confronting our countries as they seek to develop their economies and expand their trade. We agree with him that sound internal finance is an essential condition to sound international economic policy. We should like to emphasize that economic development can and should go forward with noninflationary monetary policies so that the greatest benefits can be realized.

We in the United States Government find great encouragement in the increasingly effective way in which the Fund and the Bank have been performing their tasks. By improving the capacity of both institutions to operate throughout the free world, the member countries can greatly intensify their efforts to deal with the problems of economic development and financial and economic stability. It was to this end that the President of the United States and I recently exchanged letters in August expressing the results of our thinking about international action which might fruitfully be taken. Pursuant to instructions which President Eisenhower gave to me, I have introduced resolutions at the Procedures Committee calling for a study of an increase in the resources of the Bank and the Fund. President Eisenhower has also asked me to read to you the following message:

"One of the great opportunities which free nations have to be of service to one another—and to the larger cause of freedom itself—is that of fostering economic growth and well-being. A key element certainly is the timely provision of needed capital resources.

"It is universally true, in my opinion, that governmental strength and social stability call for an economic environment which is both dynamic and financially sound. Among the principal elements in maintaining such an economic basis for the free world are: (1) A continuing growth in productive investment, international as well as domestic; (2) financial policies that will command the confidence of the public, and assure the strength of currencies; and (3) mutually beneficial international trade and a constant effort to avoid hampering restrictions on the freedom of exchange transactions.

"During the period of their operations the International Bank for Reconstruction and Development and the International Monetary Fund have performed an indispensable function in providing both short- and long-term financial assistance to various nations in need of it. There is widespread agreement as to the effectiveness of these two great institutions. A constructive increase in their resources would greatly enhance their usefulness to the free world community.

"These facts have prompted me to ask that consideration be given to certain measures designed to increase the capacity of both the Bank and the Fund so that they may better serve the rising needs of our free world economy. It is my conviction that through these institutions we can give real encouragement and hope to all our member countries in the decade ahead. A progressively broadening attack upon some of the paramount economic problems of our time can be made possible by this program. I am confident that it can provide a new source of bright hope for the peoples of our world."

I should also like to say something about the International Development Association to which President Eisenhower referred in his August letter. We are now studying this proposal in my own Government. I have no blueprint

to offer at this time for such an association. Essentially, however, it would be an affiliate of the International Bank which would make long-term loans for economic development repayable in whole or in part in the currency of the borrowing country. As I have said, the United States Government is making its own studies of the feasibility and desirability of establishing an IDA. We hope that other countries will at the same time be giving thought to the matter, and we shall look forward to having informal discussions with you. If these informal studies and discussions lead to encouraging conclusions, it would be appropriate to undertake more formal study and negotiation, looking to the establishment of such an association.

We are meeting at a time in which the economic development of the free world is both encouraging and challenging. We must expect of our free economies that they will be at the same time dynamic and strongly resistant to both inflation and recession. We must expect also that they will provide an environment which invites and encourages investment and that they will generate the savings which make investment possible. To my mind, a most satisfying aspect of the experience of our countries, taken as a whole, in the years since the war has been the upward trend of world savings, production, and world trade.

The Bank and the Fund have again demonstrated, in the past year of their operations, that they are well designed to contribute both to growth and to economic and financial stability. The Fund has completed two years of operation on a very large scale indeed. The International Bank has also been going through the most intense period of activity in its history, and in the fiscal year made a larger volume of loan commitments than in any preceding year.

As indicated in the President's letter to me on August 22, it is our earnest hope that the executive boards of the Fund and Bank will consider promptly the question of the most practical means of increasing the quotas of the Fund and the capital of the Bank. Various aspects will, of course, have to be dealt with in these studies, including the amount of the increases, the manner in which subscriptions and quota increases would be subscribed or paid, the extent of participation by the members as a whole, and many others. No doubt some weeks would be needed for the executive boards to complete the studies. However, I hope that the importance of the matter will be so evident as to create a sense of urgency, and that by the end of December the boards of governors may expect to receive the reports from the two executive boards.

Exhibit 36.—Statement by Secretary of the Treasury Anderson as Governor for the United States, October 7, 1958, at the discussion of the Annual Report of the International Monetary Fund, New Delhi, India

Our distinguished managing director has read a thoughtful statement of the problems of the Fund in its relation to the economies of its members. His great experience and gift for expression have enabled him to draw our attention vividly and with clear economic insight to the central questions to which we should all give our very best efforts.

The Annual Report of the Fund, which we are considering today, is worthy of its predecessors, in its comprehensive and balanced analysis of changes in the world economy. Each year these reports have added to our understanding of the financial relations and the trade and payments problems of the members of the free world. The Report records the work which the Fund has done in advising its members on exchange policies and related monetary issues, and describes progress toward the agreed objective of freer trade and payments arrangements under conditions of exchange stability.

We of the United States delegation are exceedingly glad to have, as members of our delegation, two distinguished United States Senators, Senator J. W. Fulbright and Senator A. Willis Robertson, who have the major responsibility for legislation in international financial matters.

Prior to our last annual meeting there was a feeling of uncertainty about the course of foreign exchange rates. New and large balance of payments problems had emerged in several countries. Effective use of the Fund's resources by the members during this period gave the world reassurance that there were means of assisting member countries in temporary balance of payments difficulties even when their deficits had become rather large. There had also been a disturbing amount of speculation in currencies and a shifting of international balances. Vigorous statements of the last annual meeting by the Governors for the United

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Kingdom and the Federal Republic of Germany, and by the managing director, against the background of earlier governmental action, set at rest much of the speculation in the exchange markets.

We meet here at New Delhi in a different atmosphere from the one which dominated our preceding meeting. The Fund report has called attention to the generally strong international financial position of the industrial members of our two institutions. At the same time it recognizes that the year 1957–58 has brought with it a number of problems for many of the countries that depend upon the production of food and raw materials for their international earnings. This is of course related to three major factors, first, the overall trend of world trade, second, the rate of expansion in production of particular commodities, and finally, the pressure of demand for imports in the less developed countries.

Insofar as developments in the United States affect the level of world trade, the present outlock appears to us to be encouraging. In fact, during the past year our imports continued at a high level and our exports fell off quite decidedly. Thus, in fact, during this period the United States absorbed some of the impact of the leveling off in world trade in its own export accounts, and acted as a sustaining factor on world trade as a whole through the maintenance of a high level of imports. The encouraging factors in our domestic economic situation, and the growing competition of other countries in world markets, lead us to anticipate a strengthening of the world trade and payments situation. It may be noted that in recent years, the upward trend of increased official holdings of gold and dollar balances has continued. In addition, there were sizable private balances which are used in the settlement of international accounts.

In the past two years we have had temporary balance of payments difficulties in the industrial countries, and more recently similar problems among the less-industrialized nations. It is in the light of these problems that certain suggestions have been put before this body by my Government. I refer to the proposal which we have made, that the executive directors of the Fund promptly consider the question of enlarging its resources through an increase in quotas.

In the last two fiscal years, drawings on the Fund have amounted to $1.8 billion, and in addition at the end of this period there were outstanding standby commitments of $884 million. As we look ahead to the next decade, the resources available to the Fund to help countries to meet temporary swings in their balances of payments may well be inadequate. In the light of our experience in recent years, we feel that practical means to provide an additional cushion of this character deserve the most prompt attention. This would afford an additional measure of confidence and thus help sustain world production and trade. A strengthened Monetary Fund would also give encouragement to the efforts which member countries are making to maintain or achieve convertibility.

If the governors find themselves receptive to the suggestion that we have made, the executive board would, of course, consider a number of points. In addition to the more obvious questions, such as the amount of the increase in the quotas and the form of payment, it would be well for the board to consider ways in which more effective utilization can be made of the currencies of industrialized countries other than the United States.

We have been happy to note that drawings have recently been made in some currencies other than United States dollars. To the extent that the Fund makes effective use of other currencies, its ability to play its sustaining role in world trade should be enhanced.

We have reason to be proud of the work of the Fund, especially during the last two years. In addition to its financial assistance, the Fund has courageously and devotedly undertaken to help its members deal with the difficult financial problems of internal inflation and exchange management. We look forward to a continuation of its patient and reliable guidance in this extremely important and rewarding field.

Exhibit 37.— Statement by Assistant Secretary of the Treasury Coughran as Temporary Alternate Governor of the International Finance Corporation, October 8, 1958, New Delhi, India.

The President of the Corporation in his address has drawn attention to a year of further experience in the specialized activities with which the Corporation deals. We have listened with much interest to his remarks today, and we appreciate his leadership of the Corporation throughout the year.

The IFC gives further emphasis to a concept which has been a guiding one in the development of industrialized countries of the free world. It is the idea that productive private enterprise, under the stimulus of the economic incentives of a free economic system, can play a role of paramount importance in achieving a quickened tempo of economic development. The Corporation is designed as a catalyst in this process. We have all underwritten its objectives with our capital subscriptions. We have thus expressed agreement that IFC offers an advantageous means of assisting soundly conceived private projects. With modest contributions acting as a lever, a potentially larger fund of private capital should be directed into rewarding uses. The start has been made ably, and, it is to be hoped, with prospects of increasing activity.

An examination of the investments of the Corporation to date shows evidence that the intended catalytic action by the Corporation is in fact beginning to take place. The capital investments so far made have been accompanied by private investment, either in the form of loans or equity capital, which is triple that of the Corporation's. The Corporation has thus elicited flows of additional capital funds from within the country in which the project is located and from sources in the more industrialized centers of the world. I am happy to say that forward-looking private enterprise in my own country has participated to a substantial extent in the additional private investment associated with the Corporation's investments.

Indeed, the overall record of American enterprise in providing needed resources abroad is a highly favorable one. Recently available figures show that United States private long-term investments in foreign countries in the last full calendar year alone increased by about $3.5 billion, thus raising the total of such investments by more than 10 percent.

The growth of the organization during the year, both in membership and in operating experience, is an encouraging sign. It now numbers 57 countries, and I wish on behalf of the United States to welcome the Governors for Ghana, Malaya, Ireland, and Libya. My Government is also pleased to note that the increase in the Corporation's commitments has been accompanied by a wider geographic distribution of its investment activities.

The Corporation's relatively brief existence enables us to avoid dwelling on history; our concentration is on the years ahead. We look forward to another year of increasing activity and usefulness on the part of the Corporation.

EXHIBIT 38.—Joint announcement by the Treasury Department, the Department of State, and the Export-Import Bank, January 30, 1958, relating to financial discussions between the United States and France

Financial discussions between the United States and France

Discussions on the French financial situation have been held in Washington during the past 2 weeks between officials and agencies of the Government of the United States and a French financial mission headed by M. Jean Monnet.

The United States has been represented in these talks by the Secretary of the Treasury, Mr. Robert B. Anderson; the Deputy Under Secretary of State for Economic Affairs, Mr. C. Douglas Dillon; and the president of the Export-Import Bank, Mr. Samuel C. Waugh.

The representatives of the French Government have simultaneously conducted similar discussions with the International Monetary Fund, in Washington, and the European Payments Union, in Paris.

All of these discussions were completed today.

During the discussions the French representatives have described the financial program which has been adopted by the French Government and Parliament for the purpose of eliminating inflation, achieving equilibrium in the French balance-of-payments, and restoring financial stability. This program is described in the statement which has been issued today by the French Government.

In view of the financial program adopted by France, the European Payments Union will extend to France credits equivalent to $250 million; the International Monetary Fund has agreed to make available to France the equivalent of $131,250,000; and the United States has agreed to extend to France certain financial facilities amounting to $274 million.

The amounts to be provided by these three sources total $655,250,000, which

will assist the French Government in carrying through the financial program it has adopted.

The financial facilities being extended to France by the Government of the United States consist of the following arrangements:

Agreement relating to the refunding, at maturity date, of of the next 4 semiannual installments of principal on prior Export-Import Bank loans	$96,000,000
Agreement relating to the postponement of 3 annual installments, as to principal and interest, on prior lend-lease and surplus property credits	90,000,000
Agreements for the shipment to France of cotton under Public Law 480 and Section 402 of the Mutual Security Act (to be completed)	43,000,000
Agreement for the sale, for francs, of United States military supplies and equipment for French NATO forces in Europe, up to	45,000,000
Total	274,000,000

The details of the arrangements provided through the European Payments Union and the International Monetary Fund are being announced by the two international institutions.

EXHIBIT 39.—Statement by Under Secretary of the Treasury Baird, February 18, 1958, before the House Ways and Means Committee in support of the trade agreements program

I am very pleased to appear before this committee today in support of H. R. 10368 and H. R. 10369, which would amend and extend present trade agreements legislation. We in the Treasury are especially concerned with the trade agreements program's importance to the maintenance of a healthy and expanding domestic economy. We have, of course, a special interest in our domestic economy for the very practical reason that this is the source of the tax revenues with which the Treasury pays the Government's bills.

Our foreign trade is an essential source of our economic strength. It has contributed significantly to production and employment in many of our industries. It has frequently exerted a stabilizing effect on domestic production and employment when demands at home have been declining.

We are one of the world's great trading nations. Twenty years ago, when the trade agreements program was getting under way, our exports comprised about 14 percent of the world's total. Today, our exports have grown to more than 20 percent of the world total. In 1957 our exports amounted to about $19½ billion, which is an increase of almost 60 percent in value and is about half again as large in physical volume, as compared with the corresponding figures for 1953.

The sustaining role of our foreign trade in the growth of our domestic economy is revealed in the way it has matched the spectacular growth in our domestic production and employment. There have been notable achievements in the growth of our gross national product over the past decade, and our foreign trade has consistently expanded at a comparable rate. Approximately 3 million of our workers are now employed, directly or indirectly, in producing goods for export and transporting them to foreign markets. More than 9 percent of the movable goods we produced in 1956 was sold abroad. For agriculture, our foreign sales represented in the fiscal year 1957 between 12 and 13 percent of our total agricultural output.

For many of our industries, foreign trade is even more important in our own self-interest than the foregoing broad percentage relationships indicate. To cite a few examples: The proportion of our total production which was exported in 1956 ran about 40 percent for copper sulphate, certain insecticides, track-laying tractors, and ammonium sulphate; over 30 percent for certain types of construction and mining equipment, complete civilian aircraft, molybdenum ores and concentrates, and resin; over 20 percent for sulphur and penicillin, carbon black, lubricating oil, petroleum coke, and phosphate rock; 19 percent for motor trucks and coaches; 18 percent for anthracite coal; 16 percent for diesel engines for certain types of tractors and for turpentine; 14 percent for agricultural combines, synthetic rubber and bituminous coal; and 11 percent for

machine tools. As any businessman can testify, the course of demand in so sizable a proportion of his market as these percentages represent is likely to have a very important influence on his profits and on the level of employment he is able to maintain.

As the pace of expansion in domestic demand eased off during the past year, the export sales of some commodities continued at a high level. For instance, higher exports of machine tools and metal-working machinery provided a major support to production during the first half of 1957 as shipments to domestic customers declined sharply; during the first 9 months of 1957, cotton, cattle hides, bituminous and anthracite coal, and iron and steel scrap were exported in larger quantities than during a comparable period in the previous year, while domestic demands were declining.

It is plain, therefore, that foreign trade is exerting an important sustaining and stabilizing effect on production and employment in this country.

Should the markets for our exports decline, this shrinkage would be felt not only by those primarily involved but also by secondary industries, retail trade and service activities in the community.

As taxpayers, our citizens have another interest in our foreign trade. The growth and expansion of a mutually beneficial foreign trade has not only permitted our exports to expand but has also enabled many of our free world partners to build up their economies without dependence upon continuing economic assistance from this country.

The last war brought in its wake many dislocations. Our friends abroad were confronted with unfavorable trade balances, and resorted to exchange and trade restrictions in an effort to safeguard their international financial positions. The Treasury has been concerned with these problems. Our Government's policy has been to press for the elimination of these restrictions as balance-of-payments positions improved.

Insofar as financial controls are concerned, the International Monetary Fund was able to state in its annual report for 1956: "Foreign exchange restrictions impose a less serious obstacle to international commerce today than at any time since the outbreak of World War II."

Substantial progress has also been made in the relaxation of quantitative restrictions on trade, although we all agree that there is much more to be done. This progress has been most marked for the countries in Western Europe. Most of the Western European countries, as well as some countries outside of Europe, have in some degree relaxed trade restrictions or made them less discriminatory in relation to dollar imports. Illustrative of this tendency is the experience of the countries in the Organization for European Economic Cooperation. According to that Organization's method of measurement, which is based on the composition of trade in the base year 1948, these countries have increased the liberalization among themselves from 68 percent in 1950 to 89 percent in 1956. Beginning with 1954, the member countries of OEEC undertook a program of dollar liberalization. By the Organization's measurement, dollar liberalization freeing imports from the United States from restrictions increased from 39 percent in 1954 to 54 percent in May of 1957.

In most foreign countries outside markets are even more important than in the United States because their foreign trade is an even larger proportion of their total business activity. Their foreign trade and financial positions are thus closely interrelated. Declining trade, actual or prospective, may cause exchange problems. On the other hand internal financial difficulties resulting from inflation or other causes can lead to restrictions on foreign trade which can adversely affect our exports. It is important to maintain the progress we have made in liberalization of trade and transferability of currencies. Our own attitude and declared purpose will play a key role in determining whether the world continues to progress in this desirable direction. The continuity and stability which we seek for our foreign trade policies will aid materially in this task.

A prudent regard for our own future needs would, alone, favor continued effort to seek reductions in trade barriers which bar our exports—a policy which we have been following under our trade agreements program which has been in effect without interruption since 1934 under both major political parties.

Important as our exports are, perhaps equally important in the long term to our continuing prosperity and the further improvement of our standard of living is our growing dependence upon other countries for vital materials and supplies. Our imports may look small in comparison with our gross national product; they are only about 3 percent of the total, or a little over 6 percent of the movable

goods we produce. But for many commodities we are much more dependent upon imported supplies. For example, we now obtain from foreign sources almost one-fourth of our iron ore, one-third of our rubber, over half of our raw wool, the great bulk of our supplies of tin, nickel, bauxite, and newsprint, and most of our supplies of ferro alloying ores and metals which are essential to the manufacture of modern equipment from machine tools to jet aircraft.

Looking ahead to the future, we may be certain that as our population grows, and our production expands, and as we dip further into our own heritage of resources, we will have to depend more and more upon foreign sources to maintain the volume and efficiency of our production and our standard of living. We shall want to have expanding markets for our own exports, as these import requirements increase.

Apart from considerations of our own self-interest we must recognize that foreign nations are profoundly affected by and concerned with the direction and trend of our commercial policy. They do not expect us to propose drastic or sudden changes which would greatly or quickly increase their markets here. They do hope for assurance of reasonable continuity in our policies, and a continuation of our willingness to negotiate with them realistically in the furtherance of mutually beneficial trade.

The proposal before you is moderate. It preserves and strengthens the existing safeguards for our own industries. We can be assured that the authority which it provides to the President will be exercised so as to take full account of the interests of all groups which may be particularly concerned, as well as the need to maintain the strength and dynamic character of our own economy.

I have talked of Treasury's main interest in this program. However, I know foreign relations and other aspects of the program have been, or will be, covered by other Departments.

A strong economy in the United States is the key to our own future and a powerful support to the free world. The Treasury Department favors H. R. 10368 and H. R. 10369 because we believe that this bill provides authority to the President which is needed to sustain the growth of our foreign trade, and thus to contribute to the growth of our own economy.

EXHIBIT 40.—Remarks by Assistant Secretary of the Treasury Coughran, April 3, 1958, at a meeting of the League of Women Voters, San Francisco, Calif., on financing economic development overseas

Financing economic development overseas

My subject will be "Financing Economic Development Overseas". This is the field to which my daily duties in Washington as well as my previous experience here in San Francisco most directly relate. It is a part of the broad challenge which is very close to the center of the stage and shares, if I may say so, top place in Washington with our trade policy. Both are interrelated and both are of vital concern to all of us as citizens.

We have all heard a great deal about the phrase "economic development." In Government and business circles, in international conferences, and in groups of public-spirited citizens such as our meeting today the term is frequently heard. It has acquired a new and special significance in recent years. There has always been economic development in the sense of new investment of capital, new application of technology, and the whole complex and fascinating panorama of economic growth. No country has had a more dramatic experience with development than the United States, and no part of our Nation is more familiar with this or takes more pride in our accomplishment than the Far West and the State of California in particular.

Today the concept of economic development in the less-developed areas has an additional meaning. It implies that there is a need for especially concentrated efforts of Government and private business to try to speed up normal economic processes. Two world wars have caused people throughout the free world to recognize their mutual dependence both economically and politically. The inhabitants of the less-advanced countries have been comparing their economic life with that of the more prosperous nations and they are determined to improve their living conditions by sharing in the benefits of modern productive methods. They look to the more advanced countries to help in supplying the equipment and know-how to bring this about.

How do we meet this desire and where does the money come from? It is not easy. It is particularly difficult when we realize that the only way that we can have development anywhere in the world, at home or abroad, is to save something out of someone's current income and use these savings to invest in capital goods that will increase production in the future. We may not always remember this but it is a fact and there are no substitutes. I use the term "savings" in the broad sense as meaning that part of the receipts of private citizens, or private institutions, or the Government which is not spent for current consumption. Consequently I am going to discuss this problem of economic development in terms of the use of savings for the best good of our own country and the free world.

I should like to say at the outset that the challenge we face in the free world is a very decided one, both for ourselves and for the less developed countries. In many ways the problem of directing savings effectively in these areas is proving more serious and more difficult than under the very favorable circumstances which existed in the United States. Here we have had enormous natural resources relative to our population, a high degree of political stability, freedom from foreign aggression, and a vigorous and competitive system of private enterprise and initiative. Also we have had a high level of per capita income coupled with a very large market. Conditions are quite different in one or more of these aspects in nearly all underdeveloped areas. Economics is a stubborn and demanding art. It will not let one gloss over or pass over any of these important factors. To meet this great challenge before us, organization, capital, hard and devoted work are all needed. Seldom in history has any country even under the most favorable circumstances been able to see a sustained rise in its per capita income in real terms amounting to more than a few percentage points in a given year. It would be a mistake to encourage exaggerated expectations that could only lead to disappointment.

On the other hand, development is essential to great areas which have so much of the population of the free world. Even more necessary than economic accomplishment in itself is the symbol of hope for the future. Without hope, life is colorless, drab, and fearful. But with the magic ingredient of hope comes the spirit, the strength, and the will to meet difficulties and to surmount them, both as individuals and as nations. We recognize this, and we are placing great emphasis on helping other nations gain this hope through visible progress in their economic development.

A basic way in which we can help is to lend some of our savings. By doing this we can provide a stimulus to development and supply some of the otherwise unobtainable capital goods that the less-developed areas need. In so utilizing part of our savings, we at the same time keep our own people employed in producing goods for export. We derive the double benefit of strengthening the ties with the free world and sustaining our own industry.

I am always conscious that we are using our savings, and what we use in this way is therefore not available for other uses. We have to balance the pressing demands from abroad with the capacity of our people to provide savings to finance both domestic and foreign investment.

I ask that you think of four broad ways of using savings for foreign investment:

First—Private investments, such as those made by the oil companies, automobile manufacturers and hundreds of other well-known American firms as well as purchases of foreign securities by American investors and loans by American commercial banks.

Second—Loans repayable in dollars, extended by governmental and intergovernmental institutions such as the Export-Import Bank and the World Bank.

Third—Loans repayable in local currencies, such as those extended by the new Development Loan Fund.

Fourth—Agricultural sales against local currencies, such as those made by the Commodity Credit Corporation under Public Law 480.

Each program has its uses and each is making its contribution both to recipient countries and to our own economy. Taken together they provide much of the light of hope which is reaching the great populations of the free world.

If we look simply at aggregate dollar figures, the annual flow of private capital into foreign investment is larger than the total of the other three types that I have mentioned. For example, we estimate that United States investors added to the value of their investments abroad about $4 billion in 1957 and about $13.5 billion in the five years just passed. The value of private investments abroad reached a total estimated at roughly $37 billion at the end of last year,

and it is quite likely that this amount substantially underestimates the valuation at which these assets might now be appraised.

Enterprises abroad associated with United States corporations participate in the most direct and effective way in development, production, and the employment of labor in the foreign countries where they are situated. For example, we have recently estimated that in Latin America in 1955 the operations of major American-owned private enterprises employed about 625,000 people. They paid over $1 billion to Latin American governments in various forms of taxation. The operations of these companies provided very large amounts of precious foreign exchange to the Latin American countries, amounting to nearly $1 billion. Much of this foreign exchange was available to the countries to purchase economic development imports.

I do not need to emphasize the advantages of private investments. Technical and managerial skill of an advanced type generally accompanies direct investment abroad. Private investment, of course, moves to countries where there is a congenial climate, where the investor feels that his investment is safe, and where financial conditions permit him to remit his earnings and if he so desires, to repatriate his capital. There is also some tendency for the private investor to move to familiar places, and those with which he and his associates have important trade relations.

While I am concentrating my remarks chiefly on investment, we must not forget the other part of your topic—international trade. The recent discussions engendered by the President's proposal to Congress for extension of the Reciprocal Trade Agreements Act have again focused attention on the vital necessity of beneficial trade among the nations of the world. International trade stimulates increasing private investment abroad, giving powerful assistance to the development of the economies of our friends while at the same time being beneficial to the American businessman, farmer, and worker. The Reciprocal Trade Agreements Act must be extended if our trade and investment are to continue to increase and prosper.

Second in my tabulation of the four types of financing efforts, and second also in historical evolution, are the so-called bankable or hard currency loans made by lending agencies.

As World War II was drawing to a close, the United States Government realized that there would be a great demand for financing economic development abroad in the period of peace which we hoped would follow. To this end, the Congress expanded the lending activities of the Export-Import Bank of Washington, the United States Government foreign lending agency which had been created to assist in financing exports from this country. The United States Government also took the lead in the establishment of the World Bank and has subscribed about one-third of its capital. The activities of the two banks have supplemented each other to an important degree. The World Bank, as an international organization, finances projects in any of its member countries, and suppliers in any of its member countries can bid on the contracts. The Export-Import Bank, on the other hand, lends only for exports from the United States. Since 1934, the Export-Import Bank has made loans of more than $7½ billion, most of which have been important in economic development overseas. It now has $3 billion of loans outstanding. The World Bank, since 1946, has loaned a total of $3.4 billion, and now has outstanding about $2.2 billion in loans.

India is a good example of a country with a large development program which has benefited from the operations of these two banks. Recently, the Export-Import Bank has authorized a loan of $150 million to India to provide United States goods needed in irrigation and reclamation, power, mining, transport, and industry. The World Bank has loaned more than $100 million for the expansion of a large steel enterprise in India with a guarantee of the Indian Government. In previous years it has also extended loans for steel plants, for the construction of power facilities, the clearing of land, and for the improvement of the railway system. With the funds provided by both banks the Indian program can go forward in the acquisition of capital goods from abroad to be financed over a substantial period of years. India will have the use of savings which have been mobilized by a United States Government institution and by an international institution, and this substantially relieves the current strain on their foreign exchange earnings and resources.

I should now like to turn to loans repayable in local currencies which constitute the third of my four classifications of international financing operations. This is the newest technique. It is particularly designed to meet the special problem

of accelerating development in areas and in types of investment that are beyond the margin that can attract financing from private investment or from the lending agencies which make hard currency loans.

The two banks which I have just discussed must make loans repayable in dollars, or, in the case of the International Bank, to some extent, in other relatively hard currencies. The less-developed countries, however, are not always in a position to service such loans. They need projects, such as waterworks, highways, irrigation, and drainage projects, that will eventually do much to improve their economic conditions, but which do not immediately yield or save foreign exchange to enable them to pay off hard currency loans. The Congress of the United States has recognized this need by establishing the Development Loan Fund, which will lend for projects that may be quite significant in terms of country needs but cannot be financed by the other institutions. A large portion of the Development Loan Fund loans will be repaid in the currency of the borrowing country—not in foreign exchange. In this way, help can be given to countries whose immediate economic prospects are not as favorable as others. The Development Loan fund is making loans which we frankly recognize are "soft" loans. The terms of repayment will impose a light burden on the economies of the countries. They represent a contribution which we are making toward development projects that could not otherwise be financed. The DLF has been in operation only a few weeks and has already committed in excess of $100,000,000 in loans of the type just mentioned to underdeveloped countries. The fund is currently operating with a capital of $300,000,000 appropriated by Congress for fiscal year 1958. It is hoped that the Congress will include $625,000,000 additional in the budget for fiscal year 1959.

In this discussion, I have not tried to cover the grants of economic assistance which we have made and which we will continue to make in some areas. While these grants can also provide for some development financing, they have been largely utilized in recent years to meet some of the economic impact of large military establishments that are being maintained by many of the free world countries in the interest of the common defense.

I should, however, say a few words about my fourth point, sale of surplus agricultural commodities under what is usually called the Public Law 480 program. Since its inception in 1955 agreements amounting to about $2.6 billion have been reached with foreign countries for the sale of agricultural commodities. The statute provides a number of uses which may be made of the resulting local currencies. More than half of them are being devoted to loans, broadly similar in terms of repayment to those which we are now using in the Development Loan Fund. The program does not provide capital goods from abroad but does result in a fund of local currency which can be used to further development.

Now I would like to draw your attention to two very important considerations that are common to all four types of financing arrangements I have mentioned. The first applies to the less-developed countries. They must rely on local savings for the major part of their requirements. No large country has ever been able, to the best of my knowledge, to obtain more than a rather small fraction of its financing requirements from foreign savers. There is not enough to spare in any one country to meet the capital needs of the world. A very large part of the expenditures required for development are for labor and supplies that are produced within the country using them. One of the major needs in all less-developed countries will be to continue to develop their internal financial systems and to create conditions of financial stability which will bring forth more savings for local investment. While we can provide assistance and some of the impetus, the final responsibility rests with the countries concerned. Results will depend in a large measure on their desire and ability to conduct their affairs on a sound basis.

The second closing point applies to us. The use of our savings by foreign countries is not just a one-way street. We benefit also in no small measure because a very large part of these funds which we make available are spent on United States exports, either on agricultural commodities or on capital goods. The several billion dollars a year in public and private savings which will be used for financing economic development in this current year will represent a very significant factor in sustaining income and employment in agriculture and industry in the United States. We have become a great exporting Nation in capital goods. The continuation and growth of this industry is directly related to the availability of development financing.

To return to the keynote topic of this meeting, "Today's Challenge in Trade and Aid," there is no doubt that the economic growth of the free world offers a

great and exciting challenge. We in the United States have been working hard to meet it for the last decade and are constantly evolving new techniques and approaches to improve upon our effectiveness. Our country has accepted the challenge and we will meet it.

Exhibit 41.—Statement by Assistant Secretary of the Treasury Coughran, May 19, 1958, before the Bankers Association for Foreign Trade, Virginia Beach, Va., on financing economic development overseas

In meeting with you today I propose to discuss certain aspects of the problem of financing economic development overseas. This is a matter in which you as bankers concerned with foreign trade are directly interested and one I have been greatly concerned with in Washington. The financing of economic development abroad requires cooperation between the Government and the prlvate capital market. Together a great deal can be done which will advance the foreign economic policies of the United States and also provide more business for you.

First let me explain briefly why the Government of the United States attaches so much importance to this problem. We believe that the well-being of the world depends on definite efforts to raise standards of living in the countries where these standards are now low. When we speak of economic development, we usually think in terms of the problems confronting the less-developed countries which can raise their levels of production through increased investment of capital and advance in technology. It is obvious that this process of development is bound to be uneven over the next fifty years. Some countries have better resources than others. Some have made greater progress in the education and training of their workers than others. Quite as important, some are making greater progress in developing the attitudes of mind and public policies which will step up output. These changes in habits of mind and in institutions cannot take place overnight, but the results in a few areas have been substantial and we may well believe that greater progress could be made elsewhere with the proper will and with a bit of help from the outside. We believe that economic development will lead to improvement of education and political understanding which will enable these countries to cooperate more fully in a peaceful world to which all can hope for greater freedom and progress.

We also have an interest from the standpoint of our own economy. The export of goods from the United States has become increasingly important in our economy. In 1956, for example, 19 percent of our production of motor trucks and coaches was exported, 11 percent of our machine tools production, and over 30 percent of certain types of mining, construction equipment, civilian aircraft, and other products. Exports are important for our chemical industry, implements industry, petroleum, and many other American industries. These are often precisely the goods which are important for economic development abroad. The development of industry abroad will, therefore, provide a considerable market for the output of our own capital equipment producing industries. The United States is becoming increasingly dependent upon foreign sources to supply it with the raw materials for our industry. Many of these goods are produced in the less-developed countries. The economic growth of these countries will help them to provide the materials needed for our industries and our consumers.

Moreover, as development leads to improved standards of living abroad, there will be increased demand for other types of goods which we can produce efficiently in the United States. There will be greater demand for consumer durables and for agricultural and industrial consumption products. We can do more business both ways with countries which have something to buy and sell than we can with countries which remain at low levels of production and consumption.

If we look back over the economic development of the more advanced countries, we find that these countries derived the major part of their capital investment from their own resources, though, in almost all cases, foreign capital played an important role. American industry and railroads borrowed heavily from Europe in the 19th century. Today, the rapid pace of development in countries such as Canada, Australia, and South Africa is assisted by foreign investment. Foreign capital is required essentially to provide the types of goods needed in an expanding economy which it cannot produce with its existing facilities. If a country could pay out of its current export earnings for the capital goods it requires, there would be no special financing problem. The problem of foreign investment turns about the relative needs for equipment and ability to pay for it. Just as in the

domestic market it is worthwhile for a company to borrow money to expand output at a faster rate than can be done through setting aside part of current earnings, so in the case of a nation, it may have to borrow abroad to step up its economic expansion.

Formerly the principal reliance was on private investment. Foreign companies either established enterprises abroad or investors bought the securities issued in foreign countries. Even today private sources of capital finance a larger amount of economic development abroad than the public lending institutions. In 1957, American private investors added to the value of their investments abroad about $4 billion, and in the five years, 1952 to 1957, the value of their investments increased $13½ billion so that at the end of 1957 the estimated value of American private investments was roughly $37 billion. This figure based on book values may understate the current value of the assets.

As you know, American private investment has been heavily concentrated in Canada and Latin America, though in other countries there has been a big investment in petroleum. There also has been a considerable and growing investment in Western Europe. American investment has been reluctant, however, to go to some other parts of the world where we have had less familiarity with operations and a smaller amount of trade. The largest part of American foreign investment has been in direct investments, though the private market for portfolio investments has been reviving.

I need not expand on the advantages of private investment in providing technical and managerial skill as well as capital. These are important contributions to the country receiving the investment. With improvement of the investment climate abroad we can look forward to an increased flow and to a wider geographical distribution.

In many cases the private investor, however, is not willing to make investments entirely at his own risk in the amount needed. The United States Government recognized, as World War II was drawing to a close, that there would be a great demand for financing economic development abroad, and that this financing was not likely to be forthcoming from private investment at the rate which circumstances would require. For this reason, the Congress expanded the lending activities of the Export-Import Bank of Washington, as the United States Government agency, to lend abroad and so assist in financing exports from the United States while aiding the economic development of foreign counties. The United States Government also took the lead in the establishment of the World Bank and has subscribed about a third of its capital. Both of these Banks help to channel private capital into economic development abroad.

At President Eisenhower's request Congress has passed the legislation to increase the Eximbank's lending authority from $5 billion to $7 billion. The Bank finances its operations from repayments of loans previously made, interest earned on its loans, and, where necessary, by borrowing from the Treasury. It now has outstanding $1½ billion in notes to the Treasury. It also sells obligations from its portfolio to commercial banks and hopes to sell also to our life insurance companies.

The Export-Import Bank has now been in existence for 24 years. It has disbursed over $6 billion on loans and now has about $3 billion outstanding plus $1½ billion in firm commitments. Repayments have reached $2½ billion. Its lending activties roughly fall into two main areas, economic development loans made to private enterprises abroad, or to foreign government entities, and exporter credits made to assist American exporters at their request in financing sales of capital equipment in other countries. The Bank has also financed the sale of agricultural goods, principally cotton, to other countries. In these operations it cooperates regularly with the private banking system. In the exporter credit business, the Bank requires that the buyer make a down payment and that the American supplier finance part of the cost. The Bank usually finances without recourse about sixty percent of the amount of the sales price.

In many cases the Bank arranges these transactions jointly with the commercial banks, or sometimes with other investors. For example, a sale of $118 million of aircraft and parts to Air France was financed in part by the Export-Import Bank jointly with commercial banks and the manufacturers. The Export-Import Bank took $40 million of the notes and the commercial banks $15 million. In another case, the Export-Import Bank made a loan of $25 million to the American and Foreign Power Company at the same time that the Metropolitan Life Insurance Company took another $25 million and commercial banks took $2 million.

The Bank has also sold $32 million of loan obligations from its portfolio and is currently negotiating considerably larger sales.

I might point out that the Export-Import Bank has been remarkably successful in its operations. Its losses have been insignificant, and the Bank annually pays a dividend of $22½ million to the Treasury in addition to the interest at the current rates on its borrowings. It has performed a valuable function in making loans of a longer term to finance exports of capital goods than commercial banks ordinarily would be willing to finance. In this way it has helped American exporters to sell their goods abroad; it has assisted foreign countries to develop their economies; and it has carried out its operations largely through the commercial banking system.

The International Bank's loans are financed in part from capital subscriptions, and in part from borrowing in financial markets. While 80 percent of the Bank's capital is callable only to meet the obligations of the Bank, 20 percent has been paid in, partly in dollars and partly in other member currencies. Of the total of $1.7 billion of paid-in capital, the Bank has loaned $890 million, obtained principally from the subscriptions of the United States and Canada, and part of the subscriptions of Germany, Great Britain, Italy, Belgium, France, the Netherlands, and Sweden.

The Bank now has outstanding debt of $1.6 billion, of which $1.4 billion is denominated in United States dollars. This does not mean, however, that all of these dollar securities have been sold to American investors. Several issues have been sold entirely abroad and foreigners have acquired significant amounts of issues on the market. The Bank estimates that about 40 percent of its bond financing comes from non-United States sources.

The International Bank cooperates with the commercial banks and investment institutions in all of its operations. The disbursement of its loans takes place through normal banking procedures. In the flotation of securities in the market, commercial banks have purchased considerable amounts for their own account and the accounts of their customers. For example, in the $150 million issue of January 1958, commercial banks took $45.6 million and savings banks $30.7 million.

The Bank arranges some of its loans jointly with commercial banks and other investors, and it also regularly sells participations in its loans to banking and other investment institutions. In the last few years, the Bank has arranged a number of loans at the same time that the private market was floating an issue of bonds for member countries or extending loans to them. Illustrations are Belgium, Norway, South Africa, India, and Australia. Generally the Bank has arranged its loan to fit in with the security issues in the private market so as to provide a satisfactory amortization schedule for the borrower, often by taking issues of a longer term with amortization beginning at a later date than the private market would be able to finance. In arrangements of this sort, the Bank has made loans of $120 million parallel to loans of $149 million made by the private market. In addition to these transactions, the Bank sells portions of the loans made by it to commercial banks and other investors. It has sold a total of $400 million of participations in loans made by it. In some cases there is agreement on the part of the private investor to purchase these securities at the time the loan is made. In other cases, the Bank sells from its portfolio to investors who wish to purchase part of particular loans previously made to member countries. Most of the loans of its member countries sold by the Bank from its portfolio have been sold without its guarantee, though at the present time the Bank still has a contingent liability of $21 million on sales to investors with its guarantee.

Since its organization in 1946, the Bank has made a total of 189 separate loans in 46 countries amounting to $3½ billion. It has disbursed over $2½ billion, and it now has outstanding over $2 billion in loans. The International Bank may lend only to governments or to private borrowers with government guarantees. Accordingly its loans have been concentrated on works of general public importance, such as power plants, railways, ports, harbors, and general agricultural and industrial development programs. About 60 percent of the disbursements on the Bank's loans has been for goods and services procured in the United States.

I should like to make a brief mention of the International Finance Corporation, which operates under the same Board of Directors as the International Bank. The IFC, unlike the Bank, may make loans and investments to borrowers in its member countries without government guarantee. Its purpose is to aid development by stimulating private investment in the less-developed countries by associ

ating capital and enterprise. Since it was organized in 1956, the Corporation has made seven investments amounting to about $8 million. The Corporation of course, is new and the operations which it is carrying out require a great deal of study and negotiation before they can be completed.

The Export-Import Bank makes loans entirely repayable in dollars: the International Bank in dollars or the relatively hard currencies of the countries whose capital has been used. There is another technique devised to foster economic development in areas and in types of investment that cannot attract private financing or which would not be financed by banks on a hard currency basis. The Congress of the United States recognized that there were desirable projects in some of the less-developed countries which would do a great deal to improve their economic conditions but which would not yield or save foreign exchange to enable them to pay off foreign currency loans, such things as waterworks, highways, and drainage projects. The Development Loan Fund, which has an initial capital of $300 million is making loans for projects which cannot be financed on a hard currency basis. The DLF frankly makes soft loans. The terms of repayment are relatively light, including repayment of a considerable portion in the currency of the borrowing country. It is expected that the DLF will have committed a good part of its funds now available by the end of the fiscal year, and the administration has asked Congress to appropriate an additional $625 million for the next fiscal year.

The United States Government is assisting economic development overseas by a number of other devices. A part of the grant program of the International Cooperation Administration has been used for economic development. I should also mention the effect of the agricultural surplus disposal program on economic development. Since 1955, when the program began, agreements have been made for the sale of about $2.6 billion of agricultural surplus. These commodities are sold for local currencies and in accordance with the law, part of the local currency is used for various United States programs in the purchasing countries, but more than half has been reserved for making loans in these countries. The sales proceeds provide additional local currency financing for development projects, though they cannot provide industrial goods requiring foreign exchange.

My discussion has been concentrated on the techniques of financing economic development. It would be unbalanced if there were no mention of the significance of this financing in terms of the well-being of friendly nations. The two Banks have invested almost $8 billion in various development projects. They have operated on a sound financial basis and have become an important means of channeling savings of the more-advanced countries to the less-developed countries. Along with the other financial institutions, they have helped finance the foreign exchange costs of hundreds of individual projects, including railways and port facilities, power and light, steel mills, cement plants, and a variety of other industrial activities.

The lending activities of these financial institutions stimulate the accumulation of local capital. They have directed their efforts toward worthwhile projects which will raise the level of production and improve the conditions of life for people in the less-advanced countries. The immediate effects may not be so apparent. The addition which can be made in any one year to a country's national product is necessarily small, but on the basis of these projects in transportation and power or basic industries, it may be expected that numerous other projects will be developed under local initiative. More effective transport will increase the possibility of selling goods to obtain needed foreign exchange or even to get a more effective distribution of production within the country. Without power plants and cement plants, industry is hampered. What these financial institutions have done is to assist in the creation of some basic means for expanding the whole level of production in many areas besides those specifically financed. In this way, the peoples of the less-developed countries can hope to improve their lot in time and the two banks have shown what sound financing can do in meeting the challenge.

We are interested in seeing other countries progress. Their economic advance will be of value to the American economy in the long run. More important, however, is our belief that all the people of the world should have some chance of enjoying the good things of life. With their economic advance, we can hope that they will attain greater stability and that they will be able to cooperate more effectively in the economic and political tasks of the free world.

EXHIBIT 42.—Statement by Assistant Secretary Robbins, June 19, 1958, before the Subcommittee on Economic and Social Affairs of the Senate Foreign Relations Committee in support of a proposed amendment to the International Claims Settlement Act of 1949.

I am very glad to testify on behalf of the Treasury Department in favor of S. 3557 to amend the International Claims Settlement Act of 1949 by adding a title relating to claims against Czechoslovakia. By way of background, I think it may be helpful for me to outline the circumstances which have caused the Secretary of the Treasury to be in possession of funds resulting from the sale in the United States of steel mill equipment which had been ordered by Czechoslovakia.

In January 1952, the Department of State requested the Treasury Department to prepare such documents as might be necessary to prevent the sale by Czechoslovakian interests of certain steel mill equipment which had been built in the United States as a result of an order placed with an American company in 1947 by a Czechoslovak company. The American manufacturers were fully paid by the Czechoslovaks but the exportation of this equipment to Czechoslovakia was prohibited under the Export Control Regulations of the Department of Commerce. However, no prohibition on its sale within the United States was in effect. On January 17, 1952, the Secretary of the Treasury issued an order under Section 5 (b) of the Trading with the Enemy Act, as amended, which, after finding that "Czechoslovakia or a national thereof" had an interest in the property, prohibited all unlicensed transactions with respect thereto. This order prohibited, among other things, the unlicensed acquisition, sale, transfer, or dealing in or the exercise of any right, power, or privilege with respect to the steel mill equipment which was therein described. This action was taken in the context of the various foreign relations problems existing at the time between this Government and the Government of Czechoslovakia.

For a period in excess of two years the property remained in its blocked status. During this time counsel representing Czechoslovak Government agencies requested information with regard to the types of licenses which the Secretary of the Treasury would issue authorizing the sale or other disposition of the property. The Treasury Department indicated that it would be prepared to license the sale of the equipment provided that the proceeds received therefor remained blocked in the United States. Ultimately it became clear that the Czechoslovak Government was not prepared to sell the equipment subject to this condition.

The blocking of the steel mill equipment presented two practical problems. In the first place, the equipment was likely to decrease substantially in value under continued storage. Apart from the matter of growing obsolescence which would become an increasing factor so long as the equipment was stored, there was also the problem of the probable deterioration of the equipment itself while in storage. The equipment weighed in excess of 28 million pounds and much of it was in open storage space. Although the builders had packed it in such a way as to guard it against deterioration during what would have been normal delivery time, it was believed that a very lengthy period of storage might substantially damage many of the components. In addition, the equipment was stored on premises of companies in the United States which were entitled to reimbursement for the value of the storage which they were affording to the equipment. Storage charges were accruing at the rate of approximately $100,000 a year. Until shortly before the blocking order, the charges had been paid by the Czechoslovak interests which claimed to own the equipment. However, after the date of blocking, further payments by them ceased. The plight of one warehouseman in this respect was alleviated by the issuance of a license to that warehouse in 1953 authorizing it to exercise the warehousemen's lien which it had under the laws of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania and sell certain roll grinders which were contained in the equipment. This relief was possible because the roll grinders were not an integral part of the equipment and their sale did not diminish the value of the rest of the equipment in storage. Similar action was not possible to relieve the difficulties of the other firms storing the property since sale of any part of the equipment in their hands would have removed elements which were integral parts of the equipment and, therefore, would have greatly decreased the value of the remainder.

When it finally became clear that the Czechoslovak Government would not acquiesce in a sale of the property for funds which remained blocked in the United States and that continued storage might seriously prejudice the value of

the property as a whole, the Secretary of the Treasury on March 25, 1954, after consultation with the Department of State, issued an order directing the sale of the property on the basis of sealed bids. A condition of the sale was that the successful bidder satisfy all outstanding liens against the property, which were expected to amount to something in excess of $488,000 as of the end of June 1954. On May 17, 1954, the Treasury Department accepted the bid of $9 million submitted by Sociedad Mixta Siderurgia Argentina of Buenos Aires, a company largely owned by the Argentine Government.

The successful bidder paid the full purchase price shortly after its bid was accepted and transported the equipment to Argentina. The only deduction which was made from the $9 million realized from the sale was the sum of $9,717.46 owed to a bankrupt warehouse company in Philadelphia for the storage of some of the steel mill equipment. Although this sum was a proper claim, it was not payable by the purchaser inasmuch as it did not have the status of a lien. The remaining proceeds, amounting to $8,990,282.54, are now available for disposition under the proposed legislation. This sum is presently in accounts in the Federal Reserve Banks of Cleveland, Philadelphia, and New York.

We are informed that the ownership of the steel mill equipment at the time of its blocking and of the proceeds of sale was in a Czechoslovak corporation owned by the Government of Czechoslovakia. However, shortly after the blocking order of the Secretary of the Treasury was issued on January 17, 1952, a foreign citizen claiming to be the owner of 500 shares allegedly worth $55,000 in a corporation known as "Banska a Hutni Akciova Spolecnost," brought an action in the Court of Common Pleas in Philadelphia on his behalf and on behalf of other stockholders asking for the appointment of a temporary receiver of the property of the corporation. He alleged that the steel mill equipment referred to above was owned by that corporation. A similar action was started by the same plaintiff in the Supreme Court of the State of New York. The executive branch does not believe that "Banska a Hutni Akciova Spolecnost" was the owner of the equipment. So far as we are aware, neither of the actions has been brought to a conclusion. It is understood that, at least in New York, extensive proceedings in the litigation have ensued in which the Czechoslovak Government entities which ordered the equipment and claim to own it have denied that the court has jurisdiction with regard to the matter on the grounds that they are not and have not been within the State of New York and that the corporation of which plaintiff is a shareholder has no property within the State.

It is the position of the executive branch that State courts are without jurisdiction to appoint receivers with respect to property blocked by the Federal Government and that such appointments are nullities. In this respect the executive branch relies upon the decision of the Supreme Court of the United States in *Propper* v. *Clark*, (337 U. S. 472 (1949)). In that case, the Supreme Court held that a permanent receiver appointed by a New York court could not take title to property when a blocking order was issued between the time of the appointment of a temporary receiver and the appointment of a permanent receiver. In the instant matter the Government's position is stronger than in that case because here no receiver (either temporary or permanent) was appointed prior to the blocking order.

The Treasury Department is unaware of any claims by any persons to ownership of the steel mill equipment or its proceeds other than the claim which has been mentioned above and that of another person who also claims to have an interest in the property as a result of the ownership of 1,050 shares Banska a Hutni Akciova Spolecnost stock.

The bill provides machinery whereby any private person who claims an ownership interest in the property which is to be used to satisfy the claims can come forward and have his position adjudicated by the Court of Claims. We think that this is a proper safeguard although we believe that all of this property belongs to official or quasi-official Czechoslovak Government entities.

As I have stated, the Treasury Department favors the passage of the bill which is presently before your Committee. This bill provides for an orderly method of affording some relief to American citizens whose property has been nationalized by Czechoslovakia. We believe that the bill is in line with similar legislation which has been passed to take care of the claims of Americans against other countries which have nationalized American property. Enactment of S. 3557 would present no administrative problems to the Treasury.

We hope that the committee will give favorable consideration to this proposed legislation.

Exhibit 43.—Press release, August 10, 1957, on the signing of an exchange agreement between the United States and Paraguay.

Under Secretary of the Treasury W. Randolph Burgess, the Paraguayan Ambassador, Senor Dr. Don Osvaldo Chaves, and Senor Dr. Gustavo F. A. Storm, President of the Central Bank of Paraguay, have signed an exchange agreement designed to support Paraguay in a comprehensive program for achieving increased economic stability and freedom for trade and exchange transactions.

The Paraguayan Government proposes to establish for all transactions a single free exchange market in which the value of its currency unit, the guarani, will be determined by basic supply and demand factors. In their exchange operations the Paraguayan authorities will not resist fundamental changes dictated by market forces.

The Paraguayan Government is announcing related domestic measures including strict control of bank credit and a fiscal policy aimed at achieving a balanced budget.

In connection with this new effort for the attainment of internal stability and international equilibrium the Paraguayan authorities have entered into a standby arrangement with the International Monetary Fund. The Treasury agreement supplements this arrangement.

The exchange agreement provides that the Paraguayan authorities may request the United States Exchange Stabilization Fund to purchase Paraguayan guaranies up to an amount equivalent to $5.5 million, should the occasion for such purchase arise. Paraguay would subsequently repurchase for dollars any guaranies so acquired by the Treasury.

Exhibit 44.—Press release, October 18, 1957, on the signing of an exchange agreement between the United States and Nicaragua

Julian B. Baird, Treasury Under Secretary for Monetary Affairs, and the Ambassador of Nicaragua, Senor Dr. Guillermo Sevilla-Sacasa, today signed a short-term exchange agreement.

The agreement with the Treasury provides that until March 31, 1958, Nicaraguan authorities may request the United States Exchange Stabilization Fund to purchase Nicaraguan cordobas up to an amount equivalent to $5 million, should the occasion for such purchases arise. Any cordobas so acquired by the Treasury would subsequently be repurchased by Nicaragua for dollars.

Ambassador Sevilla-Sacasa has explained that due to the cycle of agricultural production and exports the external payments position of Nicaragua is subject to wide seasonal swings, which have been aggravated by adverse weather conditions in 1956. In view of this situation, Nicaragua has entered into a $7.5l million standby arrangement with the International Monetary Fund. The Treasury agreement supplements this arrangement. The Nicaraguan Government has also undertaken a series of companion measures to restrict domestic credit and restrain government expenditures.

Exhibit 45.—Press releases on extending the exchange agreement between the United States and Bolivia

NOVEMBER 25, 1957

The Treasury Department and Bolivia today extended until December 31, 1957, the exchange agreement made last year. This agreement by its terms would have expired on November 30. It was extended for an additional month at the request of the Bolivian Government to enable it to complete the formulation of its stabilization program for the coming year. The International Monetary Fund has also extended its standby arrangement for the same period.

The extension agreement was signed on behalf of the Treasury by Under Secretary Julian B. Baird and on behalf of Bolivia and the Banco Central de Bolivia by Don Victor Andrade, the Ambassador of Bolivia.

JANUARY 2, 1958

Under Secretary of the Treasury Julian B. Baird and Ambassador Victor Andrade of Bolivia today signed an agreement extending for a period of one year the exchange agreement initiated in 1956 between the U. S. Treasury and the Government and Central Bank of Bolivia.

The agreement extends until December 31, 1958, existing arrangements under which Bolivia may request the Exchange Stabilization Fund to purchase bolivianos up to the equivalent of $7.5 million should occasion for such purchases arise. Bolivia would subsequently repurchase for dollars any bolivianos so acquired by the Treasury.

The Bolivian Government has reiterated its intention to continue to operate a free exchange market in which the value of its currency unit, the boliviano, will be determined by basic supply and demand forces, and to conduct exchange operations so as to minimize exchange rate fluctuations arising from temporary or erratic influences, but not to resist fundamental changes dictated by market forces.

Exhibit 46.—Press release, December 30, 1957, on the signing of an extension of the stabilization agreement between the United States and Mexico

Julian B. Baird, Under Secretary of the Treasury, and Senor Don Manuel Tello, the Ambassador of Mexico, and Senor Don Ernesto Fernandez Hurtado, manager of the Bank of Mexico, today signed an extension of the existing stabilization agreement between the United States and Mexico.

The agreement is designed to assist Mexico by providing up to a maximum amount of $75 million, if the occasion for use should arise, for exchange stabilization operations to aid in preserving Mexico's exchange system free from restrictions on payments. Any pesos acquired by the Treasury in these operations would subsequently be repurchased by Mexico for dollars.

By today's action the agreement is continued for a two-year period, until December 31, 1959. It will, as in the past, be operated in close coordination with the activities of the International Monetary Fund.

Exhibit 47.—Press release, February 7, 1958, on the signing of a replacement of the exchange agreement between the United States and Peru

Under Secretary of the Treasury Julian B. Baird and Ambassador Fernando Berckemeyer of Peru today signed a one-year exchange agreement in the amount of $17.5 million. This replaces a similar agreement, in the amount of $12.5 million, which had been periodically renewed since February 1954.

The Government of Peru has announced a monetary and fiscal program designed to enable Peru to maintain external trade and payments substantially free from governmental restrictions. Peruvian authorities have stated that they intend to permit the international value of the Peruvian currency, the sol, to be determined by basic supply and demand forces in the exchange market while at the same time conducting exchange operations so as to minimize fluctuations arising from purely temporary or erratic forces.

In connection with this stabilization program, the International Monetary Fund has announced a doubling of its standby arrangement with Peru from $12.5 million to $25 million. Peru is also opening lines of credit with United States private banks in the amount of $17.5 million.

Under the exchange agreement with the Treasury, which supplements the arrangements with the International Monetary Fund and the United States banks, Peruvian authorities may request the United States Exchange Stabilization Fund to purchase Peruvian currency should the occasion for such purchase arise. Any Peruvian currency so acquired by the Treasury would subsequently be repurchased by Peru for dollars.

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Exhibit 48.—Press release, April 1, 1958, on an extension of the exchange agreement between the United States and Chile

Under Secretary of the Treasury Julian B. Baird and Ambassador Mariano Puga of Chile have signed a one-year extension of an exchange agreement between the Treasury and Chile.

The International Monetary Fund has also announced renewal of its standby agreement with Chile, and the Treasury is informed that a group of private American banks have renewed their outstanding credit lines with that country. The Treasury exchange agreement supplements these other arrangements.

Chile is continuing its efforts to achieve economic stability and freedom in its trade and exchange system. Under the exchange agreement, Chile may request the United States Exchange Stabilization Fund to purchase Chilean pesos up to an amount of $10 million, should the occasion for such purchases arise. Any pesos acquired by the Treasury would subsequently be repurchased by Chile for dollars.

Exhibit 49.—Press release, April 30, 1958, announcing the revocation of the Egyptian Assets Control Regulations

Acting under advice of the State Department, the Treasury Department announced today that it has revoked the Egyptian Assets Control Regulations, which had placed under licensing procedure certain assets in this country of the Suez Canal Company and the Egyptian Government. The regulations were issued pending clarification of the situation with regard to these assets, which has now been brought about by the agreement recently concluded between the Government of the United Arab Republic and the Canal Company. The revocation will be effective May 1, 1958.

Addresses and Statements on Other Treasury Policies and Operations

Exhibit 50.—Statement by Secretary of the Treasury Anderson, Chairman of the Federal Representatives, August 9, 1957, at the opening session of the joint Federal-State Action Committee, Hershey, Pa.

We meet here today to undertake a most unique assignment. Representatives of the Nation's governors together with representatives of the Federal Government are gathered at one table for the single purpose of restoring our Federal system to balance. For a long time this system of ours—the bulwark of our liberty and freedom—has become more and more out of balance as power has shifted from State capitols to Washington, D. C. Restoring this balance deserves—indeed demands—our best efforts.

This trend over many years has resulted in a diminution of the powers and responsibilities of State governments and an increase and centralization of authority at the national level. The reasons for this trend have been and will be debated by historians—perhaps in some instances based more on emotion than fact. This, however, is not the occasion for reiterating the details that created the problems we now face.

This is the opportunity for determining the actions we can take to restore the principle of separation of governmental powers. It is appropriate to say that we are faced by a condition and not a theory. Various aspects of this "condition" have been studied and restudied. Plans have been suggested, have been discussed, and have languished. The trend has continued.

I believe that all Americans join us in the hope that we can succeed. When the President proposed and the governors unanimously agreed to create this Committee, the machinery was set in motion to provide the means by which we can reverse that trend and strengthen our Government at all levels. I commend the governors' conference for its willingness to accept this provocative and challenging assignment.

It is my pleasure to report to you the gratification of our Nation's Chief Executive over the prompt and effective response of the Chief Executives of the States, as evidenced by this early meeting. The President asked that I express his encouragement and best wishes to you in this most important endeavor. I

need not reemphasize his unalterable determination to do everything possible to assist our joint committee in achieving action.

The task confronting us was cogently presented by the President in his address at Williamsburg when he stated that the committee should be charged with these three responsibilities:

"(1) To designate functions which the States are ready and willing to assume and finance that are now performed or financed wholly or in part by the Federal Government,

"(2) To recommend the Federal and State revenue adjustments required to enable the States to assume such functions; and

"(3) To identify functions and responsibilities likely to require State or Federal attention in the future and to recommend the level of State effort, or Federal effort, or both, that will be needed to assure effective action."

It seems to me that we might direct our efforts to achieve our common goal along the lines suggested by the President.

First of all, we should endeavor to seek out some specific functions which can be turned over exclusively to the States. At the same time, we will come to a meeting of the minds on specific tax sources from which the Federal Government will withdraw and which the States can use. When these functions and tax sources have been selected, we can enter into an agreement, assuring the best efforts of the Federal executive branch of the Government and the representatives of the governors to achieve our purpose.

Second, we would identify functions and responsibilities of a more complex nature as well as sources of revenue embodying additional difficulties, which we would jointly agree to study further in a diligent effort to reduce them to such terms of understanding as to be acceptable to the Federal Government and the governments of the several States in returning both the functions of operation and sources of revenue to the States.

Finally, we would seek to identify emerging areas of possible mutual concern and attempt to avoid, unless clearly required, bringing such areas into the orbit of Federal administration.

The most important thing, it seems to me, that we can hope to accomplish by our initial effort is an actual agreement embodying certain specific functions and sources of revenue which can be returned to the States. This will be the surest evidence of our intention to be objective and of our determination to achieve accomplishment. When these pegs of progress have been set, we can move from the area of accomplishment into the more difficult and complex areas of things we mutually agree ought to be done and to be worthy of our continued efforts.

I believe we must approach our common objective with the utmost of frankness. Only by that means can we reach a joint understanding and agreement on what needs to be done. Let's get on with the job! We can and must succeed.

Exhibit 51.—Remarks by Secretary of the Treasury Anderson, December 2, 1957, before the Advertising Council, New York, N. Y.

This period in history is a major opportunity that we as individuals have to contribute to the improvement of man's well-being. In our time we may well help to determine for many generations to come the form in which people can best be governed.

This truly is an age of responsibility.

One key to the success of our Nation, in its government and in its economic life, has been the willingness and ability of the American people to accept self-discipline and responsibility. Our generation can be no exception.

We in America do not accept the alien philosophy which places the source of power in a dictator or in a monolithic state. Here, each new generation grows up in the knowledge that the power to govern and to act rests with our millions of free individual citizens.

This is freedom—at a far end of the scale from the regimented existence of a dictatorship. But with this freedom go heavy responsibilities, resting on each one of us individually and on every group participating in our national life. It rests upon businessmen, workers, farmers, investors, housewives—and government. All of us must rise above the transient and trivial to follow a course of action designed to provide necessary security as well as to better the lot of all of our people.

Such a course is not easy. It demands living with facts as they are. We cannot subscribe completely to the cliche that "history repeats itself." Such a doctrine has its limitations. We must make hard choices based on a multitude of complexities, none of which can be pushed aside or considered apart from the others.

There is much discussion these days about such things as the course of our Government in meeting its many responsibilities and financing them. I believe we must be governed by sensible flexibility. First, we must be realists. We must not operate from pat or doctrinaire positions. We must judge our problems in the light of conditions as they exist. Decisions will have to be based upon the best collective judgment that can be brought to bear upon our problems in view of all the information available at the time we have to decide.

Maintaining a balanced budget is of great importance to our national welfare. So also is keeping our expenditures within reasonable and prudent limits. We must do everything we can to continue to achieve a budgetary balance and to insure that expenditures are in order of priority for our national good and within the framework of a sound economy. But we cannot indulge in prejudgment of the collective determinations of the executive departments and the Congress nor adhere to absolute rigidity. Ours is the more difficult task of using judgment and reason. We must try to fathom the future needs of our country, the course of our economy, and try to be practical and objective in the multitude of separate decisions we make.

I want to make it quite clear that we at the Treasury are never going to take any positions which are inimicable to the defense of our country as such defense is determined by the people responsible in that field. But, in the same breath, I would say that a strong defense can only be maintained over an unknowable period of time by a strong economy.

Our military and our economic strength are inseparable. The Communist world would welcome the neglect by us of either.

What are the prospects for our economy remaining strong in the months and years ahead?

We all spend a good deal of our time looking at the various items which go into the plus and minus side of the ledger of our economic health. It is generally agreed that some phases of our economy are going through a period of readjustment. But we have made great readjustments in our economy in recent years without serious impact on our total economy.

I am confident that today we have the basic ingredients for a healthy and growing economy which can continue to provide not only security but an improving standard of living for future generations of our people.

I think times like these demand that both the Government and individuals of our Nation use disciplined reason.

I repeat, I am confident that this Nation will continue to exercise that measure of prudence, discipline, and enlightened judgment which will assure us both a strong and adequate defense and a strong and virile economy for the imponderable future.

Instinctively we know this: as a Nation we have lived with the responsibilities of self-government for nearly 200 years. We have met the challenge of war and of an uneasy peace. We have faced up to the problems of civil strife, of economic insecurity, of technological change, and a host of others, as they have developed.

At times, events have permitted us to act slowly. Mistakes could be corrected from time to time.

But we are not living in such a period today. The relatively quiet years which ushered in the present century seem almost as remote in 1957 as the classic age of Greece and Rome.

What then is the basic reason why today we must—each of us—exercise high responsibility?

It is this.

In our modern age of international tension and rapid technological change, we must have the responsibility to see to it that our two basic strengths—military and economic—flourish side by side. An adequate military posture must be backed up by a production mechanism which is not only basically strong, but is also quickly adaptable to each new scientific advance. We must keep our windows open on the world—to paraphrase Peter the Great's remark about the West.

Our world today is one of progress and change. Our competitive system encourages innovation—a constant seeking to find better techniques, to use new

processes, to probe new frontiers of knowledge. The spur of competition is one of our most precious assets, and it is one which no directed economy can duplicate. But to match the results of ruthless, state-controlled planning, we must put our hearts and souls into developing the full potential of our free economy.

A singular aspect of a competitive and dynamic economy results from the willingness of free people to save and invest a part of their earnings.

Let us look at savings, first historically and then to gauge some measure of its importance to our productive system and to our way of life.

In the beginning, in fact up until about 1850, muscle power of animals and humans accounted for almost two-thirds of the work done in the American economy. Inanimate sources, such as steam, wind, and falling water, accounted for the remainder.

Today the need for actual muscle power of either humans or animals has been drastically curtailed. Almost all of the actual productive work energy of the country comes from machines under the management and watchful care of skilled people. Yet even with this substantially decreased need for actual human work energy, our citizens are incomparably better off in both working conditions and living standards than they were a century ago.

Our productive machinery was largely built from savings. They came first from Europe. Then they were set aside out of hard-won earnings along our eastern seaboard and helped finance the West. Now every area in this country is a source of investment funds and most families are making enough money to set aside some part of it in savings.

A quick look at some of the figures on capital growth in this country points up clearly the vital position of savings in our free American economy.

Estimates have been made—very rough estimates, for the early years—of the gross capital investment of private businesses and individuals in this country beginning with the period just after the Civil War. In the total span of 90 years covered by these estimates, gross private domestic investment amounted to about $1,075 billion—more than one trillion dollars!

A third of this total, about $375 billion, was invested in the period up through 1929. The thirties and World War II, together, added another $125 billion.

But some measure of the tremendous expansion of our industrial potential in the years since World War II can be gained from the fact that over half of our total gross private investment since the Civil War, about $575 billion, occurred in the twelve years 1946–1957. Higher costs and prices, to be sure, have played a part. But in these same twelve years, the physical volume of production went up 65 percent and total civilian employment increased by about one quarter.

Of this total investment of $575 billion, over $340 billion went into business plant and equipment and more than $45 billion went into improving our farms—more farm structures, more mechanical equipment, improved production processes. A record $135 billion, approximately, went into residential construction—and the dollar amounts here, of course, tell only a small part of the story of improved living conditions.

These figures on the growth of our economy during the past century, and in recent years, are often taken more or less for granted. We tend to forget that this phenomenal expansion had to be financed primarily from savings—by diverting part of the business and personal income stream from current spending into savings and investment channels. In the twelve postwar years which I previously mentioned, 1946 through 1957, almost one-third of the total flow of savings, about $175 billion, represented personal savings alone. The millions of individual decisions to save and invest which lie behind this total constitute a basic source of our economic power.

The product of saving is by no means exclusive to the field of materialistic productivity. It is translatable as well into all forms of better living.

As a further result of personal savings, home ownership has increased tremendously in the past decade, and nonfarm ownership has increased by almost 17 percent in just the past four years. Last year, 60 percent of the total dwelling units in use were owner-occupied. Three-fourths of all families, or technically speaking, spending units, surveyed by the Federal Reserve this spring had accumulated liquid assets or marketable securities. These assets mean increased security for families and individuals.

Savings mean opportunities for better education. They provide for increased travel and for leisure time. As man learns to work more efficiently, to utilize new and expanding sources of energy, to create better machines for productivity, he

channels more of the total of human energy into the real purposes of humankind: inventiveness, creativeness, and the use of his intellectual competence in the fields of the arts and the philosophies.

Because of our concern with the management of the national debt, we in the Treasury have a particular responsibility and concern in personal savings because we are the guardians of a crucial sector of individual investment—the savings bonds program. More than $41 billion of our E and H savings bonds are outstanding at the present time and we estimate that this represents 40 million owners—almost a quarter of the population of the country.

The importance of these holdings from the point of view of the Treasury cannot be overstated. They represent about 15 percent of the entire national debt and they are steady holdings—we have found that the average E-bond purchaser holds onto his bond for about 7½ years. The continued growth of the program through World War II and through the rapidly shifting conditions of the past decade is the best testimony I know of that the savings bond type of security meets a genuine need. Regular saving has become a pattern for millions of families. Not only has it been a contribution to the national welfare but saving has been translated to mean more security, better education for children, home ownership, and to meet countless other individual needs.

The features of liquidity, guaranteed redemption values, and ease of purchase through payroll deduction or other plans, make savings bonds a particularly good investment for the small saver in a changing world of variable markets. While there have been net redemptions of E and H bonds during the past year, there is evidence that the trend toward increasing redemptions is leveling off. What is even more significant, sales of the small denomination bonds, $200 or under, have been maintained at record high level at all times.

I should like to take this opportunity to express the gratitude and the appreciation of the Nation for the contribution of the Advertising Council toward America's program for saving.

While the full dimensions of this contribution are difficult to measure, it has been estimated that the total value of advertising time and space devoted to this program since 1942 is close to $1 billion. Currently, this contribution is estimated to be running at more than $50,000,000 per year.

To this effort you have given your best talents and made the widest use of your contacts for development and display. You have encouraged millions of families to save. You have made saving an investment, a symbol of patriotic service. Our appreciation for your past services is not only real and heartfelt—it conforms to the definition of "gratitude" as "a lively anticipation of favors yet to come."

In this age of responsibility, what you have done and what you will do is a rich measure of devotion to self-government. All of us in Government, in industry, in labor, and as individuals, must do as well. Prudence will never be out of fashion. Savings and thrift will never be outmoded. Enlightened judgment will always be at a premium but will eternally be indispensable to the preservation of freedom and liberty.

Our course is clear: in our high-energy civilization we must work and save, explore and invest, improve and create, always with one purpose in mind—that the lot of individual people is bettered.

History is replete with the story of those who have failed. The future will be assured by the extent to which we succeed.

Exhibit 52.—Letter from the Acting Secretary of the Treasury, February 28, 1958, reporting to Congress on the financial condition and fiscal operations of the highway trust fund

The Speaker of the House of Representatives.

My Dear Mr. Speaker: Pursuant to provisions of Section 209 (e) (1) of the Highway Revenue Act of 1956, I have the honor to submit herewith a report on the financial condition and fiscal operations of the highway trust fund for the fiscal year 1957.

Included in this report is a narrative summarizing the fiscal operations, together with a financial statement showing the operations and financial condition of the fund for the fiscal year. Also included are statements reflecting the estimated

operations and condition of the fund through 1973, as required by the above-mentioned act.

Sincerely yours,

JULIAN B. BAIRD,
Acting Secretary of the Treasury.

Report on the financial condition and results of the operations of the highway trust fund, June 30, 1957

Public Law 627, approved June 29, 1956 (70 Stat. 374), amended and supplemented the Federal Aid Road Act approved June 11, 1916. Title II of the act, cited as the "Highway Revenue Act of 1956," provided in Section 209 (a) for the establishment in the Treasury of the United States of a trust fund to be known as the "highway trust fund." This title also amended the Internal Revenue Code of 1954 to provide additional general fund revenue from increased or new taxes on certain vehicles and products connected with the use of public highways and also provided that amounts equal to specified percentages of these taxes, as hereinafter described, be transferred to the trust fund. The moneys so credited to the trust fund are for use in carrying out the Federal-aid highway program administered by the Department of Commerce.

The act further provides in Section 209 (e) (1) that—

"It shall be the duty of the Secretary of the Treasury to hold the trust fund, and (after consultation with the Secretary of Commerce) to report to the Congress not later than the 1st day of March of each year on the financial condition and the results of the operations of the trust fund during the preceding fiscal year and on its expected condition and operations during each fiscal year thereafter up to and including the fiscal year ending June 30, 1973. Such report shall be printed as a House document of the session of the Congress to which the report is made."

In addition to the provisions for reporting the financial condition and the results of the fiscal operations to the Congress, the act, under Section 209 (e) covering the management of the fund, and Section 209 (f) covering expenditures from the fund; places additional responsibility on the Secretary of the Treasury. These provisions include the investment of the available balances in the trust fund, the repayment of advances made from the general fund, and the payment from the trust fund to the general fund of amounts equal to refunds of specified taxes. These subjects are referred to in the following sections of the report.

Financial Condition and Fiscal Operations

Receipts

Section 209 (c) (3) of the act requires that the amounts appropriated be transferred from the general fund to the trust fund on the basis of estimates by the Secretary of the Treasury, subject to subsequent adjustment when actual amounts are determined, as follows:

"The amounts appropriated by paragraphs (1) and (2) shall be transferred at least monthly from the general fund of the Treasury to the trust fund on the basis of estimates by the Secretary of the Treasury of the amounts, referred to in paragraphs (1) and (2), received in the Treasury. Proper adjustments shall be made in the amounts subsequently transferred to the extent prior estimates were in excess of or less than the amounts required to be transferred."

The amounts mentioned in paragraphs (1) and (2) in the foregoing quotation refers to the appropriations equal to a specified part of taxes on gasoline, diesel fuel and special motor fuels, trucks, truck trailers, buses, tires, tread rubber, use of certain vehicles, and floor stocks referred to in Sections 202 through 207 of the act. The amounts measured by the proportionate parts of these taxes to be credited to the trust fund are shown in schedule No. 1 of this report.

During the fiscal year 1957, amounts transferred to the trust fund amounted to $1.5 billion. Of this total, the amount equivalent to the gasoline taxes represented approximately 87 percent, while that on tires was about 6 percent and all other categories made up the remaining 7 percent of the transfers. The quarterly adjustments made in the fiscal year to bring the estimates in agreement with the actual amounts of taxes collected reflected an overappropriation of slightly less than 3 percent of the transfers. Interest on moneys invested in

public debt securities amounted to $3 million, making the total receipts for the year $1,428,019,052 as follows:

Fiscal year 1957

Gross transfers based upon estimated tax receipts	$1, 524, 205, 000
Less quarterly adjustments	45, 279, 950
Net transfers	1, 478, 925, 050
Interest on investments	3, 094, 002
Total receipts	1, 482, 019, 052

Further details are shown on statement 1, attached.

Expenditures

In the transition of financing the road program from the general fund to the trust fund, authority was provided in Section 209 (d) for advances from the general fund. However, this authority was not used. In lieu thereof, general fund appropriations for Federal-aid highways were provided in 1957 appropriation acts to cover the payment of obligations relating to the highway program pending the accumulation of sufficient funds in the trust account to enable operations to be financed directly. The Second Supplemental Appropriation Act of 1957, approved July 31, 1956 (70 Stat. 764), provided that the trust fund "* * * shall reimburse the appropriations for 'Federal-aid highways' for all expenditures subsequent to June 30, 1956." Accordingly, the expenditures from the trust fund in the fiscal year 1957 for the highway program show reimbursements to the general fund amounting to $501 million, while payments directly from the trust fund for the road program amounted to $464 million. These highway-program expenditures are made, from an account under the administrative control of the Bureau of Public Roads of the Department of Commerce. Funds are transferred from the principal trust fund to a transfer trust account in amounts estimated by Public Roads to be required for monthly payments of highway obligations.

Other expenditures from the trust fund include a small amount for refunds of taxes and a net transfer of $160,000 to the Department of Labor for expenses in connection with the administration and enforcement of labor standards. Refunds of taxes chargeable to the trust fund are authorized by Sections 209 (f) (3) and (4), covering amounts equivalent to the amounts paid for gasoline used on farms, for certain nonhighway purposes, or by local transit systems, and certain percentages of floor stocks refunds. On the basis of certifications of payments by the Internal Revenue Service, the trust fund is charged with the refunds and the amounts thereof are credited to the general fund of the Treasury. The total expenditures for the fiscal year 1957 amounted to $966 million, summarized as follows:

Highway program	$965, 506, 734
Refunds	16, 830
Administration and enforcement of labor standards	160, 000
Total	965, 683, 564

Further details are shown in statement 1 attached.

Balance in the fund

As shown in statement 1, the excess of receipts over expenditures in the fiscal year 1957 resulted in a balance of $516 million as of June 30, 1957. This balance is represented by investments of the trust fund in the amount of $404 million and unexpended balances of $27 million in the principal account and $85 million in the transfer trust account administered by the Bureau of Public Roads, the latter two being shown on statement 1 as a single item under the classification "Undisbursed balance."

Invesments

The investments of $404 million of the fund balance consisted of 2⅝ percent Treasury certificates of indebtedness which mature on June 30, 1958, and represent balances determined as not needed for the current operations of the fund. These investments are in special issues made by the Secretary of the Treasury as authorized by Section 209 (e) (2) of the act, as follows:

"(2) Investment.—It shall be the duty of the Secretary of the Treasury to invest such portion of the trust fund as is not, in his judgment, required to meet current withdrawals. Such investments may be made only in interest-bearing obligations of the United States or in obligations guaranteed as to both principal and interest by the United States. For such purpose such obligations may be acquired (a) on original issue at par, or (b) by purchase of outstanding obligations at the market price. The purposes for which obligations of the United States may be issued under the Second Liberty Loan Act, as amended, are hereby extended to authorize the issuance at par of special obligations exclusively to the trust fund. Such special obligations shall bear interest at a rate equal to the average rate of interest, computed as to the end of the calendar month next preceding the date of such issue, borne by all marketable interest-bearing obligations of the United States then forming a part of the public debt; except that where such average rate is not a multiple of one-eighth of 1 percent, the rate of interest of such special obligations shall be the multiple of one-eighth of 1 percent next lower than such average rate. Such special obligations shall be issued only if the Secretary of the Treasury determines that the purchase of other interest-bearing obligations of the United States, or of obligations guaranteed as to both principal and interest by the United States on original issue or at the market price, is not in the public interest. Advances to the trust fund pursuant to subsection (d) shall not be invested."

In addition, the law authorized the Secretary of the Treasury to sell any obligations acquired at the market price, or to redeem special obligations at par plus accrued interest. No obligations were sold during the fiscal year 1957, but maturing special obligations were reinvested on June 30.

Projection of Receipts and Expenditures

The amounts of expected receipts and expenditures and the condition of the fund for each year projected through the fiscal year 1973, as required by the Highway Revenue Act of 1956, have been compiled on the basis of existing legislation as well as under the legislation proposed in the 1959 Budget document.

Receipts

The estimates of cumulative receipts through 1973, net of refunds, creditable to the trust fund under existing legislation, as shown in statement 2 of this report, are $38.7 billion. This amount has not changed materially from the estimates in the initial report of the Secretary of the Treasury, dated February 28, 1957 (H. Doc. No. 105, 85th Cong., 1st sess.), which showed $38.5 billion.

These estimates include taxes on aviation fuel, but legislation is proposed that, starting in fiscal year 1959, the receipts from taxes on aviation gasoline and tires are to be retained in general fund receipts. This proposal, stated on page 884 of the 1959 Budget document, is as follows:

"These estimated increases also reflect * * * a new tax of 3½ cents a gallon on jet fuels and an increase in the existing tax rate on aviation gasoline to 3½ cents from the present 2 cents. Receipts from taxes on aviation gasoline and tires are presently transferred into the highway trust fund; it is also proposed that starting in 1959, receipts from aviation gasoline and tires be retained in general receipts."

Under this proposal the aggregate of receipts for the trust fund would be reduced by $460 million, less reduced refunds of taxes estimated at $152 million.

Expenditures

The estimates of expenditures from the trust fund reflect disbursements in amounts equal to the receipts of the trust fund. Under existing legislation and the assumption that authorizations for primary, secondary, and urban highways will be continued, there remains an aggregate balance of $25.4 billion available for the interstate and defense highway system, including small amounts for reimbursement of certain administrative expenses. This compares with the estimated aggregate of $25.1 billion for interstate highway expenditures, contained in the initial report dated February 28, 1957. The authorizations for primary, secondary, and urban roads are estimated in an aggregate of $13.3 billion as shown in statement 2 attached.

As outlined in the President's 1959 budget message (p. 421), legislation is proposed that the cost of the forest highway and public lands highway programs be financed from the trust fund as follows:

"The budget proposes to transfer the financing of the Department of Commerce's forest and public lands highways programs from the general fund to the 'Highway trust fund'."

Such financing, including emergency disaster highway expenditures, and the reimbursements of certain administrative expenses, would involve an estimated total expenditure from the trust fund of $668 million, as reflected in statement 3.

STATEMENT 1.—*Status of highway trust fund, fiscal year ended June 30, 1957*

Description	Internal Revenue Code section	Amount	Total
Receipts:			
Excise taxes (transferred from general fund receipts):			
Gasoline tax	4081	$1,295,082,186.85	
Diesel tax	4041	30,475,089.29	
Tires and inner tubes	4071 (a) (1)	82,185,025.77	
Tread rubber	4071 (a) (4)	11,273,518.77	
Trucks, buses, etc	4061 (a) (1)	34,410,411.43	
Truck use tax	4481	25,498,818.10	
Total taxes		1,478,925,050.21	
Interest		3,094,002.40	
Total receipts			$1,482,019,052.61
Expenditures (checks issued basis):			
Highway program:			
Payments from general fund reimbursed		501,018,553.13	
Direct from trust fund		464,488,180.72	
Total highway program		965,506,733.85	
Refunds of taxes (reimbursed to general fund):			
Gasoline	4081	11,382.10	
Gasoline for nonhighway purposes or local transit systems.	6421	409.37	
Tires and tread rubber	4071 (a) (1) and (4)	3,172.30	
Trucks, buses, etc	4061 (a) (1)	1,865.91	
Total refunds of taxes		16,829.68	
Administration and enforcement of labor standards, Department of Labor.		160,000.00	
Total expenditures			965,683,563.53
Balance in trust fund			516,335,489.08

FUND ASSETS

	Amount
Investments: 2⅝ percent U. S. Treasury special certificates of indebtedness, due June 30, 1958	$404,444,000.00
Undisbursed balance	111,891,489.08
Total assets	516,335,489.08

SCHEDULE OF PROPORTION OF TAXES CREDITED TO THE HIGHWAY TRUST FUND

Highway act section	Internal Revenue Code section	Tax source	Percentage applied	
			1957	1958–72
202	4041	Diesel fuel and special motor fuel	100	100
203	4061 (a) (1)	Trucks, buses, etc	20	50
204	4071 (a) (1)	Tires of type used on highway vehicles	37½	100
	4071 (a) (4)	Tread rubber	100	[1] 100
205	4081	Gasoline	100	100
206	4481	Use tax on certain vehicles	100	100
207	4226 (a)	Floor stock taxes	100	100

[1] Taxes credited after June 30, 1957, also includes the receipts of taxes on "other tires" and "inner tubes" under sec. 4071 (a) (2) and (3) of the 1954 Internal Revenue Code.

STATEMENT 2.—*Highway trust fund receipts, expenditures, and balances, actual fiscal year 1957 and estimates 1958–73, under existing legislation*

[In millions of dollars]

Fiscal year	Receipts			Expenditures				Balance in the fund
	Excise taxes	Interest	Total	Highway program: Inter-State[1]	Highway program: Primary, second-ary, and urban[2]	Refunds of taxes	Total	
1957, actual	1,479	3	1,482	223	743	(3)	966	516
1958	2,120	18	2,138	961	813	95	1,869	785
1959	2,210	16	2,226	1,508	842	110	2,460	551
1960	2,262	10	2,272	1,491	850	112	2,453	370
1961	2,350	2	2,352	1,706	900	116	2,722	--------
1962	2,421	--------	2,421	1,403	900	118	2,421	--------
1963	2,493	--------	2,493	1,473	900	120	2,493	--------
1964	2,557	--------	2,557	1,536	900	121	2,557	--------
1965	2,612	--------	2,612	1,591	900	121	2,612	--------
1966	2,667	--------	2,667	1,645	900	122	2,667	--------
1967	2,719	--------	2,719	1,696	900	123	2,719	--------
1968	2,769	--------	2,769	1,745	900	124	2,769	--------
1969	2,820	--------	2,820	1,794	900	126	2,820	--------
1970	2,866	--------	2,866	1,839	900	127	2,866	--------
1971	2,917	--------	2,917	1,888	900	129	2,917	--------
1972	2,970	--------	2,970	2,641	198	131	2,970	--------
1973	456	--------	456	296	--------	160	456	--------
Total	40,688	49	40,737	25,436	13,346	1,955	40,737	--------

[1] Includes reimbursements for certain administrative expenses.
[2] Assuming authorizations will be extended for the fiscal years 1960–70.
[3] Less than $500,000.

STATEMENT 3.—*Highway trust fund receipts, expenditures, and balances, actual fiscal year 1957 and estimates 1958–73, under existing and proposed legislation*

[In millions of dollars]

Fiscal year	Receipts					Expenditures					Balance in the fund
	Excise taxes, gross	Less tax on aviation fuel[1]	Excise taxes, net	Interest on investment	Total receipts	Highway program: Inter-State	Highway program: Primary, secondary, urban[2]	Highway program: Other[3]	Refunds of taxes	Total	
1957, actual	1,479	--------	1,479	3	1,482	219	743	4	(4)	966	516
1958	2,120	--------	2,120	18	2,138	945	813	16	95	1,869	785
1959	2,210	46	2,164	16	2,180	1,497	842	47	110	2,496	469
1960	2,262	48	2,214	10	2,224	1,480	850	46	97	2,473	220
1961	2,350	45	2,305	2	2,307	1,480	900	47	100	2,527	--------
1962	2,421	42	2,379	--------	2,379	1,328	900	48	103	2,379	--------
1963	2,493	39	2,454	--------	2,454	1,402	900	46	106	2,454	--------
1964	2,557	34	2,523	--------	2,523	1,469	900	46	108	2,523	--------
1965	2,612	30	2,582	--------	2,582	1,526	900	46	110	2,582	--------
1966	2,667	27	2,640	--------	2,640	1,582	900	46	112	2,640	--------
1967	2,719	26	2,693	--------	2,693	1,633	900	46	114	2,693	--------
1968	2,769	25	2,744	--------	2,744	1,683	900	46	115	2,744	--------
1969	2,820	24	2,796	--------	2,796	1,732	900	46	118	2,796	--------
1970	2,866	24	2,842	--------	2,842	1,777	900	46	119	2,842	--------
1971	2,917	23	2,894	--------	2,894	1,827	900	46	121	2,894	--------
1972	2,970	23	2,947	--------	2,947	2,580	198	46	123	2,947	--------
1973	456	4	452	--------	452	300	--------	--------	152	452	--------
Total	40,688	460	40,228	49	40,277	24,460	13,346	668	1,803	40,277	--------

[1] Tax on aviation fuel not to be transferred to the trust fund.
[2] Assuming authorizations will be extended for the fiscal years 1960–70.
[3] Financing from the trust fund forest highway and public lands highway programs, and reimbursement for certain administrative expenses.
[4] Less than $500,000.

Exhibit 53.— Remarks by Secretary of the Treasury Anderson, April 25, 1958, on Law Day, University of Texas, Austin, Tex.

A free people protects both its political freedom at the ballot box and its economic freedom at the market place. A free society requires not only the right but the duty of individual participation. Our political participation is through political parties; our economic participation is through the opportunity to work at jobs of our own choosing; through the widespread distribution of the fruits of the economy; through a high standard of living; and through ownership of the means of production.

As individuals we participate in ownership in a variety of ways. Approximately 9 millions of our people own shares in the country's corporations. There are 3 million farmers who own their own farms. There are more than 4 million business enterprises owned by individuals or small groups. There are more than 30 million families who have bank checking accounts, and almost that many families have savings accounts. There are over 100 million people who own life insurance. There are 30 million families who own their own homes, almost 40 million families owning automobiles, and innumerable other millions of owners of washers, refrigerators, radios, TV sets, and other equipment quite apart from capital goods which in themselves generate further production.

While each segment of the economy seeks to benefit through profit and wages, there must be a general acceptance of the belief that despite self-interest the operations of all groups in our economy must be conducted in the interest of the public good.

Our social institutions we insure through a government by the rule of law. We recognize that behind that law are certain immutable truths. Our laws are framed with a goal of translating these truths into rules that are applicable to everyday living.

It has always been necessary to seek to find a balance between absolute freedom and absolute control. This balance cannot be a static one; it must constantly be adjusted as times change and as society becomes more complex. Also, our changing relationships with other nations must frequently be modified and expressed in terms of new formal international cooperation.

In the economic world we have something of the same problem. There was a time when men of necessity tried very hard to be self-sufficient. As society grew, it was felt that certain "economic laws" had validity, and that one of the most important of these was a reliance on self-interest as the best guarantee of the general welfare. It was generally thought that if each man pursued his own interest this "natural" law would work automatically to accomplish equity between the workers and their employers and to bring the greatest good to society as a whole. Relations between nations likewise proceeded pretty much on the same principle—that self-interest generally provided the best guide to policy and action.

As the industrial revolution spread through more and more areas of economic activity, it came to be recognized that complete *laissez faire* was an unrealistic concept—that in few instances was economic power expressed in terms of individuals acting in isolation from others. The very fact that people are coming to express themselves through groups, however, emphasizes rather than minimizes the importance and the responsibility of the individual. Because group action is essential, the role the individual must play in the group, if he is to avoid surrendering his rights as a member of a free society, becomes increasingly vital.

In the international field it took much longer for a policy of national isolation to be seen for what it was—both unrealistic and outmoded. But the coming of the air age finally drove this fact home; in both our internal and external relations it is now pretty generally recognized that we have moved well into a period in which both people and nations must try to meet their responsibilities working with other people and other nations.

The aim of the economic machinery, the ownership of which is so diversely spread, is to supply the goods and services that our people require, at prices that not only make possible effective demand but leave room for experimentation and innovation, for the process of change, for the creation of those new wants and new decisions to buy which are essential to progress. Despite the widespread ownership in this country, we have an increased characteristic of grouping.

Most American production, for example, is achieved through corporations where individuals contribute their funds but entrust the production and distribution processes to managerial efforts. Labor expresses its desires and exercises its

powers through unions. Farmers organize into associations or join cooperative marketing organizations. Businessmen, both as individuals and as companies, work together through associations to promote their particular interests. Geographical communities express themselves through chambers of commerce or boards of trade.

All through the spectrum of business, this grouping continues; and in recent years it has pushed increasingly across national borders. Certain of the European countries are trying to join their efforts in the European common market and others are seeking to develop a free trade area. The nations of the free world are entering into trade agreements and working out international understandings with respect to the distribution of goods among themselves and in and out of the iron curtain bloc.

This coming together of group activity develops certain tendencies. In the first place, the wide diffusion of ownership puts increasing emphasis on managerial control. And entrusting decisions to management has a tendency to lessen a consciousness of individual participation and to promote the feeling that the Government in trying to maintain a balance between economic groups can cure all economic ills.

Yet, if we are to have an economic system that is to succeed, the American people must accept economic as well as political duties, economic as well as political responsibilities. And this sense of responsibility must be keen enough and well enough understood so that it becomes an effective influence in determining the use of power by larger groups. Since we act as groups, we must have, in addition to laws and regulations which govern their action, a basic adherence to a principle of economic ethics that transcends the advantages to the group membership. We must recognize correlated duties to other groups and the public as a whole. The economic control relinquished by the individual in our complex American economy has not passed automatically to "the Government". It is finally in the hands of people.

While as a matter of public policy we try to maintain a balance between the desires and powers of different elements of the economic system, we must be sure that we give maximum play to freedom of choice, liberty of action, the initiative of the individual, and the dynamic compulsion that stems from incentives. In a free, competitive society we should recognize that government has an important role but that it has, also, its limitations. Government, for example, may open up and make available certain economic potentialities. This we do through the building of roads, the development of waterways, the stimulation of means of transportation, and the performance of like functions. At the same time, we have taken steps to protect employment, to insure the bargaining rights of individuals, to avoid monopolies, to require certain minimum standards of safety, to mitigate the hardships of unemployment and old age in an industrial society, and generally to insure the equality of opportunity. Here again, we are walking the narrow road between the proper functions of government which means some surrender of individualism to the economic good and the maintenance of individual freedom and incentives.

Whatever the changed distribution may be in the achievement of the balance, I think we might all agree that it should be accomplished through the Government operating by rule of law rather than by fiat or decree.

In the words of John Locke, our goal should be "not to abolish or restrain, but to preserve and enlarge freedom." How much have we abolished, and how much have we preserved? Even more fundamental is the question of how much must be abolished in order to "preserve and enlarge" the scope of freedom in an ever-changing society? Strictly speaking, we do not operate under a free enterprise system—freedom for every man "to do what he lists," to quote Locke once more. Certain individual rights had to be curtailed in the interests of the larger group. We have a competitive price system; but in order to preserve its competitive aspects we found that we had to take away some part of the freedom of individuals to practice unrestrained competition.

Since the first experiments in democracy, in fact, we have been made to realize in many different ways that our liberties carry with them certain ethical responsibilities for not abusing these liberties in order to promote selfish interests.

For example, it is taken for granted that we may invest our savings in any way we choose. The corporation whose shares we may have bought, on the other hand, is not at liberty to conduct its business in any way it wants. We have set up many kinds of rules to assure fair competition, to protect the small investor and stockholder.

All these things are serious limitations on individual liberty and on economic power. Because this is true, each one has had to battle for acceptance. But, however fumbling we may have been in going about it, our goal has always been the one expressed by John Locke of submitting to certain restrictions in order to preserve and enlarge the environment in which society as a whole could function effectively. The difficulties in every age of deciding which limitations will promote freedom and which will limit it unduly are enormous. But these are just the decisions which we must make as responsible members of a democratic society.

We must recognize too that the issues involved never remain quite the same. Technology and innovation may move with lightning speed to change the terms of our problem, almost overnight. In the words of Mr. Justice Cardozo, "Hardly is the ink dry upon our formula before the call of an unsuspected equity—the urge of a new group of facts, a new combination of events—bids us blur and blot and qualify and even, it may be, erase."

We have some particular situations with which we must concern ourselves:

The first is that we live in a world of tensions. There is a disturbing and very real competition between nations on a physical basis. The drive for world domination on the part of an aggressor nation is not a new development in history, but it comes armed in our own time with a new potential for destruction. There is another new development—or rather a development which is taking new forms: the competition among nations now extends into the economic structure. And at the root of both our physical and economic tensions is a wide divergence in ideology—political, social, and economic. We must be relentless in seeking the ways of peace. The world must be spared, if possible, the holocaust of atomic war.

Secondly, our national life is not likely to become more simple, either politically or economically. It is very much more likely to become increasingly complicated. We must learn to live and to work within these complications in order to satisfy both our national needs and the reciprocal requirements of membership in the community of free nations.

Finally, we must accomplish both of these responsibilities within the framework of a free competitive system through voluntary cooperative efforts, or we will gradually be brought to submit more and more to regimentation imposed by a central authority.

In our day the problem is made more difficult because for a long time we may well be engaged in a cold war. If we were engaged in an active war, all of the normal rules both of economics and of society would be ignored and we would temporarily submit to the kind of regimentation that would bring all of our forces into play in order to win. If we were wholly at peace there would be a change of emphasis and in our efforts to help promote sustainable growth, we would be directing more of our economic activity to the making of things to be used and enjoyed by man in increasingly better living.

In a cold war we are somewhat in between. We want to produce the goods and services for maintaining a higher standard of living. We want to win in both the ideological and the economic battle for uncommitted countries. We want to avoid dislocations and maladjustments in our economic system without surrendering more than the necessary minimum of freedoms. At the same time, we willingly submit to the fact that a large part of our national effort goes into the making of things which are essential for governments for waging war, but which are of no use whatever in providing for the things that man wears and eats and requires for shelter. And so, imposed upon the complications of an already complicated world, we have the necessity for contributing a larger share of our total national production to something that is inherent waste and whose best use would be to never use it at all.

As a part of the cold war we will be concerned not only with our defense in a physical sense but with the competition which will exist between the Western world and the Soviet bloc countries in an economic sense. This subject is much too broad to yield to a full discussion here. I should like to point out two areas, one to their advantage and one to our advantage, that should weigh in our thinking.

The Soviet Union as a monolithic state with the ownership of all of the means of production concentrated in the central government, may be able to deal with other countries advantageously both on a system of barter and in making ruble loans. For example, it can afford to take foodstuffs of other countries in barter arrangements because of its need to supplement its own production of food while in the United States we are confronted with problems of agricultural surplus. In making ruble loans to other countries, the Soviets can appear to be generous

because they realize that when the ruble is spent for capital goods, it must in the first transaction be spent either in Russia or one of the Soviet bloc countries. There is the barest kind of international trade in the ruble as such.

On the other hand, if the United States should make a dollar loan to other countries, unless it is accompanied by conditions requiring its expenditures in the United States, the dollars loaned will be competed for by all of the other countries of the free world which produce capital goods.

As a general proposition, therefore, in transactions as between governments and other countries the Soviets would have an advantage. On the other hand, with no means of production owned by the citizens of Russia, they would be hardpressed to go into other countries and purchase capital equity even in participation with the citizens of other countries. It is hardly conceivable that either the neutral or free countries would tolerate substantial investments of capital and equity ownership by the Soviet government itself.

On the other hand, the private citizens of this and other free countries wishing to invest their own capital find a warm welcome in other countries as equity investors if they follow the rules of good citizenship of the other nations. In this way, great opportunities are opened to the individual citizens of the less developed countries to play an important role in the betterment of their country's economy and its people. On the basis, therefore, of dealing between private individuals, the United States and other free countries may have a net advantage over the Soviet.

If one believes, as I do, that real and lasting peace in our world must have an economic as well as political foundation and that this foundation must be planted most firmly in the consciousness of men concerned with their own betterment and with rising standards of living, we may very well have at our disposal, in these dealings between private individuals, the best means of securing both economic betterment and a just and lasting peace.

As the economic machinery of other countries around the world is developed or goes through processes of evolution and change, we must make it possible for them to adopt those portions of the American and free world system of capital as are consistent with their own traditions and their own capabilities. We are leaders in a tremendous cause—the struggle of men everywhere to live without crushing want and to live in freedom. No tyranny in history has been able to crush this hope in the hearts of men. But it is unrealistic as well as dangerously shortsighted to assume that others will want to take over our entire way of life just as it has developed in this country, regardless of how well it may fit their particular needs at this particular period of their development. We must try to be advocates of our system, with emphasis on the benefits which flow to people—recognizing that the particular techniques which helped us achieve those benefits may have to be modified for use elsewhere.

When we look at our country in perspective, we are impressed with the fact that during the last seventy-five years we have built the most productive system in the world. When one analyzes why this is so, a great deal of attention must be paid to the process of growth and change resulting from the dynamic demand of people for more goods and for better ways to produce them. These demands are expressed in terms of research, technology, and incentives on the one hand, and in higher standards of living on the other. In the whole process of change and development, the constant conflict between liberty and controls continues.

The forces which have been responsible for the evolution and development of our economic system and its tremendous productive power are as vital today as ever before and beckon us to new horizons of accomplishment. There will always be problems with which we have to cope. A competitive economy with dependence upon myriad decisions and judgments will always incur the hazards of recession and inflation. We have learned a great deal about how to cope with them. We must always be endeavoring to learn more. This requires flexibility and a willingness to utilize our maximum competence and instrumentalities both as a people and as a Government to see that neither inflation or deflation should run a ruinous course.

We will always have the problem of providing the incentives for the formation of adequate capital and the education which will secure an adequate supply of skilled people. We will always be concerned with the complexities of cost and price and the consequent responsibilities that are attendant upon labor and management in order that we maintain a sound relationship in the public interest. We will eternally have with us the problem of maintaining our freedoms and avoiding regimentation.

Our faith in this country and our economic system is strong. We have become the greatest productive nation in the world. Our distributive capacity has run somewhat behind and we must be sure that our ability to distribute both nationally and internationally matches stride with our productive ability.

We doubled our national output once every twenty-four years before World War II and once in eighteen years since that time. The benefits of our growth are being shared on a widening basis. Individual and family income is on the rise. More than one-third of the American families earn in excess of $5,000 per year. And, the Committee for Economic Development, in a recent report estimated that by 1975 the average family income after payment of taxes will amount to $7,100 a year (in terms of dollars of 1956 purchasing power) and that by 1975 our gross national product may well exceed $725 billion.

Today there is a new challenge and a new opportunity.

Our national population has doubled in 50 years. It is expanding at a rate of 3 million persons per year. The number of American workers is increasing at a rate of nearly 1 million per year. Millions of new workers will be needed to make, sell, and distribute our goods.

Looking at even broader figures, it took the world something like 5,000 years of recorded history to have the first billion people alive on this earth at one time. This occurred in 1830. It took us only a little over 100 years to have the second billion people alive at one time on this globe. By 1970 the world will have three billion inhabitants—and those three billion people whose wants and demands will make the economy of our country and the economy of the world.

These factors of growth bring us to the realization of the new demands that will be impressed upon our technology and our science; new obligations for educational opportunities and a higher quality of education. They emphasize the necessity for improving the national health; for utilizing all our ingenuity as individuals, business and government to minimize fluctuations in our economy; to provide, in addition to material things, new cultural opportunities for people who have time to enjoy them.

The vistas of the future are as limitless as the capacity of our people. It belongs to the dynamic, to the imaginative, to those who are willing to work and compete.

Exhibit 54.—Remarks by Secretary of the Treasury Anderson, May 21, 1958, at the Governors' Conference, Bal Harbour, Fla.

The very fact that we speak of the "process" of Government indicates that governmental responsibilities in the American economy are constantly changing in content and form. Traditionally as we begin to work our way out of some familiar difficulties, new problems appear which urgently demand our attention. At all levels of Government there develops a preoccupation with the problems of the day. Seldom do we take or have the time to stop and evaluate our total course.

Today, I would like to examine with you an effort to put some of our current problems in perspective. This means looking back over the course we have traveled in the past; even more important, it means looking forward to a changed world situation and to new patterns and problems.

From the vantage point of 1958, we can recognize a whole series of occasions on which the Government has moved in the past to accept new responsibilities for promoting the national welfare. Our economic potential has been increased through the building of roads, the development of waterways and dams, the stimulation of transportation, and like functions. Steps have been taken to minimize monopoly powers, to require certain minimum standards of safety, to protect employment, to insure the bargaining rights of individuals, to mitigate the hardships of unemployment and old age in an industrial society, and generally to insure the equality of opportunity.

All of these steps were taken in the context of the economic and political environment of the time. Many of them were worked out in periods when global issues appeared to be very remote from the realities of life here at home.

That era is past.

No longer can we concentrate on areas encompassed within our own horizons. A broad, expanding world demands an expansion of our considerations and brings new complications.

Let us look at some particular situations with which we must concern ourselves.

First, we live in a world of tensions. The Soviet Union has openly embarked on a drive for world domination. The threat of force has been linked to a program for the economic penetration of other nations which has grave implications. Just a short time ago, Mr. Khrushchev told us—and I quote his words: "We declare war on you in the peaceful field of trade." Moreover, both our physical and economic tensions stem from a wide divergence in ideology, political, social, and economic.

These are the basic facts of the international situation. We must successfully compete with them. We must seek and find the ways to spare the world the holocaust of atomic war.

Secondly, our domestic problems are not likely to become simpler, either politically or economically. They are much more likely to become increasingly complicated. We must learn to live and to work with these complications, and in doing so satisfy both our national needs and our obligations as members of the community of free nations.

Finally, we must accomplish both of these responsibilities within the framework of a free competitive system. The scope of private initiative and enterprise vitalizes our own economy, and provides us with our most effective instrument for combating economic aggression abroad.

The degree of our success in meeting the responsibilities will be measured, in part, by two things. The first is the extent of our fiscal ability to maintain and finance appropriate Government programs without impairing the stimulus provided by private enterprise. A second crucial factor is the extent of our willingness as a people to sustain the burdens involved. Both depend to a high degree on public understanding.

Let us first examine some of the figures.

Last year, our gross national product—the dollar value of all the goods and services purchased by everybody in the American economy—amounted to over $434 billion. Of this total, the Federal Government and State and local governments combined accounted for over $86 billion, or about 20 percent. This means that one dollar in every five paid out for goods and services produced in this country in 1957 was spent by governmental units. Put another way—governmental policies were the determining factor in the production and use of one-fifth of our entire national product.

Purchases of goods and services, however, do not by any means account for all of the payments made by Government. Besides the $86 billion spent by governmental units for a share of the national product, an additional $20 billion or so was paid out by Government for things other than goods and services. You will recognize the importance of some of these "other" payments as soon as I mention a few of them: Interest on Federal and State and local debts, military and veterans' payments, loan programs, and public assistance.

Finally, we have payments to beneficiaries of old age and survivors' insurance, disability insurance, and unemployment insurance, which are now running at the rate of over $11 billion a year. These programs are essentially self-financed and on the whole do not require net outlays on the part of Government. Their magnitude, however, reflects the degree of social responsibility in this area which has been delegated to the Government within fairly recent times.

Considering, now, the ordinary expenditures of Government, goods and services, plus other payments requiring net Government outlays, how have these been financed? How much has been paid for—and how much has been met by an increase in debt?

Federal budget receipts last year amounted to a little over $72 billion. State and local governments collected another $32½ billion on a net basis. This added up to a total national tax bill for 1957 of over $100 billion.

At the same time, we have been accumulating a sizeable amount of new Government debt. By the end of last year our Federal Government debt had reached $275 billion. This is an increase of about $18 billion in the 10 years since December 1947. State and local government debt increased very much more sharply, rising $37½ billion in the 10-year period to reach a total of $55 billion in December 1957—higher than the total debt of the Federal Government in any year prior to World War II. Altogether, Government debt now represents about two-fifths of the entire debt owed by everyone in the country—individuals, business, and Government.

The large share of our economy now accounted for by the Government is strikingly revealed by these figures. The relative magnitudes reflecting Government vs. private activity have changed very little since the early period of post-

war readjustment. The economy program initiated in 1954, aided by the armistice in the Korean war achieved a reduction in Federal expenditures from a 1954 budget projection of $78 billion to below $65 billion in 1955. In both 1956 and 1957, a budget balance was achieved. These forceful actions did reduce somewhat the Federal Government's share of our national product. But now Federal Government purchases are rising again, along with rising State and local expenditures.

Our present and projected rates of expenditures should not be regarded as peaks which can be expected to decline in the near future. They are more likely to increase in the absence of curtailment of domestic programs or a lessening of uncertainties in the world situation. Federal Government expenditures alone will probably reach a level of more than $78 billion in the next fiscal year. Such a rate of Federal spending is a continuing prospect—not a sudden spurt attributable to short-run circumstances.

In evaluating new proposals, we must keep always in mind the continuing weight of the total burden which must be borne by the American taxpayer. Because this burden is so heavy, the way in which it is distributed between the units of Government is of great importance. Whenever we consider the enlargement of responsibilities—and the costs—by any segment of our governmental system, we must give careful thought to how this will affect the burdens being borne by other units.

Some programs are clearly the responsibility of the Federal Government. Some activities properly belong to States and local governments. Some are borderline. Some will always generate honest differences of opinion.

Whatever the programs, however they are performed, they must be paid for.

The very fact that as a people we do have some choice in assigning governmental responsibilities tends to make us forget that the money for each program comes out of the same pockets that supply funds for all other Government spending. Few citizens are aware of the sum total of the taxes they are already paying to Federal, State, and local governments. Most personal taxes are felt directly and immediately—although even here the impact is often blunted by withholding tax provisions. Such taxes, however, account for only about one-half of Federal budget receipts and less than a fifth of State and local revenues. Probably only a minority of all citizens stop to add up the other taxes which are cutting into their incomes which are spread out over many thousands of transactions. Yet about $60 billion a year—an average of $350 a year for every man, woman and child in the country—goes for taxes (corporate, excise, customs duties, etc.) other than those levied directly on individuals.

We should assure that each program is undertaken where it can most efficiently be accomplished for all our people. We must not unduly invade the sovereignty of the State. We must not believe that the functioning of either the Federal or State Governments can improperly interfere with the duties and responsibilities of the other without serious consequences.

You have already considered the recommendations of the Federal-State Action Committee. I shall not try to enlarge on that discussion. Any redistribution of functions and sources of revenue is necessarily complex. Differences in points of view, differences in geography, different rates and volume of tax collection in the several States, shifts in our industrial patterns, the growing urbanization in many States, all of the processes of change, the very modification of attitudes among our people add to the difficulty. The preservation of our Federal system and the response of all our people to the course of their own Government are worth our every effort. Not only can we profit from examining what has been done in the past and what corrective action we should appropriately consider, but equally important we should seek to assure the most desirable pattern of political partnership for the future.

The period of economic readjustment through which we are passing suggests one example of how a vital and effective partnership between the Federal and State Governments could be of great importance. Governments have a greater capacity than private business to space and plan capital expenditures since they are not motivated by competition or profit. For competitive reasons, private enterprise tends to concentrate on expansion during one period and then comes a period of decreased capital expenditures. During such periods of reduced private investments, Federal and State Governments could time their own improvement programs so as to more effectively contribute to the national economy. Each in its own sphere should develop its own activities. When business activity and private expansion is subsequently reasserted, the rate of public improvements

should be comprehensively evaluated through an effective partnership so as to minimize what could be resulting inflationary pressures.

From every point of view it is clear that we must work cooperatively, that we must have a defined perspective of our separate responsibilities, and that our total effect must be prescribed by whatever is required of us as servants of a free people.

In our efforts to be mutually helpful, and mutually concerned, I should like to direct your attention to certain problems which result from the management of the national debt. State and local governments are important borrowers of money in the market. The way in which we manage the Federal debt affects your position as investors, in Government securities, through certain of your trust funds, and strongly influences the environment in which your financing must be dealt with. We are acutely aware of these problems. It is partly for this reason that we seek a better structure in our Federal debt. To the extent that the Federal Government can hold down increases in its own debt and reduce the number of times it must compete for funds, the market for your own issues, as well as private debt of all, then will be improved. Here again the realistic appreciation of our mutual interests can help us to establish support for a sound debt structure and sound governmental policy.

We are all concerned with an expanding economy, with providing jobs, with providing goods and services, the prices that people are able and willing to pay. We have a full awareness of some of the difficulties of the era through which we are passing. We should have an equal awareness of the dynamic factors which have supported, and which continue to support our national economy.

What are some of these factors?

We have a population, growing at the rate of three million persons a year.

Rising living standards, new scientific developments, and the wide sharing of output which characterizes our American system mean that consumer demand in our domestic market alone is growing even faster than population.

We have the basic strength to keep our productive engine operating at a high level—the manpower, the skills, the managerial ability, the incentive genius.

Business has enlarged and improved its capacity at an unprecedented rate since the close of World War II, and these improvements are continuing. Business capital spending is expected to reach $32 billion this year, the third highest year in history. Spending for research will amount to another $6 billion.

This means that productivity will continue to increase and new products will continue to be offered to the American consumer, providing a continuing stimulus for sound growth.

A number of favorable factors in the current situation, moreover, indicate that these long-term factors for growth are strongly asserting themselves. Month by month, we can see proof that our basic strengths are effectively resisting the downturn.

Consumer income was up in both March and April. It is now only a little more than one percent below the alltime peak of August 1957. Consumer spending in the aggregate also continues high; spending on durable goods is down considerably from a year ago, but total spending is two percent above the year-ago figure. While the unemployment of five million is a matter of serious concern, we must keep in mind that even at peak prosperity in 1956 and 1957 there were three million unemployed. Of the two million new unemployed, about 1½ million are in the durable goods area, but more than half of our major employment centers still report no substantial labor surplus. Bank credit is readily available at substantially reduced interest rates. There are encouraging signs of strength in the housing market due in part to the easing of credit and other measures taken by the Government to stimulate activity in this area. Inventories are becoming well worked down. Steel operations are rising and April figures showed the new order situation improving in the economy in general.

From both the long-term and short-term point of view, therefore, our free, private-enterprise economy is putting on an impressive performance of resistance to further decline without so-called "massive" intervention by the Government. Every time we examine a proposal for Government action, therefore, let us ask these questions. Can we reasonably predict the likely results of the suggested program in terms of resumed and sustainable growth, new job opportunities, new expansion, and new incentives? If it is a spending proposal, can we predict what effect $10 or $20 million more a week would do in light of the fact that the Federal Government right now is spending $1½ billion from Monday morning to Friday night? Will the program contribute a real and justifiable continuation of confidence? Is it the type of thing a prudent government would normally do—the

type of action which inspires confidence and does not create doubt? Will it do these things without unduly increasing the fiscal burdens, Federal, State, and local, which must be sustained by the American economy?

A good program must pass the test of these questions. If it doesn't, it may impair sound, long-term growth. As I have already emphasized, the burden of taxes and the burden of debt are very heavy at all levels of Government. We cannot justifiably add to it without the most serious consideration of what the total burden is going to be, both for our own generation and for those which follow. Everyone is concerned, of course, with the high burden of taxation. We would like to simplify the operation of our tax system and make structural improvements. We must strive at all times toward the goal of a balance between revenue and spending and a more equitable distribution as well as lessening of the general tax burden.

Certain decisions in the field of taxation will be made in the near future. They will not be a matter of party competition but will be reached only after continuing consultation with congressional leaders. They will have to be made in light of the specifics of our improving economic situation and reflect a full evaluation of both the probable short-and long-term consequences.

We must continue to work out our problems in the most thoughtful way with the benefit of the best judgments we can get. We must continue to avoid believing that any single dramatic action will automatically bring predictable and desirable changes in anything as complex as this free economy of 173 million people.

I should like to ask you to look with me for one moment to the international competition beyond our own borders. Here is one of our most vital fronts. It poses difficult and complex questions. Our capacities are rooted in our own economy. We in this country have a fundamental belief in a free competitive society that has demonstrated the greatest productive capacity in the history of man. We are challenged by totalitarianism. The Soviet Union as a government owns all the means of production. By fiat they can produce more or less of any product they choose. The dislocations of people are not material. Thus, as a government they may barter with other governments without regard to their domestic conditions. They can lend their rubles and know that every purchase will be made in their country, or in the satellite.

Our own Government can barter only in relation to our domestic economy and our dollars if loaned are competed for by every nation.

In contrast, the trading advantages of free nations are enormous. A trading arrangement with the Soviet Union or a satellite country must be made, in effect, with a single representative of the communist bloc sitting across the table from you. Only those terms approved by a monolithic bureaucracy in Moscow can be considered. In the free world, on the other hand, private citizens, or their Government, can trade with a whole family of competing nations, to the ultimate good of everyone concerned. Moreover, in the free world capital can easily cross national lines. The citizens of one country can engage in trade and form partnerships with citizens of another. The means of production in the free world can be generated by and participated in by all forms of capital so long as the rules of sovereignty and citizenship in each country are adequately respected.

Truly, ours is a complex world. And it is becoming more so at home and abroad. There are ever greater demands upon our understanding, our cooperation, our faith, and our foresight. Our economy and our society are being tested. I am confident that we have the capacity and the will to meet the challenges that confront us, for above all else, we have freedom. Because of this we can change, and grow, and adapt.

The future is on our side.

EXHIBIT 55.—Remarks by Secretary of the Treasury Anderson, September 23, 1958, at the American Bankers Association Convention, Chicago, Ill.

The economic development of our Nation is a medley of forces predominantly generated by competitive enterprise and strongly affected by the activities of government. These forces can never be adequately examined in the abstract. They can be properly treated only in relation to how they accomplish the purposes of free men—more goods and more services at prices that people are able and willing to pay in order to enhance the individual welfare and the preservation of freedom in all of its aspects.

One characteristic of our competitive system has been its phenomenal growth

and development. We have become the greatest productive nation in the world. Yet at the same time, there is increasing pressure on the Government—almost overwhelming at times—for the solution of economic and social problems.

About a year ago, economic discussion centered on the expenditure reductions of the first session of the 85th Congress, with strong competition among those who sought to be credited with the reductions. The launching of the Russian Sputnik and the decline of business activity in the late fall of 1957 and early 1958 generated strong demands for either a tremendous expansion of governmental expenditures or massive tax reduction—or both. Such actions could have led to serious long-range effects. Today, a scant few months later, we are talking about inflation, the size of prospective deficits, and—again—efforts toward the reduction of governmental expenditures.

These rapidly changing events and points of view do not, however, obscure the basic philosophy of a Nation that is resolved to be militarily strong, economically sound, and dedicated to the achievement of progress in terms of real goods and services within the framework of our cherished freedoms. Certain principles we accept as basic, despite wide variations in attitudes toward the needs of the moment.

Among these are that:

We will continue to maintain the integrity of our currency;

We will operate the Federal Government at a minimum cost consistent with our national defense and domestic responsibilities;

We will continue to recognize there is no escape from the payments of debts which are created;

We will see to it that each generation does so far as possible, carry its own burdens;

And we will firmly adhere to the simple proposition that nations as well as individuals must carefully budget their resources and their expenditures in relationship to an enduring future of stable growth rather than on the basis of wide fluctuations of a short-term nature.

We are emerging from a period of recession. None of us is wise enough to know with exactness the rate of economic growth that lies ahead. What we seek to achieve is a sustainable rate of growth in terms of lasting jobs and real goods and dollars which maintain their purchasing power. The current resumption of growth we are experiencing is a demonstration of great resiliency rooted in a competitive market.

Our financial mechanism has been a pillar of strength in reversing the downward trend and bringing about a renewal of growth. Our banks are sound. Our citizens are confident. The stabilizers built into our economy have demonstrated their effectiveness.

When evidence of the recession became clear last fall, the Federal Reserve System eased credit, and the administration promptly took steps to stimulate housing and to accelerate needed Government expenditures in areas where they could best aid recovery. These expenditures, plus additional spending which the last Congress authorized, have raised the level of expected Government spending by $5 billion since the budget estimates in January. In addition, there has been a $7 billion decline in revenues for this fiscal year from the January estimates, a decline associated with the recession. These two shifts are expected to produce a budget deficit this fiscal year of $12 billion.

We do not face a deficit of this size with complacency. We are attacking it vigorously from every possible angle and the American people can be confident that it will be dealt with effectively. The economic recovery now well under way is a factor which is on our side. A continuation of sound recovery and economic growth will not only replenish our revenues, but will give us an environment in which there will be less pressure for Government expenditures in some areas.

We are not letting up in this fight to control spending. In fact, in the last session of Congress we avoided a further addition of $5½ billion in spending authorizations. This was accomplished by Presidential vetoes of several spending authorizations, and by successful opposition, with help from some members of Congress of both parties to other spending proposals that had actually been passed by either the House or the Senate. The President's drive to reduce Government employment by at least 2 percent during the rest of this fiscal year is an additional evidence of our determination in this area.

With progress in controlling the budget, we can deal more effectively with the economic and social burden imposed by our present high level of taxation, and make further strides toward tax simplification and reform so that our tax system

can function as effectively and equitably as possible. We are firmly convinced that the tax structure must be further improved so as to provide the minimum of interference with the incentive of individuals which is so basically important to our free enterprise system.

Changes in our tax structure, however, must not be hastily resorted to as a matter of expediency. You will recall that those who were urging tax reductions last spring were making their proposals on the ground that the reductions must be accomplished in the ways they proposed, without regard to what might be politically possible within the framework of the national psychology at that time.

Now, six months later, it seems clear that hasty resort to tax cuts would have been not only unwarranted but would have added heavily to an already serious deficit. Temporary shifts in our rate of economic growth do not justify either indiscriminate tax reduction or indiscriminate spending.

We now look forward to a period of growth. During recent years American industry has invested large sums in plant and equipment. We have built great productive reserves into our economy. We must now wisely manage our affairs to use this production for sustainable growth.

It is growth we need. The Government faces increased responsibilities at home and abroad in a world of tensions. We will meet those responsibilities. They can and will be met with a growing national income which will come from increased productivity, expanding employment opportunities, and a demand on the part of our people for continually rising standards of living.

We have written into our laws a recognition of the Government's responsibility to promote "maximum employment, production, and purchasing power." The Government has accepted that responsibility; it is equally important that we accept, either by statute or self-acknowledgment, the principle of the integrity of money.

Let me repeat here a point that I have made many times. We in the Treasury are never going to follow or urge policies which are inimical to our national defense or try to impose our judgment upon those responsible for our national safety. However, military strength is based upon a strong and dynamic economy. Weakening our economy plays into the hands of those who threaten our way of life just as surely as weakening our military position.

But coupled with the promise of growth, we also today face the threat of inflation. No responsible government will allow either inflation or deflation to run a ruinous course. Nor can any business or organized labor group long maintain the confidence of the American people if it so conducts its affairs as to be unmindful of its own responsibility towards promoting economic soundness.

There are those who say that inflation is the inevitable price that we have to pay for continued growth. Such growth, they say, demands easy money and big Government spending. If we curb these forces of inflation, so it is argued, we shall also sacrifice maximum growth.

I do not agree with this thesis. It has a superficial plausibility because we could, of course, accelerate growth for a certain time by inflationary finance, just as we can accelerate a car by stepping on the gas. Over the longer run, however, these inflationary methods would get us into trouble, just as the recklessly speeding driver will find himself in trouble. What counts is not how fast one goes at any one instant, but how soon and how safely one arrives at the end of the journey. The journey on which the United States has ventured stretches into the limitless future. We must not, for the sake of covering a few miles perhaps more quickly, jeopardize our progress along all the rest of the way.

We have, of course, had considerable success in maintaining price stability in recent years. While it is true that the purchasing power of the dollar in 1958 versus 1939 is about 48 cents, we often forget that all but 4 cents of the decline occurred before 1953, and is largely chargeable to the enormous expenses of World War II which could not be met entirely out of taxes.

This helps remind us that inflation is not inevitable, a blind force which we must accept with resignation. Inflation is a phenomenon that is manmade and can be man-controlled. The problem is how to control it without employing methods that would limit too greatly individual initiative and freedom of choice.

Progress in the uneasy atmosphere of inflation, moreover, is not what the American people really want. The nerve-wracking race between prices and wages is no happy life even for those who manage to stay ahead. The destruction of savings does not make for a stable society. The drawing of contracts in a currency that we would become resigned to let depreciate is contrary to our traditions of good faith. Inflation is not only uneconomic, it is immoral.

The time for a showdown with inflation is now. Each delay makes victory harder, because more people become more firmly convinced that inflation is unavoidable. We must act now to keep an inflation psychology from becoming dominant.

As a first step, we must recognize and evaluate both the economic and psychological factors influencing activity at the present time. Foremost among these is the recovery itself. What forces are generating it? How broadly based is it and how well-sustained can we expect it to be? What role is being performed by Government spending, induced or accelerated by our desire to speed up output and reemployment? How should we evaluate business and investor attitudes toward the economic outlook as reflected, for example, in the preference being shown by the business community for debt vs. equity financing, and on the other hand in the heavy demand on the part of investors for industiral stocks which is in part at least induced by fears of future inflation?

The demand for funds coming from all of these sources—the recovery itself, Government programs, and business attitudes toward the future—presents numerous problems for all who engage in the activities of the financial community. To mention one, the sale of bonds, which constitutes the only means for raising funds in the market to finance public expenditures, State and municipal as well as Federal, and a principal means to finance industrial growth, is being placed more and more in jeopardy. Today prices of common stocks have risen to a point where their average yields are below the yields of senior bonds of the same corporations and are getting closer to yields on United States Government bonds. These developments furnish evidence, if more were needed, that we must intensify our efforts toward meeting the requirements of the Government and of the economy itself without at the same time becoming active collaborators with the destructive forces of monetization and inflation.

We have made great progress in the last quarter century in developing techniques which mitigate recessions. The unemployment which accompanies a downturn in activity is abhorrent to our people and it brings about a prompt demand for Government action.

Inflation, on the other hand, creeps upon us gradually and insidiously. We must remember that inflation and booms are the cause of recessions. They impede sound, sustainable growth in real terms, based on a sound monetary system.

It has been argued that our traditional weapons against inflation—Federal Reserve monetary policy, sound fiscal policies, and a management of the public debt aimed at lengthening its average maturity and obtaining distribution outside the commercial banks—are inadequate because this inflation is a "special kind" of inflation. The new inflation, so the argument goes, results from wage increases which outrun productivity, from administered prices, not from excessive credit expansion and Government deficits. Monetary policy plus expenditure controls, it is said, cannot cope with an inflation that is fed from a different source.

The fact is that inflation is fed from many sources. It has to be attacked from many angles. The traditional weapons of monetary policy, fiscal policy, and debt management will be employed vigorously. But we must remain alert to the possibility of other methods, too, and be prepared to use them with vigor.

But the battle is not all up to the Government. Leadership, in our type of system, is meaningless without a strong national determination that the problem be solved. Leadership can call for restraint; it can make the issues clear; it can program the remedies. But hard personal choices are required to get this job done.

It takes courage to put the long-range general interest—the hard choices—ahead of the immediate interests—the easy and momentarily attractive. As I see it, the one truly great requirement is that our people not just voice platitudes but exhibit this hard courage in their demands on the Government.

We are often told that in a competitive economy a single firm, a single union, a single consumer cannot exercise such restraint. If any of them did, it is said, they would only injure themselves without influencing the course of events.

We cannot guide our conduct by these norms, for they seem to relieve the individual of his civic responsibilities. After all, a single vote in an election may not seem to count for much, yet each vote is important in our democratic process. The same standards should apply to the business man setting prices, and to the labor leader negotiating wages. If such restraints are not exercised public opinion will in due course demand some change in the ground rules.

A nation that has conquered so many of the forces in the material world and which has achieved a high standard of economic literacy is not going to repeat

the mistakes so many nations over the world have made in following unsound fiscal and monetary policies which erode the purchasing power of their currency. Other nations have learned this lesson the hard way—by cruel experience.

This administration pledges itself to a relentless fight against inflation. In that, we need and I know we will receive, your support. As people become more fully aware of the problem, we will win the fight. We will not sell America short.

I should like to turn now to the particular problems of Treasury financing and debt management.

All too often these problems are regarded as something of concern only to the Treasury or involving only those engaged in security transactions. That, of course, is not true. The influence of the national debt and the way in which it is handled penetrates every corner of American economic society. The frequency with which we go to the market, the volume of debt financing that is required, the distribution of the debt in length of maturity and ownership, affect the whole scheme of individual, corporate, municipal, and State financing, and bear a significant relationship to how we accomplish the economic goals of a free society.

There is more involved here than consideration of equity and profit for the holders of securities. With a debt as large as ours is now, debt management is at the heart of the whole problem of national thrift. It is a major part of the responsibility resting on a competitive society for maintaining monetary integrity, institutional liquidity, and the achievement of growth. Decisions bearing on the management of the debt touch the lives of every individual of our Nation and weigh heavily in the accomplishment of our international objectives.

As you know, we have for fiscal 1959 a sizable financing program: $23 billion rollover of regular bills, 4 times yearly; $49 billion of other maturing issues to be handled; and $12 billion deficit to be financed; a portion of this financing will be announced in a few days.

Finally, even with steady economic recovery and growth, there is the prospect of some deficit in fiscal 1960.

The size of our financing program increases the urgency of our obligation to finance as large a part of our requirements as possible outside of the commercial banking system and thus minimize the inflationary pressure of deficit operations. This raises very difficult problems for us.

First of all, we are not able this year to place large amounts of securities with the Government trust funds. Over the past 10 years these funds added $20 billion to their holdings of Government securities as their reserves accumulated. Currently, however, the flow of funds is being reversed; benefits and other payments are exceeding receipts, and there will be a decline in holdings this year.

A further factor complicating our problem in the nonbank area is the continuing drain on the Treasury resulting from the cashing of Series F and G savings bonds, originally issued in large denominations. To help meet this drain, the Treasury, as you know, has recently opened up Series E and H savings bonds for the investment of the proceeds of maturing F's and G's, without regard to individual annual purchase limits, believing that those who chose to hold their F's and G's to maturity will continue to exhibit the same characteristics in their holding of Series E and H.

The problem of maintaining and enlarging the proportion of the debt held outside of the commercial banking system may, however, require a more aggressive savings bonds program. The banking community has always given strong support to the Treasury in this area, and I am hopeful that you will come forward with suggestions for new approaches at the present time. As you know, the Treasury resisted pressure last spring to cut back its savings bonds program because of the recession; as a result, we are in a strong position to move ahead now into even more active encouragement of individual savings through purchases of savings bonds.

While we expect to put the strongest possible emphasis on savings bonds, this means alone will not suffice. The successful placement of Treasury marketable securities to the greatest extent possible outside the commercial banks is of exceptional importance at the present time.

I am sure that there is agreement on the fundamentals applicable to activity in the Government bond market. Fluctuations in market prices and yields serve an important function in our private enterprise economy, and legitimate dealer activity is important and necessary.

The experience of last summer, however, has focused attention on certain unhealthy features of market activity; in particular, the participation of market

operators whose only object is to secure a quick profit. Speculative activity of this sort makes no contribution to the breadth, depth, or resiliency of the market. On the contrary it is destructive of these qualities.

We must all give continued thought to the ways in which a recurrence of such excesses can be avoided. However, we must recognize that there are other major forces behind the recent decline in bond prices.

It is these fundamental factors which provide the fuel for speculative activity, regardless of what short-run circumstances may set it off. Permanent relief from speculative excesses can only occur when the basic conditions giving rise to fears of either creeping or runaway inflation are recognized and dealt with. Because of this, as I have said, all Americans must show determination and courage in making the required hard choices.

As I see it, the problem of how to maintain a healthy Government securities market is one which must be attacked cooperatively by all of us—banks, dealers, institutional and other private investor groups, as well as the Treasury. Huge as its operations are, the Treasury (unlike municipal and private borrowers) employs no underwriters in the usual sense of the term. The underwriting responsibility is, in effect, shared by the entire financial community. Within this community, the Treasury's debt management goals are, I believe, fairly well understood. It is recognized that the Treasury should rely as little as possible on debt ownership by the commercial banking system. It should make every effort to lengthen the debt so as to keep the number of financing operations at a minimum. In addition, it should generally conduct its operations so as to interfere as little as possible with the freedom of action of the Federal Reserve in its monetary operations.

I repeat—there is general agreement on these goals. But how best to work toward them and how best to protect the market from disruptive influences raises difficult questions on which there is no unanimity of opinion.

You are all familiar with the principle that the Treasury should seek to sell long-term bonds during periods of prosperity when the tightening effects which their sale may have on the money market would be in harmony with a policy of monetary restraint. Similarly, it is said that during periods of recession the Treasury should contribute to liquidity and to the availability of capital by doing most of its financing in the short-term area which will be largely absorbed by the commercial banks.

These principles, as you know, have presented difficulties in practice. The Treasury has found that there are few if any made-to-order occasions for substantially lengthening the debt. The opportunities which do arise are infrequent; they are imperfect; and they are not necessarily linked to any particular phase of the business cycle.

There were some who criticized the Treasury for its debt extension efforts during the past year on grounds that we should sell only short-term issues during a recession. On the other hand, if we had done all of our financing in the one-year area our debt would be indefensibly short as we take on the serious problems of a period of sizable debt expansion.

The issues are made clearer by a quick glance at the changing Government ownership pattern during recent years.

Since 1952, the Government security holdings of individuals and personal trusts have increased somewhat on net balance, as have the holdings of commercial banks. Ownership on the part of retirement funds of State and local government and the Government investment accounts is up substantially.

Corporation holdings are down—but the liquidation here has been in the short-term area, as corporate liquidity varies with the economic cycle. A matter of considerably greater concern is the sharp drop in the Government security holdings of nonbank financial institutions.

Because of its effect on the longer term debt picture, this poses a tough problem for the Treasury. These institutions, of course, have played a major part in helping finance the growth of the economy during the past decade. But in view of the size of our Government debt today and with deficit financing looming large, there are important responsibilities on the part of private investment institutions for aggressive assistance in the Treasury financing job, as well as in the industry financing job.

The market for Treasury securities, apart from savings bonds, is to a large extent an institutional market. The flow of personal savings today also goes predominantly through institutions—insurance companies, savings banks, savings and loan associations, and pension funds. When the great institutional holders

of the Nation's savings do not buy Treasury securities, the Treasury must turn to the commercial banks. This means increased bank credit, a larger money supply, and new inflationary pressures. To the extent that inflation results, the customers of these savings institutions are among the chief victims.

Again some tell us, as in the case of inflationary wage and price increases, that the actions of a single institution in a competitive market have little effect. It cannot, some tell us, buy Treasury bonds to fight inflation when its competitors are obtaining better yields elsewhere.

Our conduct cannot be guided exclusively by these considerations. Since it is the goal of financial institutions to help protect the purchasing power of the savings entrusted to them, they must look not only to the immediate results of their actions but to the ultimate economic consequences as well.

There are a number of possibilities for improving holdings in the nonbank area. We are now carrying on an extensive program of study and consultation on all phases of debt management. A number of groups, in and out of Government, have been asked to join with us in studying the overall debt management problem and to come up with specific suggestions as to improved techniques and procedures.

Despite the problems which we face today—and they are real problems—the future is full of hope. Our economic recovery is proving again that our reliance on a free enterprise economy is well founded. A rising economy, together with effective measures to overcome our temporary budget difficulties, and our determination to follow through with sound debt management policies and other anti-inflationary measures makes confidence justified that the purchasing power of the American dollar will be maintained. The entire free world looks to us for sound and constructive leadership and as a bulwark of financial strength.

If all of us—in both public and private life—work together with foresight and responsibility, we can fulfill our high aims. In so doing we assure that the future of America is unlimited.

Exhibit 56.—Extracts from remarks by Under Secretary of the Treasury Scribner, February 17, 1958, before the Tax Executive Institute, Washington, D. C.

I believe I can report to you a year of substantial accomplishment by your Internal Revenue Service.

It hasn't been easy.

In virtually every aspect of its operations, the Service has had to cope with a record workload, and to do it without expansion of staff or of funds for its operations.

Fiscal year figures show an $80 billions total of tax collections, accounted for by more than 90 million tax returns, and supported by 250 million other items, such as information documents, and so on.

Just for comparison, I might mention that the regular personnel base of the Service of about 51,000 employees is some 9,000 fewer than the peak wartime staff in 1946, when we had 12 million fewer tax returns and total collections were only a little more than half the volume of today.

This problem of constantly increasing workload with more or less static levels, manpower, and funds has had to be attacked on many fronts.

We have resorted to extensive mechanization to cope with the paper work; we have concentrated upon improved organization and planning and supervision and procedural methods within the framework of the Reorganization Plan of 1952.

We have given urgent attention to enlightened personnel policies calculated to obtain and retain a corps of employees with integrity and diligence, proud of their work and confident of the future.

We have established higher work standards for revenue agents and collection officers, the latter group now redesignated as Revenue officers.

With the help of special committees, composed both of expert outsiders and veterans of the Revenue Service, significant strides were made, also, in improving the training materials and schedules for these employees. All branches of the Revenue Service have been included in the program.

The overall result was that our employees established new high records in work performance.

They handled the increased numbers of returns and collections, provided an expanded audit and delinquent account activity, larger additional assessments, and a more effective enforcement program.

Particularly noteworthy is the fact that fiscal year-end inventories of delinquent accounts showed a reduction for the second straight year. Within the two-year period, case closings per man increased more than 53 percent.

* * * * * * *

Another area of Treasury responsibility which is of primary interest and significance to you is that involving our formulative and interpretative functions.

One of our jobs in this area is the development of regulations to implement the Internal Revenue Code of 1954. Our technical people have reported to you at your last several meetings on our progress in this field, and you may have come to the conclusion that we were doing a painfully slow job.

I can only plead the enormous size and complexity of the task, and the need for the job to be done carefully and well.

I am gratified to be able to report that we have been rolling along at an accelerated clip in recent months.

In the 18 months period from July 1, 1956, to December 31, 1957, we produced 57 Treasury Decisions constituting final regulations under the 1954 Code, exclusive of alcohol and tobacco tax matters. As indicative of our more rapid progress, 23 of these final decisions were produced during the final quarter of 1957.

Some of these recent regulations set forth in Treasury Decisions which are important to you as taxpayers are those relating to: Accounting methods, stock options, estimated tax liability of corporations, research and experimental expenditures, and special rules relating to capital gains.

Some of the important areas in which final regulations are still to be developed have to do with exempt organizations; natural resources, and trade or business deductions.

* * * * * * *

Another activity that has developed increasing importance is the work which we do with appropriate committees of the Congress in developing the Federal tax structure and in studying how it is functioning.

Our Internal Revenue system is the subject of continuing study and review, and many of our best technicians are largely occupied in liaison work with the Congress in matters having to do with the mechanics and administrative aspects of tax legislation and study.

They provided such assistance in two major pieces of legislation in recent months that have been passed by the House of Representatives, and are now before the Senate Finance Committee. These are the Excise Tax Technical Changes Act and the Technical Amendments Act. Both are voluminous and complicated pieces of legislation designed to facilitate tax administration, eliminate unintended benefits, and remove hardships. The question of further tax simplification is continuing to receive attention.

I want to say here that our relations with the House Committee on Ways and Means and its subcommittees, and with the Senate Finance Committee, and with the staff of the Joint Committee on Internal Revenue Taxation are the finest. The support and understanding these groups have manifested as we seek, together, to work out the problems of Federal tax administration have been most gratifying to those of us in the Treasury and in Internal Revenue.

* * * * * * *

We have no desire to tell taxpayers how to spend their money, but the law does not permit expenses to be deducted for tax purposes without proper justification. So our policy is to scrutinize expense accounts for abuses.

To a considerable extent, this is a matter of business morality, as well as legal interpretation.

Taxpayers with deductions in the expense account and related categories particularly should maintain adequate records and be prepared to document such items. The Supreme Court has held that the standards of "ordinary" and "necessary" are matters of fact, to be determined by the evidence available. Each case must therefore be decided on its own merits.

The instructions provided taxpayers with their return forms have for a number of years required substantiation of expenses claimed as a deduction. Our purpose in adding 6 (a) to the form was to enable the Service to give attention to those returns where deductions for expenses appear to be disproportionate in relation to the employee's income and occupation, and thus aid in the detection of abuses that have risen in this area.

We intend no unreasonable requirements with respect to records and other justifications; and particularly we intend no harassment of taxpayers, such as demanding that expense accounts be itemized "to the last penny," as reported in some accounts.

In fact, since the controversy over the now withdrawn 1957 return requirement developed, we have undertaken to reexamine carefully the entire problem.

In the course of this reexamination we have considered a number of alternative methods of reporting, designed to give us the information necessary to indicate compliance with the law, while at the same time not imposing an undue burden of record-keeping upon the taxpayer. We feel that we are close to a solution which will accomplish these objectives.

Exhibit 57.—Remarks by Under Secretary of the Treasury Scribner, March 28, 1958, at the opening of the Rochester Area Savings Bonds Campaign, Rochester, N. Y.

I welcome the opportunity which this meeting of the business and community leaders of this area presents to consider with you for a few moments two matters of major importance and concern to all Americans. These are: The present state of the economy and our present campaign to increase savings bond purchases through payroll savings.

Both of these matters touch on areas of very real concern to the Treasury Department, and I am sure to each of you in your own spheres of activity.

In any discussion of our present economy situation, I wish to make very clear that the first and primary concern of the administration in Washington is to see that everything is done to help provide job opportunities at the earliest moment for those Americans who are now out of work because of existing business conditions. There is no belief or opinion within this administration, as some critics have charged, that "a little unemployment is a good thing." We believe, on the contrary, that every person in America who wants and can work should have a job and have a good one. Every possible interest and activity of the administration is bent to bring about this result and to bring it about promptly.

Placing in proper perspective business conditions as they exist today, and carefully analyzing prospects for the immediate future, will contribute to and be helpful in accomplishing our prime objective of creating job opportunities. In considering with you for a few moments the state of our economy, it should be quite clear that through the excellent reporting job done by our newspapers, our radio and our television stations, and the more accurate methods now available for gathering and presenting statistics, there are no facts available to us in Washington which are not generally available to the American public. News, both good and bad, is quickly known throughout the United States. All of you also have the ability and the capacity as individuals and as members of organizations to read and analyze the signs as they come in and to draw your own conclusions as to the direction in which we move. In the last few months I am sure we have satisfied ourselves once again of one point and that is that the prediction of the course of the American economy is not an exact science.

Is the period of downturn in which we now find ourselves more or less serious than that which occurred in 1953 and 1954? The answer to this question will help each of us to make his own plans and to reach conclusions as to future events.

The beginning of the present period of recession can be dated around the end of last summer or early fall. The third quarter of last year found us at an all-time production peak. The decline from the third quarter to the end of 1957 was a mild decline. In fact, it was milder than the first phase of the decline of 1953 and 1954. For the first quarter of 1958, which has not yet concluded, we have only rough estimates. However, the decline which began last year has continued, and for the first quarter of this year the decline seems to be at least as great as in the last quarter of 1957. It is expected that the first six months of the current decline will show a fall-off in gross national production of slightly more than the 2½ percent decline registered in the comparable period of the 1953–54 downturn. Since the peak in August of 1957, personal income has declined from an annual rate of $347 billion to an annual rate of $341½ billion, which is a decrease of about 1½ percent.

The developments through January clearly placed the economic change in the category of a mild downturn although February showed some evidence of an ac-

celeration of the decline. But March gives some evidence of flattening out—particularly in heavy industries. As an unusual factor in this, all will agree that the very severe weather conditions of February and March added to business difficulties.

We know too that our present business downturn has not fallen evenly on all sections of the country or on all business activity. Textiles, railroads, steel, automobile manufacturing, mining, and smelting have had difficult months. In some instances the conditions reflected developments over a considerable period of time and cannot be attributed to any recent economic developments.

As you know, the Federal Government has moved promptly to be of assistance in the current situation. Many measures have been adopted to cushion the decline and to promote well-justified public confidence. The actions to date have been the prudent actions which central governments can take in situations of this type, which will aid the country without so limiting or affecting the free enterprise system as to destroy some of the buoyant factors of our system which must be free to contribute to the recovery.

Let me summarize for you some of the more important steps which the Federal Government has taken to make a positive contribution.

Steps have been taken to encourage housing by the reduction of down payments on FHA loans, and by permitting the inclusion of closing costs as a part of FHA down payments which, in effect, reduces the down payment further. In addition, we have released $177 million more funds for military housing and for building under other federally sponsored programs. We have also released $200 million of FNMA purchase authority on low cost homes.

Credit easing action by the Federal Reserve System has been most dramatic. The discount rate paid by member banks on their borrowings from Federal Reserve is now 2¼ percent, as against 3½ percent last fall. This has been accompanied by an even greater falling-off of short-term interest rates in the market and a general easing up of bank credit. Long-term rates have also fallen rapidly, and partly as a result of this, the amount of new issues of securities by State and local governments is running 25 percent ahead of last year.

The Federal Reserve Board has also made more credit available by reducing reserve requirements on member banks by one percent in two successive steps and by cutting margin requirements on loans in the stock market from 70 percent to 50 percent.

The Defense Department incurred obligations for major procurement amounting to $6 billion in July–December 1957. Obligations for those purposes will total $10 billion in January–June 1958. That is an increase of $4 billion in six months, an annual rate of increase of $8 billion.

There has been a phenomenal increase in expenditures for military construction. During July–December 1957, military construction totaled only about $40 million a month. This total was up to $87 million in January, and will exceed $300 million a month for the remaining period of this fiscal year.

In addition, the military is doing everything possible in its renewed drive to see that more military procurement is placed through small business and through firms in areas where there is an adequate supply of available labor.

There has been an acceleration of civil public works projects which will result in the expenditure of nearly $200 million several months earlier than previously planned. This includes the Corps of Engineers, National Parks, and Indian Affairs, and hospitals, among other projects.

In addition, there are a great many programs in the January budget which are now expanding significantly. Twice as many urban renewal projects will be under way in June 1959 as in June 1957. The highway program is expected to run at the rate of $1.8 billion in this fiscal year, and $2.4 billion in the fiscal year 1959 as compared with $1.0 billion in 1957. Thus a total of $2¼ billion more is being spent on highways in these two years than would have been spent at the 1957 rate.

There is a similar story to tell on civil public works. The 1957 rate of expenditures there amounted to $1.3 billion. The rate for 1958 is $1.7 billion, and for 1959 it is $2.0 billion. Thus over a billion dollars more is being put into these projects in 1958 and 1959 than if the 1957 rate had continued.

All of these programs are an active part of Federal spending right now.

In addition, I have not even mentioned our $2 billion post office modernization program, the proposal for extended unemployment insurance payments, the proposal for an additional $2.2 billion of Federal highway funds. $.2 billion addi-

tional funds for water resources projects, and various other proposals which the administration has made, but which the Congress has not yet acted upon.

As President Eisenhower has said, we will continue to take such steps in Washington as are calculated to aid the economy and to provide the jobs which I spoke about at the beginning of this discussion. We must not, however, overlook the fact that the improvement in our present business conditions and the provision of jobs over the long run in a free country is primarily the responsibility of American business—of employers and employees—working together, with confidence, to produce the goods and sell the products which the American people want and which the people of the world wish to buy from this country. Washington can help do this job. It is helping and will help, but it cannot do the job by itself. The task will only be completed when all Americans, taking a calm reading of the economic signs, move forward with confidence and strength to the new economic achievements which all of us have a right to expect in the months and years ahead.

I now want to turn to my second subject—a unified community effort for the sale of Series E and H savings bonds through payroll savings plans.

The major purpose of your meeting here today was not to hear my observations on the economic signs which all of us have noted, but rather to join with you in opening the special campaign which you have undertaken in the Rochester area to increase the sale of United States savings bonds through payroll savings.

The success of the savings bond program since its origin has been a tribute to the citizens of this country, who through volunteer efforts, have taken the major responsibility for the direction, planning and detail of the savings bond distribution.

Many of you have consented to serve on the Advisory Committee for the campaign which we now undertake. All of you by your presence here today, taking time as you have from busy personal schedules and pressing business problems, evidence your very real appreciation of the fact that our Government can be successful only if it is vigorously supported by all of our citizens giving freely of their time and energy in major volunteer undertakings.

Your meeting today is one of many being held this spring throughout the country. The present campaign organized to increase support for the purchase of savings bonds through payroll deduction will include concerted efforts in 233 of the country's largest cities covering 57 percent of the buying market.

As Secretary Anderson said [a few weeks ago] at the Washington meeting: "In these days of swift-moving 'space-age' developments every savings bonds purchase helps provide our country with the strengthened resources on which so much depends, not only for us but for future generations of Americans. The success of this year's bond program will show that the American people want to take full advantage of every means of maintaining our country's security and strength."

The aim of this year's savings bond program is, as it has been in the past, to acquaint as many more Americans as possible with the value of regular purchases of savings bonds through the firms where they work. To be specific, we hope that through this spring campaign we will be able to sign up at least one million new payroll savers to add to the eight million persons who regularly purchase bonds where they work. We expect to sell at least $4,700,000,000 worth of savings bonds in 1958.

We know we can do this because we have a good product to sell, because ownership of bonds not only benefits America but every individual owner, and because all Americans, when the chance is given are interested in owning a share of their country, in owning a "Share of America."

I am sure I do not need to tell you of the advantages of the savings bond to the individual investor. It is the safest investment which can be made in the world today. The credit and security of this great Nation guarantees the repayment of principal at any time after two months' holding. In addition, interest compounds semiannually at the rate of 3¼ percent when held to maturity. For a while last year some people found they could get a higher return on marketable Government bonds than on E bonds, but now that interest rates on other investments have been declining for several months, E bond rates are very attractive again. There is safety of principal and excellent return of income. Beyond these advantages, because these bonds are registered and because of the detailed record keeping of the Bureau of the Public Debt, the protection of these bonds through loss as a result of theft, fire, loss, or other casualties is equal, if not greater, than that of any other type of security which can be obtained. Our files are full of human

interest stories in which new bonds have been issued on relatively meager items of evidence.

Our program is succeeding and growing country-wide not only because we are selling a good product, but because our program stimulates savings. It aids people to learn the value of systematically putting aside a small amount of money each week. It makes capitalists out of people who heretofore have had no savings and had no reserves.

I am told that when the savings bond program of the Federal Government was first developed there was some belief it might interfere with other types of savings. We now know, however, that instead of competing with savings in other areas, the advantages of systematic saving and the benefits of thrift have been brought home to all of our people through the excellent savings bond programs which have been developed over the years. This has resulted in increased savings in all fields. No longer is there fear that competition from the savings bonds program will dry up the savings programs in other areas.

But some of you, as you have considered the economic situation which I have discussed all too briefly earlier this afternoon, may well raise this question: Is not this a period when we should be encouraging spending, the buying of things, the placing of more money in circulation?

There is no inconsistency between encouraging people to purchase goods and services at this time and at the same time encouraging savings. We need both things in this country now and in the years ahead We do need the stimulation which will come from the spending of funds, but surely no one is going to suggest that any American give up habits of saving, that no reserve funds be put aside on a weekly basis, or that all funds should be withdrawn and spent. We need both programs. We need them in balance and for the individual we need them in moderation.

The habit of thrift is not something to be encouraged at one time and discouraged at another. Its importance is much too basic for that. In fact the present economic downturn is the aftermath of an inflationary boom which might well have been much milder had Americans saved more than they did during recent years.

The current "Share in America" savings bonds campaign is an essential part of a long-term program of encouraging more Americans to save for specific purposes, and to save regularly, even if only a few dollars a week. Each year in this country hundreds of thousands of new workers are added to the rolls. There are millions of others who would like to save but just don't seem to get around to it. These are the groups we are particularly interested in reaching through payroll savings

We must recognize also that our Government today does have a debt of $275 billion.

We want as much participation in the carrying of this debt by individual Americans as possible. We want all Americans to feel that they have a share of this great country, that they are helping to carry the obligations incurred in the past to strengthen this Nation, and that they are participants in the challenging programs of today. Widespread ownership of savings bonds helps give stability to the debt management program. The average holding of a Series E bond is approximately seven years. It is an investment which not only is good for the individual but is of great aid and assistance in maintaining a balanced Federal financing program.

Finally, our program must succeed because if free enterprise is to continue, if we are to have in this country the democratic system of government which we all desire, then we must make certain that more and more Americans become interested in and understand the problems of government. We must make certain that a share of America is owned by more and more people. No stronger investment can be made by anyone than to own a share of America.

There is more need than ever to reestablish some of the old-fashioned principles on which our country was built. One of these is the fact that individual savings are basic to growth in a free society. Real capital must be saved—it cannot be created by any form of monetary magic. The surest way to back up our military strength in these critical times is to provide our economy with the necessary capital to explore new areas of science, to make the fullest possible use of our human resources. and to maintain sufficient flexibility to move quickly in response to changing conditions.

A very significant segment of the 1958 "Share in America" savings bonds program is being entrusted to you here in Rochester.

In your own businesses, effective salesmanship requires personal contacts. Accordingly, a successful canvass of the employees in your plants must generally be done on a person-to-person basis. I hope that you will arrange for it.

Of the 233 major cities in which our efforts for the sale of savings bonds are being concentrated this year, few would seem better equipped for the job than Rochester. The same hard work, careful and wise management, and balanced judgment which built this beautiful and prosperous city will, I know, characterize your efforts in this savings bonds drive.

Situated, as you are, in one of the most highly industrialized areas in the United States, a very high percentage of your citizens can readily be reached through payroll savings. This provides you with an excellent opportunity to add substantially to the eight million Americans who are already saving regularly in this convenient and effective manner of payroll deductions.

The program is in your hands. I am confident that through your efforts and with your help, this community will contribute very substantially in achieving the goals of the 1959 savings bonds campaign and so to strengthening of America.

EXHIBIT 58.—Remarks by Assistant Secretary of the Treasury Kendall, November 14, 1957, before the National Council of Importers, New York, N. Y.

I know you are always interested in the latest "word" from Washington on current developments in the Treasury Department and the Bureau of Customs. * * * it would be nice if I could today announce the publication of the final list under the Customs Simplification Act of 1956. * * * I can report to you that the 60-day comment period provided by statute for the domestic interests' presentations expired a little over three weeks ago and our people are now busy studying and investigating the comments and complaints we have received.

We are planning to get out the final list just as soon as we possibly can so that the act may then become fully effective. As you know, it is now apparent that the vast majority of imported ad valorem merchandise will be valued under the provisions of the new law.

There is very little news to report to you at this time on the antidumping legislation. We are fortunate in being able to have this bill passed by the House of Representatives at the last session of Congress and as you know it is now pending for hearings before the Senate Finance Committee in the coming session of Congress.

As you also undoubtedly know, Congressmen Cooper and Reed, the ranking members of the House Ways and Means Committee, introduced H. R. 9424 and H. R. 9425, the Customs Administrative Act of 1957, in the closing days of the last session of Congress. This is another Treasury sponsored bill containing more provisions aimed at simplifying and expediting foreign trade in line with this administration's policy of a continuing survey of our customs laws to see where improvements can be made and then to recommend the necessary legislation to Congress. Although the provisions of this current bill may not be of as broad interest as those in the 1956 act, we do feel they are all very worthwhile improvements.

In addition to giving a great deal of thought, planning, and genuine hard work over the years, as you know, to technical improvements we have been constantly on the alert trying to improve the physical workings of the customs aspect of foreign trade. When dedicated next month, the customs facilities at the Idlewild airport will be a model for all passenger and baggage clearance equipment aimed at the handling of many thousands of people in a jet age. Similar improvements are in order for the docks and this is the sort of thing to which we are alert and which we are planning and carrying out for the airports and seaports throughout the United States.

In all of our Treasury Department customs projects, such as the foregoing, your organization has been of very real assistance to us and we want you to know how much we appreciate it. Through your assistance to us you have not only served your own interests well but you have also been of real public spirited help to your Government and your country.

This is in the nature of a report and appreciation and a hard look at where we are now.

As you well know, in the coming session of the Congress there will be presented the extension of the Trade Agreements Act. There is pending or will be the Organization for Trade Cooperation with the General Agreement for Tariffs and

Trade. In all of that as well as in the more ordinary and prosaic technical measures such as the dumping matter, it is to be expected that you will faithfully represent the viewpoint of your members, as that is a part of the reason for your organization. You will also be one of the important spokesmen groups for the point of view which you represent.

Obviously, there are other points of view, and I realize thoroughly how violent viewpoints on such subjects can become. For instance, the antidumping legislation was completely middle of the road in the trade field. Why it should have evoked the strenuous objection which it did from both those who wanted protection, because they felt that the legislation was loosening and lowering the trade barriers, and those like yourselves who wanted free flow of trade, because you felt the legislation did not go far enough, I will never know.

But I do know this—that the protectionist opposition was much more forcefully and strenuously presented to members of the Congress and to me and my staff than was the point of view which is represented by your organization. I mention this because it is important that all sides of such an economic question be presented fairly, completely, intelligently, effectively, and forcefully to the people who have to make decisions. It is just as important that you put forth your views as it is important that those interested in high protective tariffs put forth theirs. And I need hardly tell you that in giving these views it is not enough to put out printed brochures nor is it enough to give interviews to the papers.

You gentlemen are aware, and I am sure would be the first to admit, that the protectionist interests in the country have been and are doing an excellent job in representing their own interests and viewpoint and getting them across. It seems to me that in view of this you can accomplish your own purposes most effectively by engaging in a little critical self-examination to determine whether you, individually and as an organization, are doing as well for yourselves and if not, why not.

I think that the most important thing of all for you to keep in mind in selling your viewpoint is to present your side of the question fairly and in a completely honest fashion. In trying to convince people and to persuade them you take on somewhat the aspect of an advocate and I know of no completely successful lawyer who in presenting his case and the interests of his client is not primarily wholly and totally honest in the first place.

Also, I would urge upon you, or any organization similarly situated, a presentation which does not omit ample statement of the facts and their full ramifications. The importance of cold, hard facts should never be underestimated. They can be extremely impressive.

What I am saying to you, I would say to any group which represented this or any other phase of foreign trade and tariff matters. What I would also say to them and what I say to you with particular emphasis is that we appreciate so much your help and your interest, and I would hope that this association continues over the years. It will do trade and the country a great deal of good if it does.

The next few months are going to make a great deal of difference in the future of American trade and the people of the United States themselves. You know that at the Treasury, we do a lot of thinking and talking and research about Alexander Hamilton, especially during this bicentennial year just ending. People know him of course for his stabilization of the currency, for coordination of the currencies and fiscal policies of the thirteen colonies.

They know him for his desire to protect the trade of the war-debt-ridden colonies and revolutionist citizenry, the building of the Revenue Marine which is the forerunner of our splendid and capable Coast Guard today, but what a lot of people don't remember is that in helping design the American economy he projected American thought into the channels of world trade. If the thirteen colonies on the eastern seaboard must perforce trade with the rest of the world, Hamilton recognized that this trade would have to be a two-way street.

No nation ever stands still. It either goes forward or it retrogresses.

It is just as important today that America go forward as it has been at any time in our history—perhaps more so—and this is not solely in the world of science and scientific progress. Things have a way of going hand in hand, and if we are to progress and be strong economically, scientifically, and with moral fiber we must also be strong in world trade.

Increasingly over the years as scientists narrow oceans and shorten space, we find ourselves living and trading in the backyards of our neighbors who not many years ago lived many, many miles away.

So in this coming session of the Congress when so many measures of infinite

importance to American trade and to American economy are to be considered, I think your country has the right to expect from you, from each of you, and of course from you collectively the very best thought which you can advance to advise the Government, all parts of the Government, on these subjects.

The people and the Government have a right to expect you to be articulate proponents of a point of view. Maybe that point of view will not prevail. I believe that it should. I believe that the future of the United States is not only wound up in its home industry but concomitantly with its trade with the rest of the world.

We are not the only industrial nation and there are things which others have which we need. Trade must be carried on over a two-way ocean and through two-way skies.

I would be the last to tell you what I think is precisely the proper result, but I do know that your fellow citizens, your Congress, and your Government are entitled to your forceful, articulate, and always honest advocacy of the point of view which you best know.

Exhibit 59.—Statement by Assistant Secretary of the Treasury Flues, March 26, 1958, before the Senate Finance Committee in support of a bill, H. R. 6006, to amend certain provisions of the Antidumping Act

I am privileged to appear before this committee today in support of H. R. 6006, which would amend certain provisions of the Antidumping Act. This legislation was prepared on the basis of Section 5 of the Customs Simplification Act of 1956 which directed the Secretary of the Treasury, after consulting with the United States Tariff Commission, to review the operation and effectiveness of the Antidumping Act and to submit a report to the Congress. Such a report was submitted on February 1, 1957. This same section also directed that:

" * * * the Secretary shall recommend to the Congress any amendment of such Antidumping Act which he considers desirable or necessary to provide for greater certainty, speed, and efficiency in the enforcement of such Antidumping Act."

The Secretary's report to the Congress outlined several amendments which were considered desirable or necessary in the interests of greater certainty, speed, and efficiency in the enforcement of the Antidumping Act. Legislation to effectuate these amendments was introduced in both Houses and was passed in the House in the form now before you on August 29, 1957.

Before getting into the technicalities of the amendments which we are proposing, and they are technical, I should like to discuss briefly the general objectives of the Antidumping Act. The act is designed to prevent foreign producers from conducting dumping price raids which injure American industry. Such raids should be met with full and swift enforcement of the law. Conversely the act is not designed to provide for assessment of dumping duties merely because of technicalities when there has been no injury and when common sense shows that action is not warranted.

The law provides that dumping duties should be imposed when there are (a) sales of less than fair value, and (b) resultant injury to an American industry. There is no disposition in the amendments before you to change this basic concept.

The act goes on to provide in detail just how the dumping duties are to be calculated, once the determinations of sales of less than fair value and injury have been established. It is here that the very detailed language set forth in the act has with the passage of time become in some respects obsolete and ineffective. This language is the subject of most of the amendments in the proposed legislation.

Expressed in simplest terms, the dumping duty was to be calculated by subtracting the lower price to the United States importer from the higher going price to purchasers for consumption in the country of export. This was in accord with the traditional economists' definition of dumping as to price: "foreign sales below the home price." If there was no home price (that is, price for consumption in the country of export) then the duty was to be calculated by subtracting the price to the United States importer from the going price to purchasers in third countries.

In defining what I have here referred to as "going price" the 1921 law uses the term "freely offered for sale to all purchasers." Obviously what the Congress had in mind when this act was passed was the going market price in the exporting country or third country. If one talks of recognized commodities such as steel scrap or hides, the easy and direct way to calculate the price is to find what is the market quotation in any given country. These market quotations show the price freely offered for sale to all purchasers.

In the early years apparently no difficulty was encountered with this approach to the problem. In recent years, however, we have come across this sort of a problem: A product which we investigate under the antidumping law is sold for home consumption with certain restrictions—for example the purchaser must agree not to resell except within a given territory. What is the going price for that product? The courts tell us the restricted sales do not furnish a going price. We are forced, therefore, to have reference to unrestricted sales to third countries. The sophisticated exporter can very easily limit his unrestricted sales to those who purchase at a low price, and unless his sales to the United States are at an even lower price, no dumping duties can be assessed against him.

Going back to the 1921 law, we have said that the standard for calculating dumping duties was typically the exporter's home price. If that price was higher than the price to the United States, the difference was the dumping duty. Now, the effect of a restriction such as limiting resale to a geographic area is, if anything, to reduce the value of the article in the purchaser's hands. Does it make sense to say that when such a restriction is placed on home sales, the standard for dumping duty should instead be an even lower third country price? We do not think it does. We do not think that such would have been the intention of Congress when it enacted the 1921 legislation.

The 1921 law is so worded as to use the exporter's home prices as the standard for calculating dumping duties unless there are no home sales or offers. Our experience today shows occasions when this appears unreasonable. An exporter sells 1,000 units for home consumption, 1,000,000 units to third countries, and 1,000,000 units to the United States. Are the home sales involving only 1,000 units a reasonable standard for calculating dumping duties? Perhaps if one deals with staple commodities such as steel scrap or hides, they would be, assuming other producers in the same exporting country make sufficient home sales to establish a market. But nowadays it is usual to find complaints of dumping of further processed articles, where there is only one exporter in the given country. If that exporter has his business, to all intents and purposes, with third countries and the United States, it seems unrealistic to use the relatively few home sales as a base under the antidumping law. In such case it seems reasonable to suppose that the drafters of the 1921 law, looking at present day trade patterns, would have approved use of third country prices.

These considerations have concerned us for some time. During 1954 and for part of 1955 we developed in consultation with interested parties a revised concept of fair value, which was embodied in regulations issued in April 1955. In these regulations we provide for consideration of sales despite restrictions, and for consideration of third country sales where home sales are in insufficient volume to provide an adequate basis for comparison. It now seems desirable to make the same sort of change in our definition of foreign market value, which is the basis for determination of dumping duties. These changes should, we feel, be accompanied by provisions allowing more ready comparison of similar merchandise, taking into consideration varying circumstances of sale, and other provisions which are detailed in the papers I am submitting to you.

In addition the proposed legislation conforms value definitions with definitions now contained in the Customs Simplification Act of 1956. It provides also for published notice of cases where dumping sales are believed or suspected to have been made, and of determinations, with reasons therefor.

H. R. 6006 has, therefore, the purpose of accomplishing three primary objectives. First, put an end to the anomalous situation whereby sales can be made at less than fair value, with injury to American industry, but no dumping duties collected; second, bring the value definitions of this 1921 law up to date; third, provide for published notice of pending cases and of decisions.

There is no attempt to change the original concept of the Antidumping Act. Nor do we claim that the amendments now being considered would necessarily make a "perfect" Antidumping Act. We do claim that the law as originally written cannot be administered as we feel it was intended to be administered unless these changes are made.

We believe that the law as enacted in 1921 established machinery which, with the amendments here proposed, can continue to do an effective job. Such a law can stand the test of time.

If our experience in the Ways and Means Committee is any guide, you will hear rather strong comment from persons on one side of the fence that the proposed changes go much too far, and you will hear equally strong comment from persons on the other side of the fence that they do not go nearly far enough. We

have made no conscious effort to steer a course exactly in the middle, but it may well be this is where we are. Our effort, as I have said before, has been to try to change the law only insofar as to enable it effectively to carry out its original purpose.

It is for these reasons that the Treasury Department favors enactment of H. R. 6006.

Exhibit 60.—Remarks by Assistant Secretary of the Treasury Flues, June 19, 1958, at the National Conference on Keeping America Strong, Washington, D. C.

All of us are concerned with an expanding economy, with providing jobs, with providing goods and services at prices that people are able and willing to pay. We have an awareness of at least most of the difficulties of the era through which we are passing. We should have also an awareness of the dynamic factors which have supported, and which continue to support our national economy.

What are some of these factors?

First, the population of this country is growing at the rate of three million persons a year.

Rising living standards, new scientific developments, and the wide sharing of output which characterizes our American system, mean that consumer demand in our domestic market alone is growing even faster than our population.

To meet population and consumer demands, we have the basic strength to keep our productive engine operating at a high level—the manpower, the skills, the managerial ability, the inventive genius.

Business has enlarged and improved its capacity at an unprecedented rate since the close of World War II, and these improvements are continuing. Business capital spending is expected to exceed $30 billion this year, the third highest year in history. Spending for research will amount to another $6 billion.

This means that productivity will continue to increase and new products will continue to be offered to the American consumer, providing a continuing stimulus for sound growth.

Added to these tangible aspects of our growth and production means—and reinforcing them—is a willingness on the part of our people and their Government to use such mechanisms as are at our command in a way which will help assure a reasonable rate of sustainable growth in our economy.

This willingness has been evidenced throughout our history. We have recognized that in a free, competitive society the Government has an important though limited role. Government, for example, has opened up and made available certain economic potentialities. This we have done through the building of roads, the development of waterways, the stimulation of means of transportation, and the performance of like functions. At the same time, we have taken steps to protect employment, to insure the bargaining rights of individuals, to avoid monopolies, to require certain minimum standards of safety, to mitigate the hardships of unemployment and old age in an industrial society, and generally to insure the equality of opportunity.

All of these steps have been taken, in the words of John Locke "not to abolish or restrain, but to preserve and enlarge freedom." Certain individual rights had to be curtailed in the interests of the larger group.

In shaping the role of Government, however, Americans have never lost sight of the fact that the one overriding goal of policy in our free society is to give individual human beings the opportunity to realize their full potentialities.

Our economy is the most productive in the world. It is an economy that last year turned out more than $430 billion of gross national product.

This accomplishment results primarily from the freedom of both producers and consumers to make their own decisions—decisions on markets, decisions on new products, decisions on purchases, decisions on spending versus saving, decisions on what the course of the economy may be in the future. It is these decisions, the millions of them which are made every day, which determine whether the wheels of our economy will turn at a faster or slower rate.

While the Government can be helpful in providing an economic climate encouraging to competitive enterprise, we must nevertheless recognize that Government action necessarily plays a secondary role in our kind of economic system. We must understand that there necessarily will be some fluctuations in economic activity from time to time. Despite heavy Government spending, the Federal

Government only accounts for one-eighth of the total spending for goods and services in the country; the rest is determined by private enterprise and private decision.

A number of favorable factors in the current situation indicate that the long-term factors for growth are strongly asserting themselves. Month by month, we can see proof that our basic strengths are effectively resisting the downturn.

Consumer income was up in March and April, and again in May. It is now only a little less than one percent below the alltime peak of August 1957. Farmers' realized net income is up sharply—the first quarter of 1958 is the highest since early 1954. Consumer spending in the aggregate continues high; spending on durable goods is down considerably from a year ago, but total spending is two percent above the year-ago figure. Accumulated personal savings are at an alltime record.

While the unemployment of five million is a matter of serious concern, we must keep in mind that even at peak prosperity in 1956 and 1957 there were three million unemployed. Moreover, there is encouragement in the fact that the job situation improved in May; total employment rose more than a year ago while unemployment declined more than seasonally. Bank credit is readily available at substantially reduced interest rates. There are encouraging signs of strength in the housing market due in part to the easing of credit and other measures taken by the Government to stimulate activity in this area. Inventories are becoming well worked down. Steel operations are rising. Industrial production rose in May on a seasonally adjusted basis.

From both the long-term and short-term point of view, therefore, our free, private-enterprise economy is putting on an impressive performance of resistance to further decline without so-called "massive" intervention by the Government. Every time we examine a proposal for Government action, therefore, let us ask these questions. Can we reasonably predict the likely results of the suggested program in terms of resumed and sustainable growth, new job opportunities, new expansion, and new incentives? If it is a spending proposal, can we predict what effect \$10 or \$20 million more a week would do in light of the fact that the Federal Government right now is spending \$1½ billion from Monday morning to Friday night? Will the program contribute a real and justifiable continuation of confidence? Is it the type of thing a prudent Government would normally do—the type of action which inspires confidence and does not create doubt? Will it do these things without unduly increasing the fiscal burdens, Federal, State, and local, which must be sustained by the American economy?

A good program must pass the test of these questions. If it doesn't it may impair sound, long-term growth. The burden of taxes and the burden of debt are very heavy at all levels of Government. We cannot justifiably add to it without the most serious consideration of what the total burden is going to be, both for our own generation and for those which follow. The best interests of the Nation would seem to rule out at this time any general reduction in individual or corporate income taxes. Such reductions would further widen the gap between revenues and expenditures. Nor can the serious disadvantages of so increasing the deficits be offset by a reasonable certainty that any particular individual income tax adjustment would predictably assure resumption of growth either in specific areas of the economy or the economy as a whole.

All of our domestic problems are intensified and made more complex by the fact that we live in a world of tensions. The Soviet Union has openly embarked on a drive for world domination. The threat of force has been linked to a program for the economic penetration of other nations which has grave implications. Just a short time ago, Mr. Khrushchev told us—and I quote his words: "We declare war on you in the peaceful field of trade." Moreover, both our physical and economic tensions stem from a wide divergence in ideology—political, social, and economic.

These are the basic facts of the international situation. We must successfully compete with them. We must seek and find the ways to spare the world the holocaust of atomic war.

Truly, ours is a complex world. And it is becoming more so at home and abroad. There are ever greater demands upon our understanding, our cooperation, our faith, and our foresight. Our economy and our society are being tested. I am confident that we have the capacity and the will to meet the challenges that confront us, for above all else, we have freedom. Because of this we can change, and grow, and adapt.

The future is on our side.

EXHIBIT 61.—Press release, January 28, 1958, announcing the effective date of the Customs Simplification Act of 1956

The Treasury Department today announced that February 27, 1958, will be the effective date for entry into force of the valuation provisions of the Customs Simplification Act of 1956. All provisions of the act will then be in effect.

The announcement was accompanied by the publication today in the Federal Register of the final list of the articles which, when imported into the United States on or after February 27, 1958, will continue to be valued for customs purposes under the presently applicable provisions of the Tariff Act of 1930 rather than under the new valuation provisions of the Simplification Act.

It is expected that use of the new valuation provisions will result in the simplification of customs work and the speeding up of final determination of the duties due on imported merchandise. The new valuation provisions will apply to most of the merchandise imported into the United States which is dutiable on the basis of value.

Statutory background

Section 6 (a) of the Simplification Act, an amendment added on the Senate floor, provided that the act's new valuation provisions were not to be applicable to articles whose average dutiable value the Secretary of the Treasury found would decrease by 5 percent or more under the new valuation procedures. The section provided for the publication of a preliminary list of such articles, based on customs experience in the fiscal year 1954. The preliminary list was published August 23, 1957.

The act further directed that within 60 days of the publication of the preliminary list, interested parties might present reasons for their belief that specific additions should be made to the preliminary list pursuant to the act. The procedures for the presentation of such information were published in the Federal Register on August 20, 1957. The final list published today encompasses the items on the preliminary list together with additions made as a result of Treasury investigations of the presentations of interested parties during the 60-day period.

The act provides that 30 days following the date of publication of the final list, all articles not on the final list will be valued under the new provisions. Articles on the final list will continue to be appraised under the old law.

The new valuation procedures are set forth in Section 2 of the Simplification Act. As already stated, they will apply to most United States imports dutiable on the basis of value (ad valorem and compound duty merchandise). Export value (the usual wholesale value in the foreign market for trade with the United States) will be the preferred basis of valuation under the new procedures instead of the older formula of the higher of export value or foreign value (the usual wholesale value in the foreign market for home consumption).

A number of changes in definition which will permit an export value to be determined more readily are also contained in Section 2.

Extensive study conducted

Following the approval of the Simplification Act of 1956 on August 2, 1956, with its provision for an excepted list, the Treasury Department and its Bureau of Customs instituted a thoroughgoing study of imported commodities as to which the duty in fiscal year 1954 was dependent on value. This study embraced some 2,588 different commodity numbers or classifications covering merchandise subject to ad valorem and compound rates of duty. The starting point for this study was an original survey prepared for Congress in 1955 and 1956 covering imports of such merchandise in fiscal year 1954. The original 20,000 samples contained in the survey prepared for Congress were supplemented by 9,500 additional samples in preparation of the preliminary and final lists in cases where it was felt that more information was needed.

In the preparation of the preliminary list the Bureau of Customs was assisted in its compilation by its commodity valuation experts in various customs offices throughout the country, 41 of whom were called to Washington for periods of time to aid in the study. The experience and value information of these valuation experts and other customs personnel around the country were utilized extensively in the study.

In the investigation of the presentations made by interested parties within 60 days after publication of the preliminary list, additional samples, value information and other data were obtained by the Bureau of Customs from its valuation

experts in all cases where it was felt that additional information was needed to adequately evaluate the presentations made. Many of the presentations covered items not imported in fiscal year 1954 and consequently not covered in the study upon which the preliminary list was based. In such cases, studies comparable to those made in the preparation of the preliminary list were made for such commodities for later years.

In the preparation of the preliminary and final lists the greatest care was exercised in applying the statute to the many varied factual situations existing. Particular attention was given, wherever possible, to describing various articles comprising a single commodity classification in such exact terms that specific articles which would incur an average valuation decrease of 5 percent or more under the new procedures would be placed on the list and articles included in the classification incurring no such average decrease would not be placed on the list.

Statistical summary

As a result of investigations of presentations made following the publication of the preliminary list, 3 commodity numbers not included on the preliminary list are covered on the final list in full and 6 commodity numbers not on the preliminary list have at least some but not all items covered by the commodity number included on the final list. Also, the final list includes additional items not on the preliminary list for 22 commodity numbers which were covered in part on the preliminary list.

In total 139 commodity numbers are included on the final list in full and 230 commodity numbers have some but not all items included on the final list.

The estimated fiscal 1954 dollar value of importations of all items included on the final list amounts to approximately $234,000,000 (dollar value of items not imported in fiscal year 1954 is included as the dollar value for the subsequent fiscal year closest to fiscal year 1954 for which there were importations). This constitutes 16.6 percent of the total fiscal 1954 dollar volume of importations dutiable on the basis of value and approximately 2.3 percent of the total dollar volume of all fiscal 1954 importations.

EXHIBIT 62.—Principal provisions of law enacted in 1958 (85th Congress, 2d Session) relating to acquisition and use of foreign currencies by the United States Government (Supplement No. 2 to exhibit 56, page 304, of the 1956 annual report and page 322 of the 1957 annual report)

[This exhibit pertains to laws governing foreign currencies acquired by the United States Government without purchase with dollars, principally pursuant to intergovernmental agreements in connection with programs of foreign aid. The exhibit does not include foreign currency provisions of law of a minor nature, such as limitations contained in annual appropriation acts on amounts that must be used for purchase of foreign currencies owned by the United States Treasury; neither does it include provisions relating to acquisitions of currencies under earlier acts such as lend-lease and surplus property acts.]

Act reference	Nature of provision
General Government Matters Appropriation Act, 1959, approved June 25, 1958, Public Law 85-468, Section 209, 72 Stat. 225.	General provisions of law that foreign currencies may be used "* * * for any purposes for which appropriations are made * * * and for liquidation of obligations legally incurred against such credits prior to July 1, 1953, only when reimbursement therefor is made to the Treasury from applicable appropriations of the agency concerned:"
Mutual Security Appropriation Act, 1959, approved August 28, 1958, Public Law 85-853, Section 108, 72 Stat. 1102.	"Not to exceed 50 percent of the foreign currencies heretofore generated in any country under Sec. 402 of the Mutual Security Act of 1954, as amended, may, notwithstanding prior provisions of law, hereafter be used in accordance with the provisions of that section."

Act reference	Nature of provision
Mutual Security Act of 1958, approved June 30, 1958, Public Law 85-477:	Use of foreign currency repayments or recoveries for:
Section 203, 72 Stat. 262.	Development Loan Fund which was declared a body corporate.
Section 205 (c), 72 Stat. 266	Special assistance—"* * * the President may also use currency * * * in the GARIOA Special Account, including that part of German currency now or hereafter deposited under the bilateral agreement of December 15, 1949 * * *."
	Use of foreign currencies received from the sale of surplus agricultural commodities:
Section 401, 72 Stat. 268	Amends Section 502 of 1954 act—for expenses of congressional committees to require that each member or employee shall make an itemized report showing the amounts and dollar equivalent value of each such foreign currency expended and each chairman shall consolidate the reports and forward it to the respective committee, and each report shall be published in the Congressional Record.
Section 502 (l), 72 Stat. 275	Amends Section 104 of Public Law 480 by adding subsection (k).
Supplemental Appropriation Act, 1959, approved August 27, 1958, Public Law 85-766, Chapter V, 72 Stat. 870	Foreign currencies available to Export-Import Bank for Public Law 480 loans, may be used by the bank for expenses of such loans not exceeding the equivalent of $200,000.
Chapter VI, 72 Stat. 871	Provides an appropriation of $5,100,000 for the purchase of foreign currencies pursuant to Sec. 104 (k) of Public Law 480, as amended.
Chapter X, 72 Stat. 880	Amends authorization to congressional committees who use foreign currencies for overseas expenses.

Act reference	Nature of provision
Mutual Security Act of 1958, approved June 30, 1958, Public Law 85–477: Sec. 502 (i), 72 Stat. 274	Provision relating to foreign currencies under the Informational Media Guaranty Program * * * determined to be unavailable for, or in excess of requirements of the United States as provided above shall be transferred to the Secretary of the Treasury * * *.
Sec. 202, 72 Stat. 262	Amends Sec. 142 (b) (iii) of 1954 act by authorizing utilization of currency in special accounts not exceeding the equivalent of $4,000,000.
Sec. 401 (d), 72 Stat. 269	Amends 1954 act by adding Sec. 516 prohibiting use of counterpart funds generated under assistance program for payment on any debt of any foreign government.
Extension and amendment of Public Law 480, Public Law 85–931, approved September 6, 1958: Sec. 2, 72 Stat. 1790	Amends Sec. 103b of the 1954 act by authorizing agreements not exceeding $2,250,000,000 during period July 1, 1958–December 31, 1959, in addition to agreements entered into in prior fiscal years.
Sec. 3, 72 Stat. 1790	Amends Sec. 104 (h) of the act by authorizing use of currency for student exchange program in such amounts as may be specified in appropriation acts. Also adds to Sec. 104, subsections (l), (m), (n) and (o) for new foreign currency spending programs, in such amounts as may be specified in appropriation acts.
Military Construction Act of 1958, Public Law 85–685, approved August 20, 1958, Secs. 104a, 204a, and 304a, 72 Stat. 638, 646, and 655	Authorizes the construction or acquisition by lease or otherwise, of family housing by utilizing foreign currencies acquired under Public Law 480 or through other commodity transactions of the Commodity Credit Corporation.

Organization and Procedure

Exhibit 63.—Treasury Department Orders relating to organization and procedure

No. 107 Revision No. 5, October 22, 1957.—Designation of Authority To Affix the Seal of the Treasury Department

By virtue of the authority vested in me as Secretary of the Treasury, including the authority conferred by Section 161 of the Revised Statutes, it is hereby ordered that:

1. Except as provided for in paragraph 2, the following officers are authorized to affix the Seal of the Treasury Department in the authentication of originals and copies of books, records, papers, writings, and documents of the Department, for all purposes, including the purposes authorized by 28 U. S. C. 1733 (b):

(a) In the Office of Administrative Services:

(1) Director of Administrative Services.

(2) Chief, Printing and Office Services Division.

(3) Chief, Staff Services Section.
(4) Chief, Document Distribution Unit.

(b) In the Internal Revenue Service:

(1) Commissioner of Internal Revenue.
(2) Director, and Assistant Director, Audit Division.
(3) Chief, and Assistant Chief, Audit Operations Branch, Audit Division.
(4) Chief, and Assistant Chief, Miscellaneous Services Section, Audit Operations Branch, Audit Division.

(c) In the Bureau of Customs:

(1) Commissioner of Customs.
(2) Assistant Commissioner of Customs.
(3) Deputy Commissioner, Division of Investigations.
(4) Deputy Commissioner, Division of Appraisement Administration.
(5) Deputy Commissioner, Division of Management and Controls.

(d) In the Bureau of the Public Debt:

(1) Commissioner of the Public Debt.
(2) Deputy Commissioner in Charge of the Chicago Office.
(3) Assistant Deputy Commissioner in Charge of the Chicago Office.

2. Copies of documents which are to be published in the Federal Register may be certified only by the officers named in paragraph 1 (a) of this order.

3. The Director of Administrative Services, the Commissioner of Internal Revenue Service, and the Commissioner of the Public Debt are authorized to procure and maintain custody of the dies of the Treasury Seal.

The officers authorized in paragraph 1 (c) may make use of such dies.

FRED C. SCRIBNER, JR.,
Acting Secretary of the Treasury.

No. 147 REVISION NO. 1, DECEMBER 23, 1957.—ESTABLISHMENT OF THE OFFICE OF ASSISTANT TO THE SECRETARY FOR LAW ENFORCEMENT

1. There is established in the Office of the Secretary the Office of Assistant to the Secretary for Law Enforcement.

2. The Office shall be headed by an Assistant to the Secretary for Law Enforcement, who shall report to me through the Assistant or Under Secretary who has supervisory responsibility for Treasury law enforcement operations.

3. The functions of the Office of the Assistant to the Secretary for Law Enforcement shall in general be, but shall not be limited to:

(a) Formulation, for recommendation to the Secretary of the Treasury, of the basic law enforcement program and policy for execution of the Treasury Department's national and international law enforcement responsibilities.

(b) Representation of the Office of the Secretary in operational aspects of all Treasury law enforcement activities.

(c) Chairmanship of the Treasury Department Enforcement Board. This Board shall consist of the following officials: Administrative Assistant Secretary of the Treasury; Commissioner, Bureau of Narcotics; Chief, U. S. Secret Service; Director, Alcohol and Tobacco Tax Division, Internal Revenue Service; Deputy Commissioner (Investigations), Bureau of Customs; Director, Intelligence Division, Internal Revenue Service; Director, Internal Security Division (inspection), Internal Revenue Service; and Chief, Intelligence Division, U. S. Coast Guard. Each of the Board members shall designate an alternate who will serve in his absence. The Board shall have the mission of appraising, improving, and developing crime suppression activities and techniques and, in addition, controlling and reducing the cost of enforcement operation and improving the management of enforcement activities.

(d) Responsibility for the coordination of Treasury law enforcement activities.

(e) Liaison representation of the Office of the Secretary with all other Federal and international law enforcement agencies on all major law enforcement problems.

(f) Appraisal, for consideration of the Secretary, of the policy, performance, and integrity of Treasury enforcement activities.

(g) Direction of Treasury enforcement training.

4. The detailed organization and specific missions of the Office may be itemized and modified from time to time by the Assistant or Under Secretary who has supervisory responsibility for Treasury law enforcement operations, in order to accomplish the foregoing functions with maximum effectiveness.

5. In effectuating this order, I hereby direct the Assistant or Under Secretary who has supervisory responsibility for Treasury law enforcement operations to draw on all facilities of the Department without limitation, except as to restrictions imposed by law.

ROBERT B. ANDERSON,
Secretary of the Treasury.

No. 148 REVISION NO. 4, DECEMBER 4, 1957.—SUPERVISION OF BUREAUS OF THE TREASURY DEPARTMENT

The following assignments of bureaus of the Treasury Department are hereby ordered:

Under Secretary (Mr. Fred C. Scribner, Jr.):
- Internal Revenue Service.
- Administrative Assistant Secretary (Mr. William W. Parsons):
  - Office of Administrative Services.
  - Office of Budget.
  - Office of Personnel.
  - Bureau of Engraving and Printing.
- Assistant to the Secretary (Mr. Nils A. Lennartson):
  - Information Service.
- Assistant to the Secretary (Mr. Francis J. Gafford):
  - Personnel Security Office.

Under Secretary for Monetary Affairs (Mr. Julian B. Baird):
- Fiscal Assistant Secretary (Mr. William T. Heffelfinger):
  - Bureau of Accounts.
  - Bureau of the Public Debt.
  - Office of the Treasurer of the United States.
- United States Savings Bonds Division.
- Debt Analysis Staff.
- Assistant to the Secretary (Mr. Paul I. Wren).
- Special Assistant to the Secretary (Mr. Frank A. Southard, Jr.).

Assistant Secretary (Mr. David W. Kendall):
- United States Coast Guard.
- United States Secret Service.
- Bureau of Customs.
- Bureau of Narcotics.
- Assistant to the Secretary (Mr. James P. Hendrick).
- Assistant to the Secretary for Law Enforcement (Mr. Myles J. Ambrose).

Assistant Secretary (Mr. Laurence B. Robbins):
- Office of Defense Lending.
- Bureau of the Mint.
- Office of the Comptroller of the Currency.

Assistant Secretary (Mr. Tom B. Coughran):
- Office of International Finance (including Foreign Assets Control).

General Counsel (Vacancy):
- Legal Division.
- Assistant to the Secretary and Head, Legal Advisory Staff (Vacancy).

Deputy to the Secretary [in charge of tax policy] (Mr. Dan Throop Smith):
- Tax Analysis Staff.
- International Tax Staff.

ROBERT B. ANDERSON,
Secretary of the Treasury.

No. 150–46, May 19, 1958.—Establishment of the Office of Assistant Commissioner of Internal Revenue (Planning and Research)

There shall be in the National Office of the Internal Revenue Service the Office of Assistant Commissioner of Internal Revenue (Planning and Research).

The provisions of Treasury Department Order No. 150–24 are revised accordingly by this order.

Fred C. Scribner, Jr.,
Acting Secretary of the Treasury.

No. 162–3, May 1, 1958.—Authorization To Liquidate the Affairs of the Alexander Hamilton Bicentennial Commission

The Director of Administrative Services is hereby authorized and directed to take the necessary steps to comply with the request of the Chairman of the Alexander Hamilton Bicentennial Commission that the Treasury Department take possession of the Commission's records and property for the purpose of accomplishing the liquidation of its outstanding affairs.

Fred C. Scribner, Jr.,
Acting Secretary of the Treasury.

No. 164–1, March 28, 1958.—Establishment of Procedure for Approving and Verifying Surety Bonds and Bonds of Indemnity

All corporate surety bonds of any description requiring examination or approval by the Secretary or by any official of the Treasury Department shall be submitted to the Surety Bonds Branch, Bureau of Accounts, for verification of the authority of the surety appearing on the bond and determination of the sufficiency of execution in behalf of the surety.

The head of the bureau or office concerned will arrange for such legal review as may be deemed to be necessary in respect to any bonds of indemnity or surety bonds.

The memoranda of the Administrative Assistant to the Secretary by direction of the Secretary dated October 19, 1934, and November 5, 1934, and the General Counsel Staff Letter of January 2, 1942, approved by the Secretary, are rescinded.

Julian B. Baird,
Acting Secretary of the Treasury.

No. 165 (Revised), Amendment No. 3, August 1, 1957.—Further Delegation of Authority to the Commissioner of Customs To Take Final Action in Certain Penalty Cases

By virtue of the authority vested in me by Reorganization Plan No. 26 of 1950 (3 CFR, 1950 Supp., Ch. III), it is hereby ordered that subparagraph (h) of Treasury Department Order No. 165, Revised, issued on November 2, 1954 (T. D. 53654; 19 F. R. 7241), as amended December 5, 1955 (T. D. 53966; 20 F. R. 9320), and as amended October 29, 1956 (T. D. 54234; 21 F. R. 8543), is further amended by deleting "and" after item (29); changing the period after item (30) to a semicolon; and adding the word "and" and a new item (31) reading as follows:

"(31) Section 2 of the act of July 14, 1956 (46 U. S. C. 883a), in respect of certain vessels of more than 500 gross tons rebuilt abroad for which the required report of the circumstances of rebuilding is not made."

David W. Kendall,
Acting Secretary of the Treasury.

No. 165–7, November 19, 1957.—Rearrangement and Abolishment of Certain Customs Field Organizations

By virtue of the authority vested in the President by Section 1 of the act of August 1, 1914, 38 Stat. 623, as amended (19 U. S. C. 2), and delegated to the Secretary of the Treasury by Executive Order No. 10289, September 17, 1951

(3 CFR, 1951 Supp. Ch. II), the following changes are hereby made in the customs field organization, effective at the close of business December 31, 1957:

1. The following customs collection districts are hereby abolished:

Customs Collection District No. 5 (Rhode Island)
Customs Collection District No. 8 (Rochester)
Customs Collection District No. 12 (Pittsburgh)
Customs Collection District No. 16 (South Carolina)
Customs Collection District No. 19 (Mobile)
Customs Collection District No. 21 (Sabine)
Customs Collection District No. 26 (Arizona)
Customs Collection District No. 36 (Duluth and Superior)
Customs Collection District No. 37 (Wisconsin)
Customs Collection District No. 43 (Tennessee)
Customs Collection District No. 47 (Colorado).

2. Each remaining customs collection district shall be known officially by its number. The identifying geographical language which has been used following each number is hereby discontinued, but for purposes of convenient identification each district may be referred to by the name of the headquarters port. No change is made by this order in the official number or the location of the headquarters port of any remaining district.

3. The limits of Customs Collection District No. 6, with headquarters port at Bridgeport, Conn., are hereby extended to include all the territory in the abolished District No. 5.

4. The limits of Customs Collection District No. 9, with headquarters port at Buffalo, N. Y., are hereby extended to include all the territory in the abolished District No. 8.

5. The limits of Customs Collection District No. 11, with headquarters port at Philadelphia, Pa., are hereby extended to include all the territory in the abolished District No. 12.

6. The limits of Customs Collection District No. 17, with headquarters port at Savannah, Ga., are hereby extended to include all the territory in the abolished District No. 16.

7. The limits of Customs Collection District No. 20, with headquarters port at New Orleans, La., are hereby extended to include all the territory in the abolished District No. 19.

8. The limits of Customs Collection District No. 22, with headquarters port at Galveston, Tex., are hereby extended to include all the territory in the abolished District No. 21.

9. The limits of Customs Collection District No. 25, with headquarters port at San Diego, Calif., are hereby extended to include all the territory in the abolished District No. 26.

10. The limits of Customs Collection District No. 28, with headquarters port at San Francisco, Calif., are hereby extended to include all the territory in the abolished District No. 47.

11. The limits of Customs Collection District No. 34, with headquarters port at Pembina, N. Dak., are hereby extended to include all the territory in the abolished District No. 36, except the following territory: the counties of Cook, Lake, St. Louis, Carlton, and Pine in the State of Minnesota, that portion of the State of Wisconsin lying north of 46 degrees north latitude, and the island of Isle Royale in the State of Michigan.

12. The limits of Customs Collection District No. 35, with headquarters port at Minneapolis, Minn., are hereby extended to include the following territory in the abolished District No. 36: the counties of Cook, Lake, St. Louis, Carlton, and Pine in the State of Minnesota, that portion of the State of Wisconsin lying north of 46 degrees north latitude, and the island of Isle Royale in the State of Michigan.

13. The limits of Customs Collection District No. 39, with headquarters port at Chicago, Ill., are hereby extended to include all the territory in the abolished District No. 37.

14. The limits of Customs Collection District No. 42, with headquarters port at Louisville, Ky., are hereby extended to include all the territory in the abolished District No. 43.

15. All ports of entry in each abolished customs collection district shall be ports of entry in the collection district whose limits are rearranged by this order to include them.

ROBERT B. ANDERSON,
Secretary of the Treasury.

No. 165-8, DECEMBER 7, 1957.—RESCISSION OF THE ORDER TO REARRANGE AND ABOLISH CERTAIN CUSTOMS FIELD ORGANIZATIONS

By virtue of the authority vested in the President by Section 1 of the act of August 1, 1914, 38 Stat. 623, as amended (19 U. S. C. 2), and delegated to the Secretary of the Treasury by Executive Order No. 10289, September 17, 1951 (3 CFR, 1951 Supp. Ch. II). Treasury Department Order No. 165-7 (22 F. R. 9300) is hereby rescinded.

DAVID W. KENDALL,
Acting Secretary of the Treasury.

No. 167-30 AND 167-31.—DELEGATION OF FUNCTIONS TO THE COMMANDANT, U. S. COAST GUARD

No. 167-30, December 13, 1957

By virtue of the authority vested in me by Reorganization Plan 26 of 1950 and 14 USC 631, there are hereby delegated to the Commandant, U. S. Coast Guard, the functions of the Secretary of the Treasury set forth below, and all actions taken by the Commandant prior to the effective date of this order are hereby ratified. The regulations prescribed by the Commandant in accordance with the authority delegated herewith shall be uniform with those of the other Armed Forces to the extent practicable. The functions herein delegated include those vested in me by Executive order for the following sections of the Career Compensation Act of 1949, as amended:

1. Section 301 (37 USC 251), the functions vested in me by Executive Order No. 10119 as amended by Executive Order No. 10605, to prescribe supplemental regulations relating to basic allowance for subsistence;
2. Section 414 (b), (10 USC 1216), the functions vested in me by Executive Order No. 10122 as amended by Executive Order No. 10400, incident to payment of disability retirement pay, hospitalization, and reexamination of members placed on temporary disability retired list;
3. Section 501 (d) and Section 204 (37 USC 301 (d) and 235), the functions vested in me by Executive Order No. 10152 as amended by Executive Order No. 10618, to prescribe regulations relating to the right of members to incentive pay for the performance of hazardous duty required by competent orders;
4. Section 201 (e), (37 USC 232 (d)), the functions vested in me by Executive Order No. 10153 as amended by Executive Order No. 10649, to prescribe supplementary regulations relating to certain travel time of members called to active duty in excess of 30 days;
5. Section 206 (37 USC 237), the functions vested in me by Executive Order No. 10168, to prescribe supplementary regulations relating to additional pay for sea and foreign duty;
6. Section 302 (37 USC 252), the functions vested in me by Executive Order No. 10204, to prescribe supplementary regulations governing basic allowances for quarters.

DAVID W. KENDALL,
Acting Secretary of the Treasury.

No. 167-31, June 3, 1958

By virtue of the authority vested in me by Reorganization Plan No. 26 of 1950 and 14 USC 631, there is transferred to the Commandant, U. S. Coast Guard, the function of the Secretary of the Treasury under 10 USC 676, of issuing orders to retain on active duty or in service in the U. S. Coast Guard Reserve persons who have qualified for retired pay under Chapter 67 of Title 10, U. S. Code.

The Commandant may make provision for the performance by subordinates in the Coast Guard of the function herein delegated.

A. Gilmore Flues,
Acting Secretary of the Treasury.

No. 168–1, July 29, 1957.—Authorization To Continue the Sale of Certain United States Securities Bearing the Facsimile Signature of the Former Secretary of the Treasury

Pursuant to the provisions of R. S., Sec. 161, 5 U. S. C. 22, it is hereby ordered:

1. That the sale and issue of United States savings bonds of Series E and H, pursuant to Department Circulars Nos. 653, Fourth Revision, and 905, Revised, continue and that the existing stocks be used notwithstanding the fact that the bonds of such stocks bear the facsimile signature of the former Secretary of the Treasury. All savings bonds issued or reissued pursuant to said Department circulars or applicable regulations by the Treasury, directly or through authorized issuing agents, shall be valid and binding obligations notwithstanding the fact that they bear the facsimile signature of the former Secretary. The term "existing stocks" as used herein means stocks of bonds of Series E and H now on order, as well as stocks thereof presently on hand in the Treasury Department and at its issuing agencies, including the Federal Reserve Banks and branches.

2. That the sale and issue of 2 percent depositary bonds under the provisions of Department Circular No. 660, dated May 23, 1941, continue as heretofore, and that the stock on hand in the Treasury Department continue to be used notwithstanding the fact that the bonds bear the facsimile signature of the former Secretary of the Treasury. All 2 percent depositary bonds issued or reissued pursuant to said Department circular or applicable regulations shall be valid and binding obligations notwithstanding the fact that they bear the facsimile signature of the former Secretary.

3. That any checks bearing the facsimile signature of the former Secretary of the Treasury which may be issued in payment of August 1, 1957, interest on United States savings bonds shall be valid and binding.

This order shall be effective immediately.

Robert B. Anderson,
Secretary of the Treasury.

No. 170–5, September 26, 1957.—Transfer of Government Actuary Function from the Bureau of Accounts to the Office of the Secretary

By virtue of the authority vested in me as Secretary of the Treasury by Reorganization Plan No. 26 of 1950, it is hereby ordered that effective September 27, 1957, the functions and responsibilities of the Government Actuary shall be transferred from the Bureau of Accounts to the Office of the Secretary.

Such personnel, funds, records, and equipment as are determined to be necessary to perform the foregoing functions shall be transferred from the Bureau of Accounts to the Office of the Secretary.

The unexpended balances now available, or to be made available, of appropriations, allocations, allotments, or other funds of the Bureau of Accounts, necessary for the performance of the functions transferred shall be merged with the appropriation of the Office of the Secretary.

This order amends the provisions of Treasury Department Order No. 170–1, dated February 27, 1953.

Robert B. Anderson,
Secretary of the Treasury.

No. 177–3, Revision No. 1, September 5, 1957.—Designation of Officers To Make the Certification of 1955 Required by the Supplemental Appropriation Act

By virtue of authority vested in me as Secretary of the Treasury and pursuant to Section 1311 (c) of the Supplemental Appropriation Act, 1955, (31 U. S. C. 200 (c)), I hereby designate the head of each bureau of the Treasury Department to make the certification required in support of the reports of obligations to be submitted under Section 1311 (b) of the act.

Fred C. Scribner, Jr.,
Acting Secretary of the Treasury.

No. 177–14, July 19, 1957.—Delegation of Authority To Make Certain Loans to the District of Columbia

By virtue of the authority vested in me by Reorganization Plan No. 26 of 1950 there is hereby transferred to the Fiscal Assistant Secretary of the Treasury the function of making loans pursuant to the act of June 2, 1950, 64 Stat. 195, as amended by the District of Columbia Public Works Act of 1954, 68 Stat. 103, to the Board of Commissioners of the District of Columbia for the expansion of the District of Columbia water system at rates of interest fixed by the Secretary of the Treasury in accordance with Section 2 (d) of the amended act.

W. Randolph Burgess,
Acting Secretary of the Treasury.

No. 177–15, September 5, 1957.—Delegation of Authority to Bureau Heads To Make the Determination and Reports of Restoration of Certain Funds

By virtue of authority vested in me as Secretary of the Treasury, including the authority in Reorganization Plan No. 26 of 1950, there is hereby delegated to the head of each bureau, to be exercised with respect to his bureau, authority to make the determination and reports of restoration of funds provided for in sections 1 (a) (2) and 3 of the act of July 25, 1956 (31 U. S. C. 701 (a) (2), 703). The head of each bureau may redelegate the authority hereby delegated but not below the level of a chief fiscal, budget, accounting, or administrative officer, or the officer authorized to act for the chief in his absence. A copy of each redelegation shall be forwarded to the Bureau of Accounts, Division of Central Reports.

Fred C. Scribner, Jr.,
Acting Secretary of the Treasury.

No. 177–16, December 18, 1957.—Delegation of Authority to the Fiscal Assistant Secretary Relating to the Issuance of Certain Substitute Checks

By virtue of the authority vested in me by Section 3646 of the Revised Statutes, as amended, 31 U. S. C. 528, and by Reorganization Plan No. 26 of 1950, it is hereby ordered as follows:

1. There is hereby delegated to the Fiscal Assistant Secretary of the Treasury, with the right to redelegate, authority to perform any function of the Secretary of the Treasury under Section 3646 of the Revised Statutes, as amended, relating to the issuance of substitutes for lost, stolen, destroyed, mutilated, or defaced checks of the United States.
2. Personnel, equipment, and records heretofore or hereafter utilized in the performance of the functions herein delegated may be transferred by the Fiscal Assistant Secretary of the Treasury to any bureau or office of the Fiscal Service to which such functions are redelegated by him.
3. Funds heretofore or hereafter appropriated to any bureau or office of the Fiscal Service for the performance of the functions herein delegated may be transferred, with the approval of the Secretary of the Treasury, to the appropriation of any other bureau or office of the Fiscal Service to which such functions are redelegated.
4. This order shall be effective January 1, 1958, and shall supersede all prior delegations and orders inconsistent herewith.

Laurence B. Robbins,
Acting Secretary of the Treasury.

No. 179–2, June 19, 1958.—Transfer of Functions Within the Bureau of the Mint

By virtue of the authority vested in me by Reorganization Plan No. 26 of 1950, I hereby transfer, effective August 1, 1958, all of the functions of the Superintendent and of the Assayer of the United States Mint at San Francisco, California, to the Director of the Mint, to be exercised by him through such officers and

employees of the Bureau of the Mint and at such mint institution or institutions as he shall designate.

Fred C. Scribner, Jr.,
Acting Secretary of the Treasury.

No. 182 , Revision No. 2, Supplement No. 1, June 11, 1958.—Delegation of Functions Pertaining to the Signing of Official Papers in the Office of the Treasurer

Treasury Department Order No. 182, Revised, dated November 30, 1956, is hereby supplemented by adding the following position:
The Chief, Adjudication Branch,
Check Claims Division.

Julian B. Baird,
Acting Secretary of the Treasury.

No. 183, Revision No. 1, December 27, 1957.—Succession Order Among the Assistant Secretaries

Pursuant to Executive Order 10586, dated January 13, 1955, Assistant Secretaries of the Treasury shall act as Secretary during the absence or disability of the Secretary, the Under Secretary, and the Under Secretary for Monetary Affairs, or when those offices are vacant, in the order in which they took the oath of office as Assistant Secretary.

Robert B. Anderson,
Secretary of the Treasury.

No. 185.1, Amendment No. 1, September 30, 1957.—Change in Termination Date of the Office of Production and Defense Lending

By virtue of the authority vested in me as Secretary of the Treasury, including the authority in Reorganization Plan No. 26 of 1950 and the authority in Reorganization Plan No. 1 of 1957, it is ordered as follows:
1. Paragraph 5 of Treasury Department Order No. 185, dated June 28, 1957, is hereby amended by striking "September 30, 1957" and substituting in lieu thereof "October 31, 1957."

Fred C. Scribner, Jr.,
Acting Secretary of the Treasury.

Reporting and Accounting

Exhibit 64.—Revised regulations and fiscal requirements governing the utilization of imprest funds for small purchases

[Treasury Department, General Services Administration, and General Accounting Office Joint Regulation of March 10, 1952, Supplement No. 1, July 15, 1957]

1. *Purpose.*—This supplement revises the joint regulation to broaden the utilization of the fund and to amend provisions relative to bonding necessitated by the enactment of Public Law 323, 84th Congress, approved August 9, 1955.
2. *Revisions.*—The revisions to the original joint regulation, dated March 10, 1952, are as follows:

Part II. Utilization

Paragraph 7. *Availability.*—Subparagraph (b) is revised to read as follows:
"(*b*) The following are typical of the types of procurement or payment for which the use of imprest funds would be suitable in making direct cash payments to creditors:
"(1) Emergency, fill-in, occasional, or special purchases of articles or services;
"(2) Repairs of equipment;
"(3) Perishable foodstuffs;

"(4) Public utility bills less than $15.00;

"(5) Items such as postage stamps, parcel post, C. O. D. postal charges, local drayage, transportation tokens or passes, and taxi fares."

"(c) In addition, the following types of direct cash payments may be made:

(1) Emergency travel advance not exceeding $50.00 (for example, where travel orders are issued too late to obtain an advance through regular disbursing channels), vouchered on Standard Form No. 1012—Revised, approved by an officer authorized to approve travel advances. Such voucher will state that payment by the imprest fund cashier is required.

(2) Reimbursement for travel expenses where the payment to the traveler does not exceed $50.00, submitted on Standard Form No. 1012—Revised, certified by a duly authorized certifying officer. In cases where cash payment for transportation service is the only travel expense, and is within the $15.00 limitation exclusive of the transportation tax, established in the Standardized Government Travel Regulations, reimbursement may be made when vouchered on Standard Form No. 1012—Revised, certified by a duly authorized certifying officer."

Paragraph 10. *Sales taxes.*—This paragraph is revised to read as follows:

"10. *Sales taxes.*—The use of Government Tax Exemption Certificates, S. F No. 1094—Revised, will not be required for small purchases or payments made in cash through the use of the imprest fund procedures."

PART IV.—Accountability

Paragraph 14.

14. *Bonding of imprest fund cashiers.*—Each person designated as an imprest fund cashier (and his alternate) must be bonded in accordance with the standards and conditions set forth in Treasury Department Circular No. 969, dated November 1, 1955 (31 CFR 226). The penal sum covering an imprest fund cashier included in a bond shall be sufficient to protect the interests of the United States but not less than the amount of the imprest fund. It should be noted that the amount of the fund is not the sole determining factor of the penal sum, since the revolving nature of the fund may multiply the risk of loss.

3. *Effective date.*—The provisions of this supplement and the revised procedures prescribed hereunder will become effective immediately.

FRANKLIN G. FLOETE,
Administrator of General Services.
JOSEPH CAMPBELL,
Comptroller General of the United States.
W. RANDOLPH BURGESS,
Acting Secretary of the Treasury.

[Department Circular No. 908 (Revised), Accounts]

TREASURY DEPARTMENT,
Washington, February 10, 1958.

To Heads of Bureaus, Treasury Department:

I. Purpose of circular

1. Joint Regulation for Small Purchases Utilizing Imprest Funds issued March 10, 1952, and supplemented July 15, 1957, by the General Services Administration, the Treasury Department, and the General Accounting Office, establishes the principles, standards, and related requirements with respect to effecting payments for small purchases of articles and services, other than personal, and for certain other small payments, through the use of imprest funds. Standard forms and procedures followed in accounting for imprest cash funds are included in Title 7, Chapter 5100 of the "General Accounting Office Policy and Procedures Manual for Guidance of Federal Agencies." Division of Disbursement Circular No. 141 promulgated instructions to agencies using the facilities of the Treasury Department disbursing offices relating to agency requests for the establishment of imprest funds.

2. It is the purpose of this circular to prescribe policies and certain related requirements to be observed by each bureau of the Treasury Department in the development of the internal administrative regulations required by the joint regulation. Each bureau is expected to establish procedures adapted to its own par-

ticular conditions and needs. However, the provisions of this circular and of the joint regulation are to be regarded as minimum requirements and do not preclude any actions which the head of any bureau may find necessary or desirable to take in order to insure the maximum net savings to the Government.

II. Utilization

3. *Delegation of authority.*—By Treasury Department Order No. 152 the Secretary of the Treasury has delegated to the heads and acting heads of bureaus and offices the authority to request, in writing, the designation of officers and employees to act as imprest fund cashiers to disbursing officers.

The Secretary of the Treasury has authorized heads of bureaus or offices to redelegate such authority to responsible officials of such bureaus or offices, and if so desired, to persons performing the duties of such subordinate officials in their absence. A copy of all such redelegations will be furnished the Administrative Assistant Secretary of the Treasury and the Chief Disbursing Officer.

4. *Purpose of funds.*—Imprest funds are intended for use in providing an economical and efficient method of accomplishing small purchases locally at operating levels by cash payment at time of delivery, for payment of utility bills less than $15, for emergency travel advances not to exceed $50, and for reimbursement of travel expenses where the payment to the traveler does not exceed $50.

5. *Conditions under which imprest funds may be used to effect payments.*—In accordance with the limitations and other requirements contained in the joint regulation governing the use of imprest cash funds, such funds shall not be used to effect payments unless the following conditions are complied with:

(a) That authority for small local procurement or other payments has been properly delegated to officials at the site of operations. (Such delegations need not be to specific, named individuals, but may provide that operating responsibilities of certain positions automatically carry with them the authority to make small local purchases);

(b) That first consideration has been given to other economical small procurement practices such as requisitioning from existing stocks; use of local term contracts including periodic billings; and the use of blanket purchase orders for day-to-day "pick-up" items such as uncommon items of hardware, paints, electrical supplies, etc.;

(c) That, except in justified emergencies, purchases of articles and services in quantities or amounts covered by mandatory contracts or mandatory sources of supply are made from the appropriate contractor or source;

(d) That statutory requirements, or provisions of law, restricting the purchase of articles or services are fully complied with.

6. *Time limit for transactions.*—Imprest funds are intended for use generally for procurement characterized by payment on delivery, or for other small authorized payments. Therefore, advances by imprest fund cashiers to other employees for authorized purchases should not be made unless early consummation of the transaction is expected. Except in special circumstances, approved by the heads of bureaus, all advances (other than emergency travel advances) must be liquidated within three days following the date advanced.

III. Responsibilities for control over establishment and operation of imprest funds

7. *Internal control.*—Each bureau or office is responsible for the establishment of adequate methods of internal check and control over imprest funds prior to the establishment of such funds. Such systems or methods of internal check and control should recognize the following as basic principles:

(a) Separation of the functions of procurement, receiving, and storing from the handling of imprest funds except where manifestly impracticable;

(b) Separation of the functions of maintenance of accounts, voucher audit, and certification from the handling of imprest funds;

(c) Designation of specific individuals or positions empowered to authorize small purchases or other payments using imprest funds, and requiring that all transactions be properly authorized by such persons;

(d) Provisions for requiring that the responsibility for each imprest fund be vested in only one person;

(e) Provisions for requiring that vouchers or subvouchers are numbered and prepared in such manner as to avoid alteration or substitution;

(f) Provisions for cancellation of vouchers, subvouchers, and attachments by stamping or perforation at, or immediately following, the time the reimburse-

ment voucher is audited or certified for payment in such a manner as to prevent reuse;

(g) Provisions for adequate examination of reimbursement vouchers, subvouchers, and attachments before reimbursement is made to the imprest fund cashier;

(h) Provisions for requiring each imprest fund cashier to balance the fund at least monthly and for reporting promptly to the administrative official exercising supervision over the imprest fund cashiers any shortages or overages so disclosed accompanied by a request for an audit of the fund.

8. *Internal audit.*—As a condition to the establishment of imprest funds in any bureau or office of the Department, there must be in effect an adequate system of internal audit with respect to such funds. Such audits must include the following as a minimum:

(a) *Cash count and inventory.*—Provision should be made for periodic, unannounced physical counts of cash, uncashed checks, and unvouchered receipts making up the total of the fund. Such examinations should be made by independent and responsible persons, not necessarily internal auditors, at least once each quarterly period.

(b) *Regular audit.*—Provision should also be made for unannounced audits by the internal audit staff of the bureau, at the time general audits are made. Such audits will include the usual cash count and inventory and, in addition, the following: (1) determination whether the fund is being maintained at the lowest practical level; (2) determination whether the fund is being used only for authorized purposes; and (3) inspection of methods of safekeeping and other safeguards. A copy of the audit report, or excerpt thereof, covering this segment of the audit will be furnished promptly to the disbursing officer having accountability for the advance.

9. *Bonding of imprest fund cashiers.*—Each person designated as an imprest fund cashier (and his alternate) must be bonded in accordance with the standards and conditions set forth in Treasury Department Circular No. 969, dated November 1, 1955 (31 CFR 226). The penal sum covering an imprest fund cashier included in a bond shall be sufficient to protect the interests of the United States but not less than the amount of the imprest fund. It should be noted that the amount of the fund is not the sole determining factor of the penal sum, since the revolving nature of the fund may multiply the risk of loss.

10. *Limitations on funds to be established.*—The heads of bureaus or offices shall determine the amounts of imprest funds to be established, and the maximum dollar amount of articles or services procured from one vendor at one time. In no case, however, shall the amount of any imprest fund exceed $500, nor shall the dollar amount of articles or services procured from one vendor at one time exceed $50. Generally, the maximum amount of each fund should be fixed at the lowest practical level determined by estimating needs for periods of two weeks plus the time required to complete the reimbursement process. Each bureau should regularly review the level of imprest funds to insure that amounts of such funds are not carried in excess of actual needs.

Bureaus or offices requiring exceptions to the foregoing limitations may request exception when supported by a clear showing of procurement needs in excess of the maximum amount prescribed herein. Such requests should be submitted to the Bureau of Accounts for approval.

11. *Safeguards to be established.*—Imprest fund cashiers are responsible under bond to the United States for the custody and safekeeping of all funds advanced to them. They, therefore, should exercise the same care and precaution over such funds as a reasonably prudent man would exercise over his own personal funds. Such precautions should include:

(a) Advising administrative officials when imprest funds are in excess of needs for the purpose of reducing the fund to the lowest practical level necessary;

(b) Utilizing, where appropriate, a number of small checks reimbursing the fund rather than one large check, thus carrying a minimum amount of currency on hand;

(c) Keeping funds in a safe, strong box, or other place accessible only to himself; and

(d) Advancing such funds only to authorized and responsible employees to whom the procurement authority has been properly delegated.

Heads of bureaus should issue instructions to administrative officials requiring them to provide imprest fund cashiers with the facilities necessary for adequate

protection of imprest funds. Such facilities should be such as to afford reasonable protection considering such factors as the size of the fund, accessibility, guard protection, etc.

W. T. Heffelfinger,
Fiscal Assistant Secretary.

Exhibit 65.—Regulations governing reporting on contract authorizations

[Department Circular No. 993. Accounts]

Treasury Department,
Washington, September 4, 1957.

To Heads of Departments and Agencies of the Government, and Others Concerned:

1. General

The provisions for reporting on the status of contract authorizations included in paragraph 62 of Budget-Treasury Regulation No. 1, were not continued in Budget Circular A–34. Accordingly, this circular which is issued pursuant to Section 114 (a) and (b) of the Budget and Accounting Procedures Act of 1950 contains instructions for reporting on such authorizations. Such reports will assist the Treasury Department in its efforts to provide complete information relating to the results of the financial operations of the Government.

As used herein, the term contract authorization means any statutory authorization under which contracts or other obligations may be entered into prior to an appropriation for the payment of such obligations.

2. Reports required from agencies

All administrative agencies having contract authorizations shall report as follows:

(a) Monthly (except December and June). Report on only those contract authorizations having activity during the reporting month.

(b) Semiannually (December and June). Report on all contract authorizations, regardless of whether there was activity during the reporting period.

3. Information to be reported

The information to be reported for each contract authorization shall be as follows:

(a) The related appropriation account title and symbol(s).

(b) The amount of the unfunded contract authorization brought forward from the prior fiscal year, if any.

(c) The amount of each new authorization during the current fiscal year, by public law number and date.

(d) The amount of each transfer of contract authorization from (+) or to (—) other accounts indicating the symbol(s) of such other account(s).

(e) The amount of each appropriation to liquidate during the current fiscal year, by public law number and date.

(f) The amount of each rescission, cancellation, or adjustment during the current fiscal year.

(g) The amount of each transfer of appropriation to liquidate contract authorization from (—) or to (+) other accounts indicating the symbol(s) of such other account(s).

(h) The amount of the unfunded contract authorization at the end of the period.

4. Submission date for reports

An original and duplicate copy of each report should be submitted 25 days after the end of the reporting period to the Treasury Department, Bureau of Accounts, Division of Central Reports, Washington 25, D. C. The original should be signed by a responsible administrative officer.

The first report should cover the period July 1 through September 30, 1957, and should include complete information relating to all contract authorizations.

Fred C. Scribner, Jr.,
Acting Secretary of the Treasury.

Exhibit 66.—Regulations governing the handling of certificates of deposit for credit in the general account of the Treasurer of the United States

[Department Circular No. 945 (Revised), Supplement No. 1, Amendment No. 3. Accounts]

Treasury Department,
Washington, September 11, 1957.

To Heads of Government Departments and Agencies Whose Accounts Are Required To Be Reconciled With Accounts Current of the Division of Disbursement, Treasury Department, and Others Concerned:

I. Purpose of these regulations

1. *General.*—These regulations are amended to establish use of a new form of certificate of deposit.

2. *Applicability.*—(a) The new certificate of deposit, Standard Form No. 219, is prescribed for use, in lieu of certificate of deposit, Standard Form No. 201, with respect to deposits made directly by administrative agencies which affect the accounts rendered by Treasury regional offices.

(b) Standard Form No. 201, certificate of deposit, will continue to be used by disbursing officers operating with funded checking accounts for deposit of receipts to be covered into the Treasury.

(c) Standard Form No. 209 will continue to be used with respect to deposits made by: (1) Treasury disbursing officers, (2) disbursing officers of other agencies operating without funded checking accounts, and (3) all disbursing officers who operate with funded checking accounts. Treasury disbursing officers will also use Standard Form 209 for deposits where the classification can be obtained from schedules such as S. F. 1098, etc.

II. Preparation of certificate of deposit, Standard Form No. 219

3. The usual information will be inserted by the depositor with respect to: (1) Date sent to a Federal depositary, (2) deposit number, and (3) name and location of the depositary. Instructions to be observed in filling in the numbered blocks are as follows:

(a) *Block (1).* Insert the established deposit symbol identifying the disbursing office affected. Deposit symbols to be used for Treasury regional accounting and disbursing offices (hereinafter referred to as Treasury regional offices) are set forth on Attachment No. 4 of Department Circular No. 945-Revised, Supplement No. 1, Second Amendment, dated February 11, 1957. All office deposit symbols are the same as the general checking account symbols assigned to the respective disbursing offices affected.

(b) *Block (2).* This block is for use only when deposits are made by administrative agencies with general depositaries within the forty-eight States, with Federal Reserve Banks or branches, or with the Treasurer's Cash Division in Washington, which affect Treasury regional offices within the forty-eight States. This city and State identification of the Treasury regional office is essential for the preparation of certain consolidated abstracts of deposits at the Federal Reserve Banks and branches. Accordingly, this block will be left blank in any case where a deposit is made which affects a Treasury regional office located outside the forty-eight States, in which case the depositing agency is required to submit a confirmed copy of the certificate of deposit to such office.

(c) *Block (3).* Insert total amount of deposit.

(d) *Block (4).* Classifications of receipts and repayments according to individual appropriation, fund, and receipt symbols will be shown in this block by the depositing agency because the certificate of deposit is required to serve as a collection document as well as a deposit document for the accounts of the Treasury regional office concerned.

(1) Amounts of receipts for credit to general fund receipt accounts, as well as those for credit to special fund and trust fund receipt accounts subject to issuance of appropriation warrants before becoming available for expenditure, (i. e., the so-called unavailable receipts), will be shown in the "Amount" column opposite the respective receipt account symbols.

(2) Amounts of receipts for credit directly to special fund and trust fund appropriation accounts without prior appropriation warrant action (i. e., the so-called available receipts authorized for accounts designated in Treasury announcements) will be shown in the "Amount" column opposite the respective appro-

priation symbols and identified by the letters "A/R" to the right of the appropriation symbol, as illustrated.

(3) Amounts of repayments for credit to general, special, and trust fund appropriations and deposit fund accounts will be shown in the "Amount" column opposite the respective appropriation and deposit fund symbols.

(4) The depositor will verify that the sum of the detailed amounts shown opposite the account symbols is in agreement with the total amount of the deposit shown in block (3).

(e) *Block (5)*. This block is for identification of the depositor, by title, agency, and address. Where the depositing agency uses codes to identify its field fiscal stations, such code should be shown in this block alongside the name of the agency. Such code should not be included as a prefix to the deposit number.

(f) *Block (6)*. Where a deposit is being made by one agency (which is identified in block (5)) for account of another accounting entity, the department or agency and address for which the deposit is being made will be identified in block (6). For these receipts, the receiving agency will prepare a separate certificate of deposit and it should exercise care to identify in blocks (1) and (2) the Treasury regional office which relates to the accounting entity shown in block (6). To avoid operating difficulties in handling deposits for another accounting entity the receiving agency, where practicable, may deliver collections (other than currency and coin) and supporting documents, directly to the agency concerned, provided such action will not unduly delay deposit and collection of the proceeds of commercial checks. In determining whether this action is permissible, receiving agencies will observe the requirement that, to the maximum extent possible, commercial checks should be deposited in the Federal Reserve district of or near the bank on which the check is drawn.

III. Distribution of copies of certificate of deposit, Standard Form No. 219

4. To meet the maximum needs on a Government-wide basis because the certificate serves as both a collection and a deposit document, the new form is provided in five copies.

(a) All copies are preprinted as to uniform distribution instructions, as follows:

(1) Original to be dated and signed by the depositary and forwarded with statement of account or transcript.[1]

(2) Duplicate to be retained by the depositary.

(3) Triplicate to be dated and signed by the depositary and returned to the depositor for his retained copy.

(4) Quadruplicate to be dated and signed by the depositary and returned to the depositor.

(5) Quintuplicate to be held by the depositor as a temporary copy at the time the deposit is made, pending return of the confirmed triplicate.

(b) Situations involving a need for the quadruplicate and quintuplicate copies are set forth below. Where the quadruplicate copy is not needed it should not be used at the time the certificate is prepared but only the original, duplicate, and triplicate copies sent to the depositary. Upon return of the confirmed triplicate, the temporary quintuplicate may also be destroyed if the depositor has no need for such copy.

(c) The quadruplicate, if used, will be sent to the depositary along with the other copies. This copy is to be executed by the depositary and returned to the depositor with the triplicate for such distribution by the depositor as is necessary under the circumstances. The various circumstances requiring use of the quadruplicate or quintuplicate copies are as follows:

(1) *Where the depositing agency needs an extra copy to serve as a "collection" document to support the monthly statement of transactions furnished by the Treasury regional office located within the forty-eight States.* If the administrative agency office is under site audit by the General Accounting Office only the retained triplicate is needed. If not under site audit, the administrative agency will attach each quadruplicate copy to the monthly statement of transactions sent to the General Accounting Office.

(2) *Where a confirmed copy of the certificate, which will be the quadruplicate, is required to be forwarded to a Treasury regional office.* This pertains to all deposits affecting Treasury regional offices which are not identified in block (2) of the

[1] Federal Reserve Banks and branches receive the originals of all certificates of deposit handled by general depositaries in their respective districts. These originals and the originals of certificates with respect to deposits made directly with the Federal Reserve Banks and branches are disposed of by transmission to Treasury regional offices with daily consolidated abstracts.

certificate, the originals of which therefore do not flow into the Treasury regional offices through the Federal Reserve Banks and branches. Accordingly, it is applicable to (a) deposits made by administrative agencies with general depositaries located outside the forty-eight States regardless of location of Treasury regional office; and (b) deposits, wherever made by administrative agencies, which affect Treasury regional offices located outside the forty-eight States. Where the agency is not under site audit by the General Accounting Office, the agency should transcribe the confirmed date of deposit to the quintuplicate copy and attach the quintuplicate copy to the statement of transactions according to appropriations, funds, and receipt accounts, Standard Form No. 1220, submitted to the General Accounting Office. If the agency is on site audit, the quintuplicate copy may be destroyed upon receipt of the confirmed triplicate and quadruplicate copies.

(3) *Where the deposit is made by one administrative agency for account of another administrative agency.* If within the forty-eight States, the depositing agency should forward both the confirmed triplicate and quadruplicate copies to the administrative agency whose accounts are affected, so that the triplicate may be retained by the latter agency to support its accounts and the quadruplicate used, if needed, to support the monthly Statement of Transactions. Where either (a) the depositary, or (b) the Treasury regional office is located outside the forty-eight States, the depositing agency should forward the quadruplicate copy to the Treasury regional office whose accounts are affected with respect to the agency for which the deposit was made. Therefore, only the triplicate copy is available to send such agency, which will use it to support the monthly statement of transactions. If such agency is not on site audit, it will make a copy of the triplicate for retention in its records, since the triplicate will be attached to the statement of transactions submitted to the General Accounting Office.

IV. Procurement of Standard Form No. 219

5. Upon receipt of this circular, each department and agency concerned is requested to make requisition upon the General Services Administration, Federal Supply Service, for a supply of certificate of deposit, Standard Form No. 219.

6. These regulations are effective as soon as a supply of the new form can be acquired.

W. T. Heffelfinger,
Fiscal Assistant Secretary.

Exhibit 67.—Regulations governing the issuance of substitutes for checks drawn on the Treasurer of the United States

[Department Circular No. 1001. Treasurer]

Treasury Department,
Washington, D. C., December 18, 1957.

1. The following regulations governing the issuance of substitutes of checks drawn on the Treasurer of the United States, other than those drawn by officers or employees of the Post Office Department, are prescribed pursuant to the provisions of Section 3646 of the Revised Statutes of 1873, as amended (31 U. S. C. 528), and shall be effective January 1, 1958.

2. *Advice of nonreceipt or loss.*—In the event of the nonreceipt, loss, or destruction of a check drawn on the Treasurer of the United States, or the mutilation or defacement of such a check to an extent which renders it nonnegotiable, the owner, better to protect his interest, should immediately notify the drawer, describing the check, stating the purpose for which it was issued, giving, if possible, its date, number, and amount, and requesting that payment be stopped. If the name or address of the drawer is not known the request for stoppage of payment should be sent to the Treasurer of the United States, stating the purpose for which the check was issued, the name of the department or agency authorizing the payment and if possible, the date, number, and amount of the check. In cases involving mutilated or defaced checks, the owner should enclose the mutilated or defaced check with his communication to the drawer or Treasurer.

Upon receipt of advice from an owner as to the nonreceipt, loss, destruction, mutilation, or defacement of a check, the drawer will, if appropriate, transmit the owner's letter (together with the mutilated or defaced check in cases involving such checks) to the Treasurer of the United States, Washington 25, D. C., or the

Federal Reserve Bank or other bank through which the check is payable, as the case may be, together with a request by the drawer for stoppage of payment which includes a certification as to the accuracy of the check description and that it was properly issued.

If the check, which is the basis of the owner's claim, is determined to be outstanding, the Treasurer's office will furnish the claimant an appropriate application form for obtaining a substitute check. However, the execution of an application will not be required in the event the original written statement submitted by the claimant substantially meets the requirements of the prescribed application form.

3. *Request for substitute check; requirements for undertaking of indemnity; execution of applications in foreign countries.*—An undertaking of indemnity on Form 2244 or Form 2244b in a penal sum equal to the amount of the check or, in an appropriate case, an application on Form 2244a, or an application substantially containing the same information as Form 2244a, must be executed by the claimant and submitted to the Treasurer of the United States, Washington 25, D. C.: *Provided*, That in respect to requests by persons residing within the United States, its Territories, and possessions, for the issuance of substitute checks, individual or corporate sureties will not be required on undertakings of indemnity, (i) in any case where the original check was not more than $100 in amount, or (ii) in any case where the original check was drawn in favor of the applicant and represented a repetitive payment on account of salary, allotment, pension, annuity, social security benefit, or similar periodic payment, unless the Secretary of the Treasury determines in either case sureties are necessary in the public interest. In the event the claimant is someone other than the payee of the original check, he should present clear and satisfactory evidence of his ownership.

Unless the Secretary of the Treasury deems that an undertaking of indemnity is essential in the public interest, no undertaking of indemnity shall be required in the following classes of cases:

(a) If the Secretary of the Treasury is satisfied that the loss, theft, destruction, mutilation, or defacement occurred without fault of the owner or holder and while the check was in the custody or control of the United States or of a person duly authorized as an agent of the United States, including the Postal Service when carrying mail for an officer, employee, agent, or agency of the United States when performing services in connection with an official function of the United States, but not including the Postal Service when otherwise acting solely in its capacity as a public carrier of the mail, or while it was in the course of shipment effected pursuant to and in accordance with regulations issued under the provisions of the Government Losses in Shipment Act, as amended;

(b) If substantially the entire check is presented and surrendered by the owner or holder and the Secretary of the Treasury is satisfied as to the identity of the check presented and that any missing portions are not sufficient to form the basis of a valid claim against the United States;

(c) If the Secretary of the Treasury is satisfied that the original check is not negotiable and cannot be made the basis of a valid claim against the United States;

(d) If the amount of the check is not more than $200.00 and the check has not been endorsed by the payee;

(e) If the owner or holder is the United States or an officer or employee thereof in his official capacity, a State, the District of Columbia, a Territory, or possession of the United States, a municipal corporation or political subdivision of any of the foregoing, a corporation the entire capital of which is owned by the United States, a foreign government, or a Federal Reserve Bank.

An application executed in a foreign country other than by an officer or an employee of the United States, or a member of the Armed Forces of the United States, shall be sworn to before: (a) a diplomatic or consular officer of the United States; or (b) an officer of the United States Army, Navy, Air Force, Marine Corps, or Coast Guard; or (c) an official of such foreign country authorized by law to administer oaths generally, and such foreign official shall affix his official seal, if any, and a diplomatic or consular officer of the United States shall certify that the foreign official who administered the oath was duly authorized under the laws of such foreign country so to act.

4. *Issuance of substitute check.*—Upon approval of the undertaking of indemnity, application or statement of claim, a substitute check will be issued in favor of the claimant showing such information as may be necessary to identify the original check. Appropriate notice of issuance of the substitute will be furnished the drawer of the original check, or his successor.

5. *Receipt or recovery of original check.*—If the original check is received or recovered by the owner after he has requested the drawer or the Treasurer of the United States to stop payment on the original check but before a substitute check has been received, he should immediately advise the drawer or the Treasurer, as the case may be, and hold such check until receipt of instructions with respect to the negotiability of such check.

If the original check is received or recovered by the owner after a substitute has been received by him, the original shall not be cashed, but shall be immediately forwarded to the Treasurer of the United States, Washington 25, D. C. Under no circumstances should both the original and substitute checks be cashed.

6. *Removal of stoppage of payment.*—Requests for removal of stoppage of payment shall be addressed by the drawer to the Treasurer of the United States, or the Federal Reserve Bank or other bank through which the check is payable, as the case may be. No request for removal of stoppage of payment shall be accepted by the Treasurer of the United States or any Federal Reserve Bank or other bank through which the check is payable, after issuance of a substitute check has been approved.

7. *Amendment of regulations.*—The Secretary of the Treasury may waive, withdraw, or amend at any time or from time to time any or all of the foregoing regulations.

8. *Rescission of prior regulations.*—The provisions of Department Circular No. 327, Revised, dated December 3, 1945, and amendments thereto, are hereby rescinded.

LAURENCE B. ROBBINS,
Acting Secretary of the Treasury.

EXHIBIT 68.—Regulations governing the implementation of the act to improve governmental budgeting and accounting methods and procedures

[Department Circular No. 987 (Revised). Accounts]

TREASURY DEPARTMENT,
Washington, March 19, 1958.

To Heads of Bureaus, Treasury Department:

Department Circular No. 987, dated April 26, 1957, is revised as follows:

Public Law 863, approved August 1, 1956, amends the Budget and Accounting Procedures Act of 1950 by adding Section 106 as follows:

"Sec. 106. The head of each executive agency shall, in consultation with the Director of the Bureau of the Budget, take whatever action may be necessary to achieve, insofar as is possible: (1) consistency in accounting and budget classifications; (2) synchronization between accounting and budget classifications and organizational structure; and (3) support of the budget justifications by information on performance and program costs by organizational units."

The law further amends Section 3679 (g) of the Revised Statutes, as amended, by adding at the end thereof the following sentence:

"In order to have a simplified system for the administrative subdivision of appropriations or funds, each agency shall work toward the objective of financing each operating unit, at the highest practical level, from not more than one administrative subdivision for each appropriation or fund affecing such unit."

The head of each bureau should review his operations with the view of taking such further action as may be required to accomplish the foregoing objectives.

Public Law 863 also amends Section 113 of the Budget and Accounting Procedures Act of 1950 by adding at the end thereof the following new subsection:

"(c) As soon as practicable after the date of enactment of this subsection, the head of each executive agency shall, in accordance with principles and standards prescribed by the Comptroller General, cause the accounts of such agency to be maintained on an accrual basis to show the resources, liabilities, and costs of operations of such agency with a view to facilitating the preparation of cost-based budgets as required by Section 216 of the Budget and Accounting Act, 1921, as amended. The accounting system required by this subsection shall include adequate monetary property accounting records as an integral part of the system."

The head of each bureau also will take steps to comply as soon as possible with the above quoted provision of law and with the basic requirements of the accounting principles and standards prescribed by the Comptroller General with respect to the application of the accrual basis of accounting, including the establishment

of adequate monetary property accounting as an integral part of the accounting system. (See Section 1282.50, "General Accounting Office Manual" issued November 4, 1957.)

In accordance with such principles and standards, where there is little difference between the amounts of goods and services ordered, received, and used in an accounting period, the continuous maintenance of formal accounts on an accrual basis is not required but the accounts must be maintained so that financial reports can be presented on an accrual basis at all significant reporting dates and at the close of each fiscal year beginning with the fiscal year 1958. Other than for the close of each fiscal year, the determination of significant reporting dates will be made by the head of each bureau.

The Bureau of Accounts will cooperate with and assist bureaus in complying with the accounting requirements of this circular.

JULIAN B. BAIRD,
Acting Secretary of the Treasury.

EXHIBIT 69.—Regulations governing the deposit with Federal Reserve Banks and depositary banks of certain taxes

[Department Circular No. 848 (Second Revision). Accounts]

TREASURY DEPARTMENT,
Washington, May 2, 1958.

To Federal Reserve Banks, Incorporated Banks and Trust Companies, and Others Concerned:

1. Scope of regulations

Pursuant to authority contained in Section 6302 (c) of the Internal Revenue Code of 1954; Section 15 of the Federal Reserve Act, as amended (U. S. C. title 12, sec. 391); Section 10 of the act of June 11, 1942, as amended (U. S. C. title 12, sec. 265); and Section 8 of the Second Liberty Bond Act, as amended (U. S. C. title 31, sec. 771), the following regulations are hereby prescribed, governing the handling and processing of deposits made by employers with Federal Reserve Banks and depositary banks of: (1) income taxes withheld under Chapter 24 of the Internal Revenue Code of 1954; (2) employer taxes and employee taxes under the Federal Insurance Contributions Act, as amended (Chapter 21 of the Internal Revenue Code of 1954); (3) employer taxes and employee taxes under the Railroad Retirement Tax Act (Chapter 22 of the Internal Revenue Code of 1954); and (4) certain Federal excise taxes specified in Section 477.2 (b) of Treasury Decision No. 6025, approved July 3, 1953.

2. Definition of terms

When used in this circular, the terms listed below shall have the following meaning, unless otherwise expressly stated:

(a) "Federal Taxes" shall mean: (1) income taxes withheld by employers pursuant to Section 3402 of the Internal Revenue Code of 1954; (2) employer taxes under Section 3111 of such Code and employee taxes withheld under Section 3101 of such Code (social security employment taxes); (3) employer taxes under Section 3221 of such Code and employee taxes withheld under Section 3201 of such Code (Railroad Retirement taxes); and (4) certain Federal taxes specified in Section 477.2 (b) of Treasury Decision No. 6025, approved July 3, 1953.

(b) "Federal Reserve Bank" shall mean any of the several Federal Reserve Banks, as fiscal agent of the United States;

(c) "Depositary for Federal Taxes" shall mean a designated bank or trust company that has qualified, in accordance with the provisions of Department Circular No. 848, dated November 10, 1949, or of any revisions thereof, to receive from employers deposits of Federal Taxes, as defined above, and unless otherwise expressly stated the word "depositary" when used herein shall refer to a "Depositary for Federal Taxes;"

(d) "Depositary receipt" shall mean: (1) U. S. Treasury Department Forms 450 and 450-A (Revised February 1958), "Federal Depositary Receipt", for use by employers in making deposits of withheld income taxes and social security employment taxes; (2) U. S. Treasury Department Form 515 (Revised February 1958), "Railroad Retirement Depositary Receipt", for use by employers

in making deposits of railroad retirement taxes; and (3) U. S. Treasury Department Forms 537 and 537–A (Revised February 1958), "Depositary Receipt for Federal Excise Taxes", for use by taxpayers in making deposits of certain Federal excise taxes. Exhibits of these forms have been made a part of this circular.[1]

(e) "Employer" shall include any taxpayer required or permitted to deposit Federal excise taxes in the manner provided for in this circular.

3. Authorization of Federal Reserve Banks

Pursuant to the authority contained in Section 6302 (c) of the Internal Revenue Code of 1954 and the Federal Reserve Act, as amended, the several Federal Reserve Banks, in their capacity as fiscal agents of the United States, are hereby authorized and directed, subject to the provisions of this circular, to receive from employers or other persons, hereinafter referred to as employers, deposits of Federal taxes and to perform such other functions as may be prescribed by the Secretary of the Treasury in connection with the handling and processing of such tax deposits. The functions to be performed by Federal Reserve Banks are outlined hereinafter, and will be described in detail, together with the detailed procedure to be followed in performing the required functions, in instructions to the Federal Reserve Banks.

4. Designation of banks which may be qualified to act as depositaries for Federal taxes

Pursuant to the authority contained in Section 6302 (c) of the Internal Revenue Code of 1954, all insured incorporated banks, within the meaning of Section 10 of the act of June 11, 1942, as amended, and all uninsured incorporated banks and trust companies designated as "Special Depositaries of Public Moneys" under the provisions of the act of Congress approved September 24, 1917, as amended, are hereby designated, subject to the provisions of this circular, as depositaries and financial agents of the Government for receiving from employers deposits of Federal taxes. No such bank or trust company shall perform any of the acts covered by this designation until it has qualified, in the manner herein prescribed, to so act. Banks and trust companies that qualify for the purpose of receiving deposits of Federal taxes from employers will be known as "Depositaries for Federal Taxes."

Banking institutions which have heretofore been designated as depositaries for withheld income taxes, in accordance with the provisions of Department Circular No. 714, as amended, or as depositaries and financial agents of the Government for the performance of certain classes of fiscal duties, will be required to qualify under the terms of this circular in order to act as depositaries for Federal taxes. Banking institutions that have qualified as depositaries for Federal taxes, in accordance with the provisions of Department Circular No. 848, dated November 10, 1949 and any revisions thereof, will not be required to requalify in accordance with the provisions of this revision of Department Circular No. 848.

Incorporated banks or trust companies located in the Territories and insular possessions of the United States, which are not insured banks within the meaning of Section 10 of the act of June 11, 1942, as amended, but which are otherwise eligible for designation as depositaries or financial agents of the United States, may be specifically designated by the Secretary of the Treasury under the act of June 19, 1922 (U. S. C. title 31, sec. 473), governing depositaries outside of the continental United States, to act as depositaries for Federal taxes, upon qualification substantially in accordance with the provisions of Section 5 hereof. Banks and trust companies located in the Territories of Alaska and Hawaii should transmit applications for such designation to the Federal Reserve Bank of San Francisco, and banks and trust companies located in Puerto Rico, the Virgin Islands, and the Panama Canal Zone should transmit applications for such designation to the Federal Reserve Bank of New York.

5. Qualification of designated banks as depositaries for Federal taxes

Any designated bank or trust company which desires to qualify, under the terms of this circular, for receiving from employers deposits of Federal taxes without compensation for its services, should apply for qualification through the Federal Reserve Bank of the district in which it is located. Such application shall be made on Application-Agreement, Depositary for Federal Taxes (Form No.

[1] Not reproduced here.

469–Revised), shown as Exhibit A of this circular.[1] Copies of this form and instructions regarding the application may be obtained from the Federal Reserve Bank. No designated bank, which has made application for qualification, shall act as a depositary for Federal taxes under the terms of this circular until it receives from the Federal Reserve Bank notice of approval of the application. Upon receipt of such notice, each designated bank is hereby authorized to receive deposits of Federal taxes from employers.

6. Procedure to be followed by depositaries for Federal taxes

There are outlined below the basic requirements of the procedure that will be observed by qualified depositaries for Federal taxes with respect to deposits of Federal taxes. More detailed instructions will be furnished such depositaries, through the Federal Reserve Banks.

(a) Depositaries shall accept from employers, who desire to make deposits of Federal taxes with such depositaries, cash or remittances in the form of check, money order, etc., covering the amount of the Federal taxes, accompanied by an appropriate depositary receipt form on which the employer has inscribed, by pen or by typewriter, his name, address, employer's identification number, and total amount of taxes. Depositaries will not be required to, but may at their own risk, accept from employers funds which are not immediately available to the depositary at the time of deposit. Depositaries shall not accept from employers any type of depositary receipt form, accompanying their remittances, other than the depositary receipt forms prescribed in this circular or those prescribed by Circular No. 848 before this revision. Depositaries shall not accept Treasury savings notes or other public debt securities of the United States as deposits of Federal taxes under this circular.

(b) If requested to do so by employers, depositaries will issue a memorandum or counter receipt to employers evidencing receipt of funds by the depositary. It is important that memorandum receipts issued by depositaries clearly state that employers must not attach such memorandum receipts to their tax returns as evidence of deposit of taxes, since only official depositary receipts, which have been validated by a Federal Reserve Bank, will be accepted by district directors of internal revenue. A suggested form of memorandum receipt, which shall be provided by the depositaries at their own expense, is shown as Exhibit G of this circular.[1]

(c) Depositaries shall place on each depositary receipt in the space provided on the face thereof: (1) the date on which the tax deposit was actually received by the depositary or its branches; and (2) the name and address of the depositary.

(d) Depositaries shall forward daily to the Federal Reserve Bank of their district the depositary receipts inscribed by and received from employers, together with payment in funds immediately available at the Federal Reserve Bank point or with advice that funds have been credited in the Treasury tax and loan account of the depositary, covering the aggregate amount of all Federal tax deposits received during that day. (Regulations governing deposits in Treasury tax and loan accounts are contained in Treasury Department Circular No. 92, Revised). Each transmittal will be accompanied by a transmittal letter in the form prescribed by the Federal Reserve Banks. It is important that the depositary receipts be forwarded daily in order that they may be validated by the Federal Reserve Bank and returned directly to the respective employers without delay, together with a blank depositary receipt for the employer's use in making his next deposit.

(e) Depositaries will establish, prior to transmittal to the Federal Reserve Bank, an adequate record of all deposits received from employers, so that the depositary will be able to identify deposits in the event depositary receipts are lost in shipment between depositaries and Federal Reserve Banks. For this purpose, it will only be necessary to maintain a record of the date of payment, the employer's identification number, and the total amount of tax deposit; therefore, copies of memorandum receipts and copies of the depositary's transmittal letter, if individual deposits and employers' identification numbers are listed separately, could be used to provide the necessary information.

7. Issuance of replacement receipts; inquiries from employers

In the event a depositary receipt, which has been validated by a Federal Reserve Bank, is lost, stolen, or destroyed before it is forwarded to a district director of internal revenue with the employer's Federal tax return, the employer

[1] Not reproduced here.

will be issued a replacement receipt upon proper application and submission of required evidence to the Federal Reserve Bank which validated the receipt. Such issuance of replacement receipts will be governed by requirements and procedure prescribed by the Secretary of the Treasury. Depositaries should instruct employers to execute "Application for Issuance of Replacement Depositary Receipt," indicating thereon the type of taxes, the date and amount of deposit, employer's name, address, and identification number, and the serial number of the validated depositary receipt, and should indicate whether deposit was made with the depositary for Federal taxes or directly with the Federal Reserve Bank.

In the event an employer makes inquiry of a depositary with respect to a deposit made with such depositary, for which he has not received a validated depositary receipt from the Federal Reserve Bank, the depositary should furnish the required information, stated in the preceding paragraph, to the Federal Reserve Bank to enable it to investigate the matter.

If a depositary receipt without the employer's identification number inscribed thereon is presented to a depositary by an employer when he makes his deposit of Federal taxes, the depositary should request him to inscribe the identification number in the space provided. In the event the employer has not been assigned an employer's identification number, the depositary should nevertheless accept the deposit. If the employer has not made application for an identification number to the director of internal revenue for his district, the depositary should request him to do so.

8. Termination of the qualification of a depositary for Federal taxes

The Secretary of the Treasury may terminate at any time the qualification of any depositary for Federal taxes. Failure upon the part of a depositary to comply with the provisions of this circular, and any amendments or supplements thereof, or with instructions issued pursuant thereto, may, in the discretion of the Secretary of the Treasury, constitute grounds for termination of qualification. Likewise, any depositary may terminate its qualification upon formal notice to the Secretary of the Treasury, through the Federal Reserve Bank of its district.

9. Treatment by district director of internal revenue of validated depositary receipts

Deposits of Federal taxes made by employers with depositaries for Federal taxes and Federal Reserve Banks shall be treated as payment of such taxes to district directors of internal revenue upon the filing of the employer's tax return and the presentation therewith to such district directors of properly executed and validated depositary receipts. District directors of internal revenue will treat all such depositary receipts as internal revenue collections, and send them to the Federal Reserve Bank of the district in which the district director's head office is located. Each such transmittal shall be accompanied by an appropriate certificate which shall not include any items other than depositary receipts.

In any case in which a depositary receipt is transmitted by a district director of internal revenue to a Federal Reserve Bank, and it is determined that the employer failed to pay to a depositary or a Federal Reserve Bank the amount stated thereon, the Federal Reserve Bank may return such item to the district director of internal revenue, under procedure prescribed by the Secretary of the Treasury.

10. Functions to be performed by Federal Reserve Banks

The functions to be performed by Federal Reserve Banks, as fiscal agents of the United States, with respect to Federal taxes, will be prescribed in detailed instructions to such banks. The Federal Reserve Banks will perform such additional functions relating to the deposit of Federal taxes as may be required from time to time by the Secretary of the Treasury. In general, Federal Reserve Banks will:

(a) Receive directly from employers deposits of Federal taxes, accompanied by inscribed depositary receipts, and establish appropriate accounting control for such deposits. The requirements upon employers with respect to inscribing depositary receipts and use of the prescribed receipt forms shall be applicable to tax deposits made directly with Federal Reserve Banks.

(b) Be responsible for the qualification of designated banks as depositaries for Federal taxes and for the general supervision of depositaries' operations under such qualifications.

(c) Receive from depositaries remittances and inscribed depositary receipts, relating to tax deposits made with depositaries by employers, and establish appropriate accounting control for such tax deposits.

(d) Validate depositary receipts, relating to tax deposits made with depositaries, as well as directly with the Federal Reserve Bank, and return such validated receipts to employers, together with blank depositary receipt forms for use by the employers in making their next deposit of Federal taxes.

(e) Perform the necessary functions to provide for crediting deposits of Federal taxes in Treasury tax and loan accounts of depositary banks, with respect to deposits of such taxes made by employers with banks acting in their capacity as depositaries for Federal taxes.

(f) Receive transmittals of validated depositary receipts from district directors of internal revenue for appropriate credit and clearance in the central accounts of the Treasury Department.

(g) Perform appropriate matching and auditing functions to verify that the tax deposits, represented by the depositary receipts transmitted by district directors of internal revenue, were previously received by the Federal Reserve Bank from depositaries or directly from employers.

(h) Issue replacement receipts, referred to in Section 7 hereof, for validated depositary receipts which are lost, stolen, or destroyed.

11. Amendment or revocation of regulations

The Secretary of the Treasury may revoke or amend any or all provisions of this circular at any time or from time to time.

The provisions of this circular shall become effective on July 1, 1958.

JULIAN B. BAIRD,
Acting Secretary of the Treasury.

EXHIBIT 70.—Instructions for reporting Federal grants-in-aid to States and payments to individuals, etc.

[Department Circular No. 1014. Accounts]

TREASURY DEPARTMENT,
Washington, August 8, 1958.

To Heads of Departments and Agencies of the Government and Others Concerned:

1. Purpose and authority

This circular, which is issued under authority of Sections 114 (a) and (b) of the Budget and Accounting Procedures Act of 1950, provides continuing instructions for the guidance of the agencies concerned in submitting data for inclusion in reports on Federal grants-in-aid to States and payments to individuals, etc., heretofore furnished on the basis of annual requests. These data are needed for publication in the *Annual Report of the Secretary of the Treasury on the State of the Finances* and are used to answer specific requests for such information.

2. Form of report

The expenditures to be furnished under this circular should be reported for each State, Territory, or possession for each separate head of appropriation made available for payments in aid, designating the title and symbol of the appropriation and should be shown in four separate classifications as set forth below.

Part A—Direct grants-in-aid to States and local units.—Amounts to be reported in this section should include all payments representing financial assistance made direct to a State, county, municipality, or other subdivision. Usually, the financial assistance is made upon a matching basis, for some particular activity, and in accordance with specific standards and requirements. In some cases, however, Federal payments-in-aid are made without matching or other such requirements, to enable the State or local unit to perform certain activities or to supply certain facilities. Such amounts are also to be reported in this section.

Part B—Federal aid payments to individuals, etc.—This section should include all payments made to individuals and private institutions which provide relief, tuition for students, or other aid.

Part C—Shared revenues.—Include as shared revenues expenditures made from appropriations of receipts derived from a federally operated project or from

revolving funds, where a specified percentage or portion of the receipts is earmarked by law for return to the States or local units, representing payments in lieu of taxes or for other grant purposes.

Part D—Grants-in-kind.—In some cases grants to States and local units are not made in the form of cash payments, but represent financial assistance made in the form of commodities, structures, or services. The value of such grants should be reported in this section, on the basis of total original cost to the Federal Government, including handling and transportation charges, or estimated costs where actual figures are not available. An explanation of these types of grants should be made in an appropriate footnote.

3. Bases of expenditures

All expenditure data, whenever possible, should be shown on a checks-issued basis which should be in agreement with corresponding data for the fiscal year to be included in the *Combined Statement of Receipts, Expenditures and Balances of the United States Government.* If it is not practicable to report the detail of such payments on a checks-issued basis, the basis used for the detail should be explained by an appropriate footnote, and a checks-issued figure will be used for the total as explained in the next paragraph.

Expenditures for grants-in-aid to States and local units are made in some instances from an appropriation which also finances regular Federal operations or administrative expenses. The total amounts reported under these appropriations should be footnoted to indicate that they are part of a larger appropriation. Where all expenditures from an appropriation or fund are for the purpose of making grants-in-aid, any amounts that cannot be distributed to a State, Territory, or possession should be reported as a separate line item entitled "Undistributed to States, etc." Similarly where the basis of reporting expenditures is other than checks-issued, the difference between checks-issued and the basis used should also be included as a plus or minus item under "Undistributed to States, etc." This must be done in order that the grand total of payments reported will be in agreement with corresponding data to be included in the Combined Statement of Receipts, Expenditures and Balances.

4. Other instructions

Federal loans and repayable advances made to States, local governments, private institutions, or individuals are not to be reported under this circular. Neither are the payments of Federal property taxes or payments in lieu of property taxes to be reported except when such payments are based upon a percentage of Federal revenues, in which case such payments would be reported as shared revenues described in 2. Part C, above. Contractual payments, as distinguished from grants, should not be reported. In all cases Federal administrative expenses made in administering the grant programs should be excluded.

5. Submission date for reports

An original and one copy of each fiscal year report should be submitted to the Treasury Department, Bureau of Accounts, Division of Central Reports, Washington 25, D. C., no later than September 30 of each year. A duly authorized administrative officer of the reporting agency should sign both copies of the report.

Julian B. Baird,
Acting Secretary of the Treasury.

TABLES

NOTE.—In tables where figures have been rounded to a specified unit and where calculations have been made from unrounded figures, the details may not check to the totals shown.

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Bases of Tables

The figures in this report are shown on the basis of: (a) The *Daily Statement of the United States Treasury,* (b) the *Monthly Statement of Receipts and Expenditures of the United States Government,* (c) warrants issued, (d) public debt accounts, and (e) administrative accounts and reports. Where no basis is indicated, the figures are derived from administrative reports prepared according to various specifications. Where more than one basis is used in a single table that covers a period of years, the dates of the changes in bases are stated.

Data on the first two bases are derived from the publications indicated by their titles. The monthly statement was first published in February 1954, and reports budget results which previously had been shown in the daily statement. At the same time, the latter became a statement of cash deposits and withdrawals affecting the account of the Treasurer of the United States. (See exhibits 69, 70, and 71 in the 1954 Annual Report.) The sources of data used in these two publications and the bases of tables in this report are hereinafter described.

Daily Statement of the United States Treasury

Until February 1954 the daily Treasury statement (publication of which started on January 2, 1895) not only covered transactions cleared through the Treasurer's account but included certain transactions by Government agencies which were handled through commercial bank accounts. It carried information on the status of the Treasurer's account and on public debt issues, retirements, and amounts outstanding. Receipts and expenditures were classified beginning with July 1, 1930, to show the budget results for a given period and were used as a basis for reporting the results under the President's budget program as enacted by the Congress. Prior to October 1, 1915, receipts and expenditures were reported in the statement on the basis of warrants issued and, beginning with that date, the reporting was changed to a clearance basis, that is, on the basis of information shown on bank transcripts received and cleared by the Treasurer's Office. Effective July 1, 1946, and through February 16, 1954, expenditures were on the basis of checks issued through the facilities of the Treasury Department's Division of Disbursement while certain others, principally those of the Department of Defense and its predecessor organizations, were on the basis of checks paid or clearance basis.

Since February 1954 the *Daily Statement of the United States Treasury* has covered only transactions which clear through the Treasurer's account. For each business day it reflects cash deposits and withdrawals in that account and the status of the account.

No distinction is made as to type of account (budget, trust, etc.) in reporting deposits and withdrawals, which are segregated in a limited number of classifications. The deposits are on the basis of certificates of deposit cleared through the accounts of the Treasurer of the United States. Total withdrawals are on the basis of checks paid or cash disbursements made out of the Treasurer's account. Some of the withdrawal classifications shown are reported on the basis of mailed reports of checks issued, adjusted by means of clearing accounts to the total checks paid. Except for relatively minor amounts, interfund and intragovernmental transactions are excluded. In order to facilitate current reporting and classification, Federal Reserve Banks at the close of each day report by telegraph the balances they carry in the Treasurer's account and certain other information. The public debt figures in the daily Treasury statement are also on the clearance basis, as confirmed for classification purposes by the Bureau of the Public Debt. During periods when new marketable public debt issues are being sold or when issues mature, reports of transactions are based upon telegrams received from the Federal Reserve Banks. (See the 1953 Annual Report of the Secretary of the Treasury, pages 108 and 321, for more detailed information on the daily Treasury statement.)

Monthly Statement of Receipts and Expenditures of the United States Government

In February 1954 this monthly statement replaced the daily statement as the primary source of budget results (budget surplus or deficit) and other receipt and expenditure data classified by type of account. (See "Description of Accounts Relating to Cash Operations" on p. 388.) This statement shows all receipts and expenditures of the Government, including those made from cash accounts held outside the United States Treasury. The information in the monthly statement is compiled from reports of the Treasurer of the United States and of other collecting and disbursing agencies, including those agencies which maintain checking accounts in commercial banks. These reports cover transactions recorded in the accounts of collecting and disbursing agencies during the reporting period. The net of transactions as compiled from these reports is reconciled in the monthly statement to changes in the cash balances in the Treasurer's account, cash held outside the Treasurer's account, and changes in the public debt outstanding.

The budget receipts and expenditures as reported in this statement are on the following bases.

Receipts.—Receipts of taxes and customs duties are reported on a collection basis, which means that they are reported as of the time that the cash received is placed under accounting control. The various other receipts are reported partially on a collection basis and partially on a deposits confirmed basis, that is, when the deposits are acknowledged by the depositary banks.

Expenditures.—Expenditures, except those for interest on the public debt, are reported on the basis of checks issued by disbursing officers. Certain modifications of this basis are described in the following paragraphs:

(a) Where payment is made in cash rather than by check, the cash payment also is considered as an expenditure; (b) transactions of an interfund or intragovernmental nature are included even though actual issuance of checks or actual receipt of cash may not be involved. Examples of these transactions are: (1) Charges made against budget appropriations representing a part of employees' salaries which are transferred to the civil service retirement and disability fund and the employees' life insurance fund, or which are withheld for individual income taxes and for bond allotments; (2) public debt securities which are acquired in lieu of other properties, or donated, are considered as a constructive receipt of cash and therefore the par amounts of such securities are included as budget receipts of the acquiring agency; (3) where a debt instrument is issued by a wholly owned Government enterprise to either the public or another wholly owned enterprise, in lieu of a check in payment of a liability, the issuance of the debt instrument is considered to be a budget expenditure, and a corresponding budget receipt of the receiving agency. On the other hand, payments to the Treasury, principally by wholly owned Government corporations, for retirement of capital stock and for disposition of earnings are excluded in reporting both budget receipts and expenditures as these transactions do not affect the budget surplus or deficit. For the same reason, financing transactions such as borrowings from or repayments to the United States Treasury are excluded.

Certain other transactions are excluded from budget expenditures even though the issuance of checks is involved. Examples of these transactions are: (a) Checks issued for cash advances to imprest funds, agent cashiers, and others. Expenditures are then taken up as payments are made from such advances (travel advances, however, are treated as expenditures when advanced); (b) checks issued representing transfers between disbursing officers or between checking accounts; (c) transactions representing investments in or sales of public debt securities; and (d) sales or redemptions of obligations of Government agencies in the market.

From February 1954 through May 1955 the public debt interest expenditure figures represented interest which became due and payable; since June 1955, interest on the public debt has been reported on an accrual basis.

Warrants issued

Until 1950 the use of warrants was an integral part of the accounting for receipts and expenditures and the basis for many earlier financial statements. The Budget and Accounting Procedures Act of 1950 permitted the Secretary of the Treasury and the Comptroller General of the United States jointly to waive the legal requirements with respect to the use of warrants. Under the authority of this act, the following joint regulations were issued: No. 1, effective November

1, 1950, eliminated the necessity for issuance of covering warrants, the requisitioning of funds, and the use of accountable warrants in connection with repayments to appropriations; No. 2, effective May 1, 1951, provided that appropriated funds be made immediately available in the accounts of disbursing officers; No. 3, effective July 1, 1951, provided that certain special fund and trust fund receipts be credited directly to the accounts of disbursing officers; and No. 4, effective July 1, 1955, waived the requirements with regard to the requisitioning and advancing of funds to accountable officers and the issuance and countersignature of warrants acknowledging receipt of money to be covered into the Treasury. An explanation of the warrant basis for receipts and expenditures follows.

Receipts.—Section 305 of the Revised Statutes as amended (31 U.S.C. 147) provides that the receipts for all moneys received by the Treasurer of the United States "shall be indorsed upon warrants signed by the Secretary of the Treasury, without which warrant, so signed, no acknowledgment for money received into the Public Treasury shall be valid." Covering warrants were prepared from certificates of deposit mailed to the Treasury, principally by Government depositaries, showing deposits received. The figures thus compiled were on a "warrants-issued" basis. Table 2 for the years prior to 1916 shows receipts on this basis. Since these certificates did not reach the Treasury simultaneously, all receipts for a fiscal year could not be covered into the Treasury by warrant of the Secretary immediately upon the close of the fiscal year. Therefore, certain certificates of deposit representing amounts deposited during one fiscal year were reported as the next year's receipts.

Prior to the fiscal year 1954 all collections of internal revenue, customs, and miscellaneous receipts, except repayments to appropriations and certain special and trust fund receipts as provided by the joint regulations previously described, were covered into the Treasury by warrants signed by the Secretary of the Treasury. Beginning with the fiscal year 1954, the recording of receipts by Treasury offices designated for that purpose by the Secretary of the Treasury, in receipt accounts, or appropriation and fund accounts, pursuant to the act of July 31, 1894, as amended (5 U.S.C. 255), and section 114(b) of the Budget and Accounting Procedures Act of 1950 (31 U.S.C. 66b(b)), has constituted the official acknowledgment of moneys received and covered into the Treasury.

Expenditures.—The Constitution of the United States provides that "No money shall be drawn from the Treasury but in consequence of appropriations made by law * * *." Section 305 of the Revised Statutes as amended (31 U.S.C. 147) requires that the Treasurer of the United States shall disburse the moneys of the United States upon warrants drawn by the Secretary of the Treasury. Prior to 1916, reports of expenditures were based on the amount of accountable and settlement warrants issued and charged to the appropriation accounts. Since accountable warrants covered advances to disbursing officers, such expenditure reports necessarily included the balances of funds remaining unexpended to the credit of the disbursing officers at the close of the fiscal year. Effective July 1, 1955, joint regulation No. 4 waived the requirements with regard to the requisitioning and advancing of funds to accountable officers by warrant.

Public Debt accounts

The figures reported on this basis represent transactions which have been audited by the Bureau of the Public Debt. It is sometimes several months after a financing operation before all the transactions have been reported and audited. Therefore, the public debt figures on this basis differ from those reported in the daily Treasury statement since the latter consist of transactions cleared through the Treasurer's account during the reporting period (see explanation under "Daily Statement of the United States Treasury," on p. 385). A reconciliation of figures on the two bases is given in table 23.

Administrative accounts and reports

Certain tables in this report are developed from the accounts, records, and reports of the administrative agencies concerned, which may be on various bases. These tables include internal revenue collections, customs, postal receipts, sales of savings bonds by States, prices and yields of securities, customs statistics, foreign currency transactions in the accounts of the Secretary of the Treasury, and balance sheets, statements of income and expense, and source and application of funds of public enterprise funds.

Internal revenue collections (table 13) are stated partly on the basis of reports of directors of internal revenue representing collections made by these officers and partly on the basis of reports of deposits made directly to the Federal Reserve Banks under the depositary receipt procedure.

Customs collections (table 14) are based upon reports of collectors of customs representing collections made during the period.

Postal revenues (table 16) are based upon reports of the Post Office Department prepared on a modified accrual basis (revenues earned less deferred box rentals, etc.).

Description of Accounts Relating to Cash Operations

Three classes of accounts are maintained with respect to the cash operations of the Federal Government. First, there are the accounts of fiscal officers or agents, collectively, who receive money for deposit in the United States Treasury or for other authorized disposition or who make expenditures by drawing checks on the Treasurer of the United States or by effecting payments in some other manner. Second, there are the accounts of the Treasurer of the United States whose office, generally speaking, is responsible for the receipt and custody of money deposited by fiscal officers or agents; for the payment of checks drawn on the Treasurer and the payment of public debt securities redeemed. These accounts indicate the bank or financial institution holding cash balances in the name of the Treasurer of the United States. Third, a set of central accounts is maintained in the Treasury Department for the purpose of consolidating financial data reported periodically from these two operating segments in order that the results of cash operations may be presented in central financial reports on a unified basis for the Government as a whole, and as a means of internal control.

The central accounts relating to cash operations disclose monthly and fiscal year information on: (1) The Government's receipts by principal sources, and its expenditures according to the different appropriations and other funds involved; and (2) the cash transactions, classified by types, together with certain directly related assets and liabilities which underlie such receipts and expenditures. The accounting for receipts is substantially on the basis of collections, and that for expenditures is on the basis of checks issued and cash payments made except that interest on the public debt is on an accrual basis. The structure of the accounts provides for a reconciliation, on a firm accounting basis, between the published reports of receipts and expenditures and budget results for the Government as a whole and changes in the Treasurer's cash balance by means of such factors as checks outstanding, deposits in transit, and cash held outside the Treasury. Within the central accounts, receipt and expenditure accounts are classified as described in the following paragraphs.

Budget accounts

Included in the Budget accounts are only those accounts that determine the budget surplus or deficit of the United States Government as follows:

General fund receipt accounts.—The general fund receipt accounts are credited with all receipts which are not earmarked by law for a specific purpose. General fund receipts consist principally of internal revenue collections, which include income taxes, excise taxes, estate, gift, and employment taxes. The remainder consist of customs duties and a large number of miscellaneous receipts, including fees for permits and licenses; fines, penalties, and forfeitures; interest and dividends; rentals; royalties; sale of Government property; and seigniorage.

Special fund receipt accounts.—Special fund receipt accounts are credited with receipts from specific sources, as authorized by law, but which are not generated from a cycle of operations. Such receipts may be expended only for the particular purposes specified by law. The Congress may appropriate these receipts for special purposes on an annual basis or for an indefinite period of time. Although such receipts are not available for general purposes, they are included in the totals of budget receipts. Examples of special fund receipts are those arising from rents and royalties under the Mineral Leasing Act, the revenue from visitors to Yellowstone National Park, the proceeds of the sale of certain timber and reserve lands, and other receipts authorized to be credited to the reclamation fund.

General fund expenditure accounts.—General fund expenditure accounts are established to record amounts (either specific or indefinite) appropriated by the Congress to be expended respectively for the general support of the Government. Such accounts are classified according to the limitations that are established by the Congress with respect to the period of availability for obligation of the appropriation, as 1-year, multiple-year, or "no-year" (without a time limit), and with respect to the agency authorized to enter into obligations and approve expenditures.

Special fund expenditure accounts.—Special fund expenditure accounts are established to record appropriated amounts of receipts from specific sources to be expended only for the specific purpose authorized by law. These accounts are generally available without time limit, but may also be subject to fiscal limitations as in the case of general fund accounts.

Revolving and management fund accounts.—These are funds authorized by specific provisions of law to: (a) Finance a continuing cycle of operations with receipts derived from such operations available without further action by Congress; or (b) facilitate accounting for and administration of intragovernmental operations, other than a continuing cycle of operations. Treasury reports generally show the net effect of operations in the accounts (excess of disbursements or collections and reimbursements for the period) which affect the budget surplus or deficit. These accounts are usually designated as "no-year" accounts and are without limitation as to period of availability for obligation or expenditure. Examples of such accounts include corporate revolving funds such as those under the Export-Import Bank of Washington, the Commodity Credit Corporation, and other revolving funds such as the General Supply Fund administered by the General Services Administration and the working capital fund of the Public Buildings Service.

Consolidated working fund accounts.—These are accounts established to receive and disburse advance payments by an agency from other agencies or bureaus pursuant to Section 601 of the Economy Act (31 U.S.C. 686) or other provisions of law to be expended for purposes authorized by law. "Consolidated" working funds may be credited with advances from two or more appropriations for the procurement of goods or services to be furnished by the performing agency, with the use of its own facilities within the same fiscal year. Expenditure transactions recorded in these accounts are stated net of advances credited and are classified under the agencies administering the accounts. The accounts are subject to the fiscal year limitations of the parent appropriations or other accounts from which advanced.

Nonbudget accounts

Trust accounts.—These are accounts maintained to record the receipt and expenditure of moneys held in trust by the Government for use in carrying out the specific purposes or programs in accordance with the terms of a trust agreement or statute. The receipts of many trust funds, especially the major ones, not needed for current benefits and other payments, are invested in United States securities. Generally, trust fund accounts consist of separate receipt and expenditure accounts, but when the trust corpus is established to perform a business-type operation, the fund entity is called a "trust revolving fund" and a combined receipt and expenditure account is used. Unlike the funds in general and special accounts, the trust funds are not available for general or special purposes and do not enter into the budget surplus or deficit. Some of the major trust accounts are the Federal old-age and survivors insurance trust fund, unemployment trust fund, civil service retirement fund, and the national service life insurance fund.

Deposit fund accounts.—Deposit funds are combined receipt and expenditure accounts established to account for receipts that are either (a) held in suspense temporarily and later refunded or paid into some other fund of the Government upon administrative or legal determination as to the proper disposition thereof, or (b) held by the Government as banker or agent for others and paid out at the direction of the depositor. Such funds are not available for paying salaries, expenses, grants, or other expenditures of the Government. As in the case of the trust funds, the transactions in these accounts are not included in the budget totals.

Summary of

TABLE 1.—*Summary of fiscal operations,*

[On basis of daily Treasury statements through 1952; [1] thereafter on basis of "Monthly State-

Fiscal year or month	Budget receipts and expenditures			Trust account and other transactions, net receipts, or expenditures (−) [4]	Clearing account [5]
	Net receipts [2]	Expenditures [3]	Surplus, or deficit (−)		
1932	$1,923,913,117	$4,659,202,825	−$2,735,289,708	−$5,178,050	
1933	2,021,212,943	4,622,865,028	−2,601,652,085	−5,009,989	
1934	3,064,267,912	6,693,899,854	−3,629,631,943	834,880,108	
1935	3,729,913,845	6,520,965,945	−2,791,052,100	402,724,190	
1936	4,068,936,689	8,493,485,919	−4,424,549,230	187,063,025	
1937	4,978,600,695	7,756,021,409	−2,777,420,714	3,314,169	
1938	5,615,221,162	6,791,837,760	−1,176,616,598	98,934,030	
1939	4,996,299,530	8,858,457,570	−3,862,158,040	1,209,673,564	
1940	5,144,013,044	9,062,032,204	−3,918,019,161	442,538,143	
1941	7,102,931,383	13,262,203,742	−6,159,272,358	907,790,781	
1942	12,555,436,084	34,045,678,816	−21,490,242,732	−1,612,785,695	
1943	21,986,700,787	79,407,131,152	−57,420,430,365	−337,796,138	
1944	43,635,315,356	95,058,707,898	−51,423,392,541	−2,221,918,654	
1945	44,475,303,665	98,416,219,790	−53,940,916,126	791,293,666	
1946	39,771,403,710	60,447,574,319	−20,676,170,609	−523,587,210	
1947	39,786,181,036	39,032,393,376	753,787,660	−1,102,524,942	$554,706,981
1948 [6]	41,488,178,842	33,068,708,998	8,419,469,844	−294,342,662	−507,106,039
1949 [6]	37,695,549,449	39,506,989,497	−1,811,440,048	−494,733,365	366,441,900
1950	36,494,900,837	39,617,003,195	−3,122,102,357	99,137,360	482,656,886
1951	47,567,613,484	44,057,830,859	3,509,782,624	679,223,478	−214,140,135
1952	61,390,944,552	65,407,584,930	−4,016,640,378	147,077,201	−401,389,312
1953	64,825,044,026	74,274,257,484	−9,449,213,457	434,671,979	−249,920,729
1954	64,655,386,989	67,772,353,245	−3,116,966,256	327,762,083	−303,126,484
1955	60,389,743,895	64,569,972,817	−4,180,228,921	231,296,942	283,518,269
1956	68,165,329,582	66,539,776,178	1,625,553,403	−193,580,583	521,955,153
1957	71,028,649,978	69,433,078,427	1,595,571,550	194,731,536	−522,892,840
1958	69,116,717,311	71,936,171,353	−2,819,454,041	632,513,036	530,045,771
1957—July	3,057,185,427	6,347,105,880	−3,289,920,453	−19,398,359	252,924,282
August	5,128,418,239	5,930,403,038	−801,984,799	96,013,980	−247,215,339
September	7,225,298,543	5,666,569,187	1,558,729,356	162,112,504	148,747,206
October	3,130,810,753	6,500,910,853	−3,370,100,100	332,513,752	354,034,774
November	4,826,889,815	5,805,613,204	−978,723,389	442,244,774	415,246,718
December	5,956,209,623	5,809,484,817	146,724,805	47,844,713	−604,196,959
1958—January	4,785,928,099	6,011,368,507	−1,225,440,407	−65,214,881	532,555,003
February	6,298,834,581	5,527,947,740	770,886,840	337,969,782	−344,364,255
March	9,501,323,059	5,748,630,925	3,752,692,134	−272,891,990	256,806,966
April	3,495,683,990	6,121,617,129	−2,625,933,138	−12,851,000	617,218,068
May	4,925,408,420	5,845,532,872	−920,124,451	137,018,835	−169,355,908
June	10,784,726,757	6,620,987,194	4,163,739,562	−552,849,072	−682,354,784

[1] Except that public debt figures are on basis of daily Treasury statements for all years shown. Guaranteed obligations for 1934–39 on basis of Public Debt accounts, and for 1940 and thereafter on basis of daily Treasury statements. Excludes guaranteed obligations held by the Treasury.

[2] Total budget receipts less refunds of receipts, and less transfers of tax receipts to the Federal old-age and survivors insurance trust fund beginning in fiscal year 1937; the railroad retirement account beginning in fiscal year 1938; and Federal disability insurance trust fund and highway trust fund beginning in fiscal year 1957.

[3] Expenditures are "net" after allowance for reimbursements to appropriations, receipts of revolving fund appropriations, and receipts credited to disbursing accounts of corporations and agencies having authority to use collections without formal covering into the Treasury. The figures include transfers to trust accounts. Beginning with 1951, the net investments by wholly owned Government corporations and agencies in public debt securities are excluded from budget expenditures and are included in trust account and other transactions. The expenditure figures also exclude public debt retirements chargeable, to the sinking fund, etc., under special provisions of law. Effective July 1, 1948, payments to the Treasury, principally by wholly owned Government corporations, for retirement of capital stock and disposition of earnings are excluded from both receipts and expenditures. Prior year adjustments of such payments are shown in table 2, footnote 3

[4] Consists of transactions of trust and deposit fund accounts, net investments by Government agencies in public debt securities, and net redemptions or sales of obligations of Government agencies in the market (see table 9). Investment by wholly owned Government corporations in public debt securities are included in budget expenditures before 1951. Retirements of national bank notes chargeable against the increment on gold (fiscal years 1935–39) are excluded.

[5] For checks outstanding, telegraphic reports from Federal Reserve Banks, public debt interest accrued and unpaid effective June 30, 1955, and covering interest expenditures for the full fiscal year 1955 (previously included from November 1949 as interest checks and coupons outstanding), see table 46, and beginning with the fiscal year 1954, deposits in transit and cash held outside the Treasury, net increase, or decrease (−). For 1955 includes adjustment of −$207,183,858 for effect on balance in Treasurer's account due to reclassification in November 1954 of Post Office disbursing accounts.

Fiscal Operations

fiscal years 1932–58 and monthly 1958

ment of Receipts and Expenditures of the United States Government," see "Bases of Tables"]

Public debt, net increase, or decrease (−)	Cash balance in account of the Treasurer of the U. S., net increase, or decrease (−)	Amount, end of period				
		Cash balance in account of the Treasurer of the U. S.	Debt outstanding [1]			
			Public debt [1]	Guaranteed obligations [1]	Total [1]	Subject to limitation [6,7]
$2, 685, 720, 952	−$54, 746, 805	$417, 197, 178	$19, 487, 002, 444	------------	$19, 487, 002, 444	(6)
3, 051, 670, 116	445, 008, 042	862, 205, 221	22, 538, 672, 560	------------	22, 538, 672, 560	(6)
4, 514, 468, 854	1, 719, 717, 020	2, 581, 922, 240	27, 053, 141, 414	$680, 767, 817	27, 733, 909, 231	(6)
1, 647, 751, 210	−740, 576, 701	1, 841, 345, 539	28, 700, 892, 625	4, 122, 684, 692	32, 823, 577, 316	(6)
5, 077, 650, 869	840, 164, 664	2, 681, 510, 204	33, 778, 543, 494	4, 718, 033, 242	38, 496, 576, 735	(6)
2, 646, 070, 239	−128, 036, 307	2, 553, 473, 897	36, 424, 613, 732	4, 664, 604, 533	41, 089, 218, 265	(6)
740, 126, 583	−337, 555, 984	2, 215, 917, 913	37, 164, 740, 315	4, 852, 791, 651	42, 017, 531, 967	$36,881,899,956
3, 274, 792, 096	622, 307, 620	2, 838, 225, 533	40, 439, 532, 411	5, 450, 834, 099	45, 890, 366, 510	40, 371, 110, 606
2, 527, 998, 627	−947, 482, 391	1, 890, 743, 141	42, 967, 531, 038	5, 529, 070, 655	48, 496, 601, 693	43, 219, 123, 375
5, 993, 912, 498	742, 430, 921	2, 633, 174, 062	48, 961, 443, 536	6, 370, 252, 580	55, 331, 696, 116	49, 493, 588, 731
23, 461, 001, 581	357, 973, 154	2, 991, 147, 216	72, 422, 445, 116	4, 568, 259, 630	76, 990, 704, 746	74, 154, 457, 607
64, 273, 645, 214	6, 515, 418, 710	9, 506, 565, 926	136, 696, 090, 330	4, 099, 943, 046	140, 796, 033, 376	140, 469, 083, 742
64, 307, 296, 891	10, 661, 985, 696	20, 168, 551, 622	201, 003, 387, 221	1, 623, 069, 301	202, 626, 456, 522	208, 077, 255, 051
57, 678, 800, 189	4, 529, 177, 729	24, 697, 729, 352	258, 682, 187, 410	433, 158, 392	259, 115, 345, 802	268, 670, 763, 468
10, 739, 911, 763	−10,459,846,056	14, 237, 883, 295	269, 422, 099, 173	476, 384, 859	269, 898, 484, 033	268, 932, 355, 302
−11,135,716,065	−10,929,746,366	3, 308, 136, 929	258, 286, 383, 109	89, 520, 185	258, 375, 903, 294	257, 491, 416, 060
−5, 994, 136, 596	1, 623, 884, 548	4, 932, 021, 477	252, 292, 246, 513	73, 460, 818	252, 365, 707, 331	251, 541, 571, 385
478, 113, 347	−1, 461, 618, 165	3, 470, 403, 312	252, 770, 359, 860	27, 275, 408	252, 797, 635, 268	252, 027, 712, 585
4, 586, 992, 491	2, 046, 684, 380	5, 517, 087, 692	257, 357, 352, 351	19, 503, 034	257, 376, 855, 385	256, 652, 133, 429
−2, 135, 375, 536	1, 839, 490, 432	7, 356, 578, 123	255, 221, 976, 815	29, 227, 169	255, 251, 203, 984	254, 566, 629, 670
3, 883, 201, 970	−387, 750, 519	6, 968, 827, 604	259, 105, 178, 785	45, 565, 346	259, 150, 744, 131	258, 506, 598, 138
6, 965, 882, 853	−2, 298, 579, 356	4, 670, 248, 248	266, 071, 061, 639	52, 072, 761	266, 123, 134, 400	265, 521, 736, 381
5, 188, 537, 469	2, 096, 206, 813	6, 766, 455, 061	271, 259, 599, 108	81, 441, 386	271, 341, 040, 494	270, 790, 304, 616
3, 114, 623 694	−550, 790, 014	[9]6, 215, 665, 047	274, 374, 222, 802	44, 142, 961	274, 418, 365, 763	273, 914, 849, 696
−1, 623, 409, 153	330, 518, 820	6, 546, 183, 868	272, 750, 813, 649	73, 888, 475	272, 824, 702, 124	272, 361, 216, 449
−2, 223, 641, 752	−956, 231, 505	5, 589, 952, 362	270, 527, 171, 896	107, 137, 950	270, 634, 309, 846	270, 188, 321, 086
5, 816, 045, 849	4, 159, 150, 615	9, 749, 102, 977	276, 343, 217, 745	101, 220, 600	276, 444, 438, 345	276, 013, 439, 621
1, 941, 570, 293	−1, 114, 824, 236	4, 475, 128, 125	272, 468, 742, 189	106, 672, 225	272, 575, 414, 414	272, 130, 975, 005
1, 376, 368, 820	423, 182, 662	4, 898, 310, 788	273, 845, 111, 010	108, 892, 075	273, 954, 003, 085	273, 510, 965, 777
566, 872, 176	2, 436, 461, 243	7, 334, 772, 032	274, 411, 983, 187	114, 563, 950	274, 526, 547, 137	274, 084, 734, 571
−344, 632, 488	−3, 028, 184, 061	4, 306, 587, 970	274, 067, 350, 698	102, 705, 075	274, 170, 055, 773	273, 729, 625, 900
679, 499, 055	558, 267, 158	4, 864, 855, 128	274, 746, 849, 754	103, 584, 500	274, 850, 434, 254	274, 411, 223, 093
150, 934, 536	−258, 692, 904	4, 606, 162, 223	274, 897, 784, 290	104, 361, 225	275, 002, 145, 515	274, 563, 638, 253
−342, 958, 546	−1, 101, 058, 832	3, 505, 103, 391	274, 554, 825, 744	100, 964, 500	274, 655, 790, 244	274, 219, 431, 937
123, 958, 523	888, 450, 888	4, 393, 554, 280	274, 678, 784, 267	102, 764, 250	274, 781, 548, 517	274, 346, 343, 102
−2, 054, 558, 739	1, 682, 048, 370	6, 075, 602, 650	272, 624, 225, 527	103, 959, 575	272, 728, 185, 102	272, 294, 099, 531
2, 433, 181, 980	411, 615, 910	6, 487, 218, 560	275, 057, 407, 508	93, 879, 600	275, 151, 287, 108	274, 717, 969, 004
595, 133, 175	−357, 328, 349	6, 129, 890, 211	275, 652, 540, 683	96, 756, 275	275, 749, 296, 958	275, 317, 373, 396
690, 677, 062	3, 619, 212, 766	9, 749, 102, 977	276, 343, 217, 745	101, 220, 600	276, 444, 438, 345	276, 013, 439, 621

[6] Prior to May 26, 1938, the limitation applied to particular segments of the debt, not to the total.

[7] The total amounts of the statutory limitations in effect from February 19, 1941, to date are summarized in table 28. Guaranteed securities held outside the Treasury are included in the limitation beginning April 3, 1945. Savings bonds are included at current redemption value beginning June 26, 1946; before that date they are included at maturity value. In the debt outstanding, savings bonds are carried at current redemption value.

[8] Sec. 114 (f) of the Economic Cooperation Act of 1948, approved Apr. 3, 1948, required that the sum of $3,000,000,000 be transferred to a trust fund entitled "Foreign Economic Cooperation Trust Fund," and "considered as expended during the fiscal year 1948, for the purpose of reporting governmental expenditures." The effect of this was to charge the budget in the fiscal year 1948 for expenditures made in the fiscal year 1949, with consequent effect on the budget surplus or deficit of those years. This bookkeeping transaction had no effect on the actual timing of either receipts or expenditures. In order to simplify comparison of figures between years, the transactions shown in this table do not take into account the transfer of $3,000,000,000 in the fiscal year 1948 to the Foreign Economic Cooperation trust fund; expenditures of $3,000,000,000 during the fiscal year 1949 from the Foreign Economic Cooperation trust fund are treated as budget expenditures in this table. If effect is given to Sec. 114 (f) of the Economic Cooperation Act of 1948, the budget results for the fiscal years 1948 and 1949 would be as follows:

	Fiscal year 1948	*Fiscal year 1949*
Budget receipts	$42, 210, 770, 493	$38, 245, 667, 810
Budget expenditures	36, 791, 300, 649	37, 057, 107, 858
Budget surplus	5, 419, 469, 844	1, 188, 559, 952

[9] Includes adjustment of −$207,183,858 which reflects the reclassification, begun in November 1954, of Post Office Department and postmasters' disbursing accounts (formerly treated as liability accounts of the Treasurer of the United States) to net expenditures on the basis of cash receipts and expenditures as reported by the Post Office Department.

Receipts and

TABLE 2.—*Receipts and expendi-*

[On basis of warrants issued from 1789 to 1915, and on basis of daily Treasury statements for 1916 through of the United States Government." General, special, emergency, and trust accounts combined from see "Bases of Tables"]

Year [1]	Receipts					
	Customs (including tonnage tax)	Internal revenue: Income and profits taxes	Internal revenue: Other	Other receipts [2]	Total receipts [3]	Net receipts [4]
1789-91	$4,399,473	-----	-----	$19,440	$4,418,913	-----
1792	3,443,071	-----	$208,943	17,946	3,669,960	-----
1793	4,255,307	-----	337,706	59,910	4,652,923	-----
1794	4,801,065	-----	274,090	356,750	5,431,905	-----
1795	5,588,461	-----	337,755	188,318	6,114,534	-----
1796	6,567,988	-----	475,290	1,334,252	8,377,530	-----
1797	7,549,650	-----	575,491	563,640	8,688,781	-----
1798	7,106,062	-----	644,358	150,076	7,900,496	-----
1799	6,610,449	-----	779,136	157,228	7,546,813	-----
1800	9,080,933	-----	809,396	958,420	10,848,749	-----
1801	10,750,779	-----	1,048,033	1,136,519	12,935,331	-----
1802	12,438,236	-----	621,899	1,935,659	14,995,794	-----
1803	10,479,418	-----	215,180	369,500	11,064,098	-----
1804	11,098,565	-----	50,941	676,801	11,826,307	-----
1805	12,936,487	-----	21,747	602,459	13,560,693	-----
1806	14,667,698	-----	20,101	872,132	15,559,931	-----
1807	15,845,522	-----	13,051	539,446	16,398,019	-----
1808	16,363,551	-----	8,211	688,900	17,060,662	-----
1809	7,296,021	-----	4,044	473,408	7,773,473	-----
1810	8,583,309	-----	7,431	793,475	9,384,215	-----
1811	13,313,223	-----	2,296	1,108,010	14,423,529	-----
1812	8,958,778	-----	4,903	837,452	9,801,133	-----
1813	13,224,623	-----	4,755	1,111,032	14,340,410	-----
1814	5,998,772	-----	1,662,985	3,519,868	11,181,625	-----
1815	7,282,942	-----	4,678,059	3,768,023	15,729,024	-----
1816	36,306,875	-----	5,124,708	6,246,088	47,677,671	-----
1817	26,283,348	-----	2,678,101	4,137,601	33,099,050	-----
1818	17,176,385	-----	955,270	3,453,516	21,585,171	-----
1819	20,283,609	-----	229,594	4,090,172	24,603,375	-----
1820	15,005,612	-----	106,261	2,768,797	17,880,670	-----
1821	13,004,447	-----	69,028	1,499,905	14,573,380	-----
1822	17,589,762	-----	67,666	2,575,000	20,232,428	-----
1823	19,088,433	-----	34,242	1,417,991	20,540,666	-----
1824	17,878,326	-----	34,663	1,468,224	19,381,213	-----
1825	20,098,713	-----	25,771	1,716,374	21,840,858	-----
1826	23,341,332	-----	21,590	1,897,512	25,260,434	-----
1827	19,712,283	-----	19,886	3,234,195	22,966,364	-----
1828	23,205,524	-----	17,452	1,540,654	24,763,630	-----
1829	22,681,966	-----	14,503	2,131,158	24,827,627	-----
1830	21,922,391	-----	12,161	2,909,564	24,844,116	-----
1831	24,224,442	-----	6,934	4,295,445	28,526,821	-----
1832	28,465,237	-----	11,631	3,388,693	31,865,561	-----
1833	29,032,509	-----	2,759	4,913,159	33,948,427	-----
1834	16,214,957	-----	4,196	5,572,783	21,791,936	-----
1835	19,391,311	-----	10,459	16,028,317	35,430,087	-----
1836	23,409,941	-----	370	27,416,485	50,826,796	-----
1837	11,169,290	-----	5,494	13,779,369	24,954,153	-----
1838	16,158,800	-----	2,467	10,141,295	26,302,562	-----
1839	23,137,925	-----	2,553	8,342,271	31,482,749	-----
1840	13,499,502	-----	1,682	5,978,931	19,480,115	-----
1841	14,487,217	-----	3,261	2,369,682	16,860,160	-----
1842	18,187,909	-----	495	1,787,794	19,976,198	-----
1843 [1]	7,046,844	-----	103	1,255,755	8,302,702	-----
1844	26,183,571	-----	1,777	3,136,026	29,321,374	-----
1845	27,528,113	-----	3,517	2,438,476	29,970,106	-----
1846	26,712,668	-----	2,897	2,984,402	29,699,967	-----
1847	23,747,865	-----	375	2,747,529	26,495,769	-----
1848	31,757,071	-----	375	3,978,333	35,735,779	-----
1849	28,346,739	-----	-----	2,861,404	31,208,143	-----
1850	39,668,686	-----	-----	3,934,753	43,603,439	-----
1851	49,017,568	-----	-----	3,541,736	52,559,304	-----
1852	47,339,327	-----	-----	2,507,489	49,846,816	-----
1853	58,931,866	-----	-----	2,655,188	61,587,054	-----
1854	64,224,190	-----	-----	9,576,151	73,800,341	-----
1855	53,025,794	-----	-----	12,324,781	65,350,575	-----
1856	64,022,863	-----	-----	10,033,836	74,056,699	-----

Footnotes at end of table.

Expenditures

tures, fiscal years 1789–1958

1952. Beginning with fiscal year 1953 on basis of the "Monthly Statement of Receipts and Expenditures 1789 through 1930. Trust accounts excluded for 1931 and subsequent years. For explanation of accounts

Expenditures					
Department of the Army (formerly War Department)[5] [6]	Department of the Navy [5]	Interest on the public debt	Other [2]	Total expenditures [3]	Surplus, or deficit (−)
$632,804	$570	$2,349,437	$1,286,216	$4,269,027	$149,886
1,100,702	53	3,201,628	777,149	5,079,532	−1,409,572
1,130,249	----------	2,772,242	579,822	4,482,313	170,610
2,639,098	61,409	3,490,293	800,039	6,990,839	−1,558,934
2,480,910	410,562	3,189,151	1,459,186	7,539,809	−1,425,275
1,260,264	274,784	3,195,055	996,883	5,726,986	2,650,544
1,039,403	382,632	3,300,043	1,411,556	6,133,634	2,555,147
2,009,522	1,381,348	3,053,281	1,232,353	7,676,504	223,992
2,466,947	2,858,082	3,186,288	1,155,138	9,666,455	−2,119,642
2,560,879	3,448,716	3,374,705	1,401,775	10,786,075	62,674
1,672,944	2,111,424	4,412,913	1,197,301	9,394,582	3,540,749
1,179,148	915,562	4,125,039	1,642,369	7,862,118	7,133,676
822,056	1,215,231	3,848,828	1,965,538	7,851,653	3,212,445
875,424	1,189,833	4,266,583	2,387,602	8,719,442	3,106,865
712,781	1,597,500	4,148,999	4,046,954	10,506,234	3,054,459
1,224,355	1,649,641	3,723,408	3,206,213	9,803,617	5,756,314
1,288,686	1,722,064	3,369,578	1,973,823	8,354,151	8,043,868
2,900,834	1,884,068	3,428,153	1,719,437	9,932,492	7,128,170
3,345,772	2,427,759	2,866,075	1,641,142	10,280,748	−2,507,275
2,294,324	1,654,244	2,845,428	1,362,514	8,156,510	1,227,705
2,032,828	1,965,566	2,465,733	1,594,210	8,058,337	6,365,192
11,817,798	3,959,365	2,451,273	2,052,335	20,280,771	−10,479,638
19,652,013	6,446,600	3,599,455	1,983,784	31,681,852	−17,341,442
20,350,807	7,311,291	4,593,239	2,465,589	34,720,926	−23,539,301
14,794,294	8,660,000	5,754,569	3,499,276	32,708,139	−16,979,115
16,012,097	3,908,278	7,213,259	3,453,057	30,586,691	17,090,980
8,004,237	3,314,598	6,389,210	4,135,775	21,843,820	11,255,230
5,622,715	2,953,695	6,016,447	5,232,264	19,825,121	1,760,050
6,506,300	3,847,640	5,163,538	5,946,332	21,463,810	3,139,565
2,630,392	4,387,990	5,126,097	6,116,148	18,260,627	−379,957
4,461,292	3,319,243	5,087,274	2,942,944	15,810,753	−1,237,373
3,111,981	2,224,459	5,172,578	4,491,202	15,000,220	5,232,208
3,096,924	2,503,766	4,922,685	4,183,465	14,706,840	5,833,826
3,340,940	2,904,582	4,996,562	9,084,624	20,326,708	−945,495
3,659,914	3,049,084	4,366,769	4,781,462	15,857,229	5,983,629
3,943,194	4,218,902	3,973,481	4,900,220	17,035,797	8,224,637
3,938,978	4,263,877	3,486,072	4,450,241	16,139,168	6,827,196
4,145,545	3,918,786	3,098,801	5,231,711	16,394,843	8,368,787
4,724,291	3,308,745	2,542,843	4,627,454	15,203,333	9,624,294
4,767,129	3,239,429	1,913,533	5,222,975	15,143,066	9,701,050
4,841,836	3,856,183	1,383,583	5,166,049	15,247,651	13,279,170
5,446,035	3,956,370	772,562	7,113,983	17,288,950	14,576,611
6,704,019	3,901,357	303,797	12,108,379	23,017,552	10,930,875
5,696,189	3,956,260	202,153	8,772,967	18,627,569	3,164,367
5,759,157	3,864,939	57,863	7,890,854	17,572,813	17,857,274
12,169,227	5,807,718	----------	12,891,219	30,868,164	19,958,632
13,682,734	6,646,915	----------	16,913,847	37,243,496	−12,289,343
12,897,224	6,131,596	14,997	14,821,242	33,865,059	−7,562,497
8,916,996	6,182,294	399,834	11,400,004	26,899,128	4,583,621
7,097,070	6,113,897	174,598	10,932,014	24,317,579	−4,837,464
8,805,565	6,001,077	284,978	11,474,253	26,565,873	−9,705,713
6,611,887	8,397,243	773,550	9,423,081	25,205,761	−5,229,563
2,957,300	3,727,711	523,595	4,649,469	11,858,075	−3,555,373
5,179,220	6,498,199	1,833,867	8,826,285	22,337,571	6,983,803
5,752,644	6,297,245	1,040,032	9,847,487	22,937,408	7,032,698
10,792,867	6,454,947	842,723	9,676,388	27,766,925	1,933,042
38,305,520	7,900,636	1,119,215	9,956,041	57,281,412	−30,785,643
25,501,963	9,408,476	2,390,825	8,075,962	45,377,226	−9,641,447
14,852,966	9,786,706	3,565,578	16,846,407	45,051,657	−13,843,514
9,400,239	7,904,709	3,782,331	18,456,213	39,543,492	4,059,947
11,811,793	9,005,931	3,696,721	23,194,572	47,709,017	4,850,287
8,225,247	8,952,801	4,000,298	23,016,573	44,194,919	5,651,897
9,947,291	10,918,781	3,665,833	23,652,206	48,184,111	13,402,943
11,733,629	10,798,586	3,071,017	32,441,630	58,044,862	15,755,479
14,773,826	13,312,024	2,314,375	29,342,443	59,742,668	5,607,907
16,948,197	14,091,781	1,953,822	36,577,226	69,571,026	4,485,673

TABLE 2.—*Receipts and expenditures,*

Year [1]	Receipts					
	Customs (including tonnage tax)	Internal revenue		Other receipts [2]	Total receipts [3]	Net receipts [4]
		Income and profits taxes	Other			
1857	$63, 875, 905	-------	-------	$5, 089, 408	$68, 965, 313	-------
1858	41, 789, 621	-------	-------	4, 865, 745	46, 655, 366	-------
1859	49, 565, 824	-------	-------	3, 920, 641	53, 486, 465	-------
1860	53, 187, 512	-------	-------	2, 877, 096	56, 064, 608	-------
1861	39, 582, 126	-------	-------	1, 927, 805	41, 509, 931	-------
1862	49, 056, 398	-------	-------	2, 931, 058	51, 987, 456	-------
1863	69, 059, 642	$2, 741, 858	$34, 898, 930	5, 996, 861	112, 697, 291	-------
1864	102, 316, 153	20, 294, 732	89, 446, 402	52, 569, 484	264, 626, 771	-------
1865	84, 928, 261	60, 979, 329	148, 484, 886	39, 322, 129	333, 714, 605	-------
1866	179, 046, 652	72, 982, 159	236, 244, 654	69, 759, 155	558, 032, 620	-------
1867	176, 417, 811	66, 014, 429	200, 013, 108	48, 188, 662	490, 634, 010	-------
1868	164, 464, 600	41, 455, 598	149, 631, 991	50, 085, 894	405, 638, 083	-------
1869	180, 048, 427	34, 791, 856	123, 564, 605	32, 538, 859	370, 943, 747	-------
1870	194, 538, 374	37, 775, 874	147, 123, 882	31, 817, 347	411, 255, 477	-------
1871	206, 270, 408	19, 162, 651	123, 935, 503	33, 955, 383	383, 323, 945	-------
1872	216, 370, 287	14, 436, 862	116, 205, 316	27, 094, 403	374, 106, 868	-------
1873	188, 089, 523	5, 062, 312	108, 667, 002	31, 919, 368	333, 738, 205	-------
1874	163, 103, 831	139, 472	102, 270, 313	39, 465, 137	304, 978, 756	-------
1875	157, 167, 722	233	110, 007, 261	20, 824, 835	288, 000, 051	-------
1876	148, 071, 985	588	116, 700, 144	29, 323, 148	294, 095, 865	-------
1877	130, 956, 493	98	118, 630, 310	31, 819, 518	281, 406, 419	-------
1878	130, 170, 680	-------	110, 581, 625	17, 011, 574	257, 763, 879	-------
1879	137, 250, 048	-------	113, 561, 611	23, 015, 526	273, 827, 185	-------
1880	186, 522, 064	-------	124, 009, 374	22, 995, 173	333, 526, 611	-------
1881	198, 159, 676	3, 022	135, 261, 364	27, 358, 231	360, 782, 293	-------
1882	220, 410, 730	-------	146, 497, 596	36, 616, 924	403, 525, 250	-------
1883	214, 706, 497	-------	144, 720, 369	38, 860, 716	398, 287, 582	-------
1884	195, 067, 490	55, 628	121, 530, 445	31, 866, 307	348, 519, 870	-------
1885	181, 471, 939	-------	112, 498, 726	29, 720, 041	323, 690, 706	-------
1886	192, 905, 023	-------	116, 805, 936	26, 728, 767	336, 439, 726	-------
1887	217, 286, 893	-------	118, 823, 391	35, 292, 993	371, 403, 277	-------
1888	219, 091, 174	-------	124, 296, 872	35, 878, 029	379, 266, 075	-------
1889	223, 832, 742	-------	130, 881, 514	32, 335, 803	387, 050, 059	-------
1890	229, 668, 585	-------	142, 606, 706	30, 805, 693	403, 080, 984	-------
1891	219, 522, 205	-------	145, 686, 250	27, 403, 992	392, 612, 447	-------
1892	177, 452, 964	-------	153, 971, 072	23, 513, 748	354, 937, 784	-------
1893	203, 355, 017	-------	161, 027, 624	21, 436, 988	385, 819, 629	-------
1894	131, 818, 531	-------	147, 111, 233	27, 425, 552	306, 355, 316	-------
1895	152, 158, 617	77, 131	143, 344, 541	29, 149, 130	324, 729, 419	-------
1896	160, 021, 752	-------	146, 762, 865	31, 357, 830	338, 142, 447	-------
1897	176, 554, 127	-------	146, 688, 574	24, 479, 004	347, 721, 705	-------
1898	149, 575, 062	-------	170, 900, 642	84, 845, 631	405, 321, 335	-------
1899	206, 128, 482	-------	273, 437, 162	36, 394, 977	515, 960, 621	-------
1900	233, 164, 871	-------	295, 327, 927	38, 748, 054	567, 240, 852	-------
1901	238, 585, 456	-------	307, 180, 664	41, 919, 218	587, 685, 338	-------
1902	254, 444, 708	-------	271, 880, 122	36, 153, 403	562, 478, 233	-------
1903	284, 479, 582	-------	230, 810, 124	46, 591, 016	561, 880, 722	-------
1904	261, 274, 565	-------	232, 904, 119	46, 908, 401	541, 087, 085	-------
1905	261, 798, 857	-------	234, 095, 741	48, 380, 087	544, 274, 685	-------
1906	300, 251, 878	-------	249, 150, 213	45, 582, 355	594, 984, 446	-------
1907	332, 233, 363	-------	269, 666, 773	63, 960, 250	665, 860, 386	-------
1908	286, 113, 130	-------	251, 711, 127	64, 037, 650	601, 861, 907	-------
1909	300, 711, 934	-------	246, 212, 644	57, 395, 920	604, 320, 498	-------
1910	333, 683, 445	20, 951, 781	268, 981, 738	51, 894, 751	675, 511, 715	-------
1911	314, 497, 071	33, 516, 977	289, 012, 224	64, 806, 639	701, 832, 911	-------
1912	311, 321, 672	28, 583, 304	293, 028, 896	59, 675, 332	692, 609, 204	-------
1913	318, 891, 396	35, 006, 300	309, 410, 666	60, 802, 868	724, 111, 230	-------
1914	292, 320, 014	71, 381, 275	308, 659, 733	62, 312, 145	734, 673, 167	-------
1915	209, 786, 672	80, 201, 759	335, 467, 887	72, 454, 509	697, 910, 827	-------
1916	213, 185, 846	124, 937, 253	387, 764, 776	56, 646, 673	782, 534, 548	-------
1917	225, 962, 393	359, 681, 228	449, 684, 980	88, 996, 194	1, 124, 324, 795	-------
1918	179, 998, 385	2, 314, 006, 292	872, 028, 020	298, 550, 168	3, 664, 582, 865	-------
1919	184, 457, 867	3, 018, 783, 687	1, 296, 501, 292	652, 514, 290	5, 152, 257, 136	-------
1920	322, 902, 650	3, 944, 949, 288	1, 460, 082, 287	966, 631, 164	6, 694, 565, 389	-------
1921	308, 564, 391	3, 206, 046, 158	1, 390, 379, 823	719, 942, 589	5, 624, 932, 961	-------
1922	356, 443, 387	2, 068, 128, 193	1, 145, 125, 064	539, 407, 507	4, 109, 104, 151	-------
1923	561, 928, 867	1, 678, 607, 428	945, 865, 333	820, 733, 853	4, 007, 135, 481	-------
1924	545, 637, 504	1, 842, 144, 418	953, 012, 618	671, 250, 162	4, 012, 044, 702	-------

Footnotes at end of table.

fiscal years 1789–1958—Continued

Expenditures					
Department of the Army (formerly War Department)[5, 6]	Department of the Navy [5]	Interest on the public debt	Other [2]	Total expenditures [3]	Surplus, or deficit (—)
$19, 261, 774	$12, 747, 977	$1, 678, 265	$34, 107, 692	$67, 795, 708	$1, 169, 605
25, 485, 383	13, 984, 551	1, 567, 056	33, 148, 280	74, 185, 270	—27, 529, 904
23, 243, 823	14, 642, 990	2, 638, 464	28, 545, 700	69, 070, 977	—15, 584, 512
16, 409, 767	11, 514, 965	3, 177, 315	32, 028, 551	63, 130, 598	—7, 065, 990
22, 981, 150	12, 420, 888	4, 000, 174	27, 144, 433	66, 546, 645	—25, 036, 714
394, 368, 407	42, 668, 277	13, 190, 325	24, 534, 810	474, 761, 819	—422, 774, 363
599, 298, 601	63, 221, 964	24, 729, 847	27, 490, 313	714, 740, 725	—602, 043, 434
690, 791, 843	85, 725, 995	53, 685, 422	35, 119, 382	865, 322, 642	—600, 695, 871
1, 031, 323, 361	122, 612, 945	77, 397, 712	66, 221, 206	1, 297, 555, 224	—963, 840, 619
284, 449, 702	43, 324, 118	133, 067, 742	59, 967, 855	520, 809, 417	37, 223, 203
95, 224, 415	31, 034, 011	143, 781, 592	87, 502, 657	357, 542, 675	133, 091, 335
123, 246, 648	25, 775, 503	140, 424, 046	87, 894, 088	377, 340, 285	28, 297, 798
78, 501, 991	20, 000, 758	130, 694, 243	93, 668, 286	322, 865, 278	48, 078, 469
57, 655, 676	21, 780, 230	129, 235, 498	100, 982, 157	309, 653, 561	101, 601, 916
35, 799, 992	19, 431, 027	125, 576, 566	111, 369, 603	292, 177, 188	91, 146, 757
35, 372, 157	21, 249, 810	117, 357, 840	103, 538, 156	277, 517, 963	96, 588, 905
46, 323, 138	23, 526, 257	104, 750, 688	115, 745, 162	290, 345, 245	43, 392, 960
42, 313, 927	30, 932, 587	107, 119, 815	122, 267, 544	302, 633, 873	2, 344, 883
41, 120, 646	21, 497, 626	103, 093, 545	108, 911, 576	274, 623, 393	13, 376, 658
38, 070, 889	18, 963, 310	100, 243, 271	107, 823, 615	265, 101, 085	28, 994, 780
37, 082, 736	14, 959, 935	97, 124, 512	92, 167, 292	241, 334, 475	40, 071, 944
32, 154, 148	17, 365, 301	102, 500, 875	84, 944, 003	236, 964, 327	20, 799, 552
40, 425, 661	15, 125, 127	105, 327, 949	106, 069, 147	266, 947, 884	6, 879, 301
38, 116, 916	13, 536, 985	95, 757, 575	120, 231, 482	267, 642, 958	65, 883, 653
40, 466, 461	15, 686, 672	82, 508, 741	122, 051, 014	260, 712, 888	100, 069, 405
43, 570, 494	15, 032, 046	71, 077, 207	128, 301, 693	257, 981, 440	145, 543, 810
48, 911, 383	15, 283, 437	59, 160, 131	142, 053, 187	265, 408, 138	132, 879, 444
39, 429, 603	17, 292, 601	54, 578, 379	132, 825, 661	244, 126, 244	104, 393, 626
42, 670, 578	16, 021, 080	51, 386, 256	150, 149, 021	260, 226, 935	63, 463, 771
34, 324, 153	13, 907, 888	50, 580, 146	143, 670, 952	242, 483, 139	93, 956, 587
38, 561, 026	15, 141, 127	47, 741, 577	166, 488, 451	267, 932, 181	103, 471, 096
38, 522, 436	16, 926, 438	44, 715, 007	167, 760, 920	267, 924, 801	111, 341, 274
44, 435, 271	21, 378, 809	41, 001, 484	192, 473, 414	299, 288, 978	87, 761, 081
44, 582, 838	22, 006, 206	36, 099, 284	215, 352, 383	318, 040, 711	85, 040, 273
48, 720, 065	26, 113, 896	37, 547, 135	253, 392, 808	365, 773, 904	26, 838, 543
46, 895, 456	29, 174, 139	23, 378, 116	245, 575, 620	345, 023, 331	9, 914, 453
49, 641, 773	30, 136, 084	27, 264, 392	276, 435, 704	383, 477, 953	2, 341, 676
54, 567, 930	31, 701, 294	27, 841, 406	253, 414, 651	367, 525, 281	—61, 169, 965
51, 804, 759	28, 797, 796	30, 978, 030	244, 614, 713	356, 195, 298	—31, 465, 879
50, 830, 921	27, 147, 732	35, 385, 029	238, 815, 764	352, 179, 446	—14, 036, 999
48, 950, 268	34, 561, 546	37, 791, 110	244, 471, 235	365, 774, 159	—18, 052, 454
91, 992, 000	58, 823, 985	37, 585, 056	254, 967, 542	443, 368, 583	—38, 047, 248
229, 841, 254	63, 942, 104	39, 896, 925	271, 391, 896	605, 072, 179	—89, 111, 558
134, 774, 768	55, 953, 078	40, 160, 333	289, 972, 668	520, 860, 847	46, 380, 005
144, 615, 697	60, 506, 978	32, 342, 979	287, 151, 271	524, 616, 925	63, 068, 413
112, 272, 216	67, 803, 128	29, 108, 045	276, 050, 860	485, 234, 249	77, 243, 984
118, 629, 505	82, 618, 034	28, 556, 349	287, 202, 239	517, 006, 127	44, 874, 595
165, 199, 911	102, 956, 102	24, 646, 490	290, 857, 397	583, 659, 900	—42, 572, 815
126, 093, 894	117, 550, 308	24, 590, 944	299, 043, 768	567, 278, 914	—23, 004, 229
137, 326, 066	110, 474, 264	24, 308, 576	298, 093, 372	570, 202, 278	24, 782, 168
149, 775, 084	97, 128, 469	24, 481, 158	307, 744, 131	579, 128, 842	86, 731, 544
175, 840, 453	118, 037, 097	21, 426, 138	343, 892, 632	659, 196, 320	—57, 334, 413
192, 486, 904	115, 546, 011	21, 803, 836	363, 907, 134	693, 743, 885	—89, 423, 387
189, 823, 379	123, 173, 717	21, 342, 979	359, 276, 990	693, 617, 065	—18, 105, 350
197, 199, 491	119, 937, 644	21, 311, 334	352, 753, 043	691, 201, 512	10, 631, 399
184, 122, 793	135, 591, 956	22, 616, 300	347, 550, 285	689, 881, 334	2, 727, 870
202, 128, 711	133, 262, 862	22, 899, 108	366, 221, 282	724, 511, 963	—400, 733
208, 349, 746	139, 682, 186	22, 863, 957	364, 185, 542	735, 081, 431	—408, 264
202, 160, 134	141, 835, 654	22, 902, 897	393, 688, 117	760, 586, 802	—62, 675, 975
183, 176, 439	153, 853, 567	22, 900, 869	374, 125, 327	734, 056, 202	48, 478, 346
377, 940, 870	239, 632, 757	24, 742, 702	1, 335, 365, 422	1, 977, 681, 751	—853, 356, 956
4, 869, 955, 286	1, 278, 840, 487	189, 743, 277	6, 358, 163, 421	12, 696, 702, 471	—9, 032, 119, 606
9, 009, 075, 789	2, 002, 310, 785	619, 215, 569	6, 884, 277, 812	18, 514, 879, 955	—13, 362, 622, 819
1, 621, 953, 095	736, 021, 456	1, 020, 251, 622	3, 025, 117, 668	6, 403, 343, 841	291, 221, 548
1, 118, 076, 423	650, 373, 836	999, 144, 731	2, 348, 332, 700	5, 115, 927, 690	509, 005, 271
457, 756, 139	476, 775, 194	991, 000, 759	1, 447, 075, 808	3, 372, 607, 900	736, 496, 251
397, 050, 596	333, 201, 362	1, 055, 923, 690	1, 508, 451, 881	3, 294, 627, 529	712, 507, 952
357, 016, 878	332, 249, 137	940, 602, 913	1, 418, 809, 037	3, 048, 677, 965	963, 366, 737

TABLE 2.—*Receipts and expenditures,*

Year [1]	Receipts					
	Customs [8]	Internal revenue		Other receipts [2]	Total receipts [3]	Net receipts [4]
		Income and profits taxes	Other			
1925	$547, 561, 226	$1, 760, 537, 824	$828, 638, 068	$643, 411, 567	$3, 780, 148, 685	----------
1926	579, 430, 093	1, 982, 040, 088	855, 599, 289	545, 686, 220	3, 962, 755, 690	----------
1927	605, 499, 983	2, 224, 992, 800	644, 421, 542	654, 480, 116	4, 129, 394, 441	----------
1928	568, 986, 188	2, 173, 952, 557	621, 018, 666	678, 390, 745	4, 042, 348, 156	----------
1929	602, 262, 786	2, 330, 711, 823	607, 307, 549	492, 968, 067	4, 033, 250, 225	----------
1930	587, 000, 903	2, 410, 986, 978	628, 308, 036	551, 645, 785	4, 177, 941, 702	----------
1931	378, 354, 005	1, 860, 394, 295	569, 386, 721	381, 503, 611	3, 189, 638, 632	$3, 115, 556, 923
1932	327, 754, 969	1, 057, 335, 853	503, 670, 481	116, 964, 134	2, 005, 725, 437	1, 923, 913, 117
1933	250, 750, 251	746, 206, 445	858, 217, 512	224, 522, 534	2, 079, 696, 742	2, 021, 212, 943
1934	313, 434, 302	817, 961, 481	1, 822, 642, 347	161, 515, 919	3, 115, 554, 050	3, 064, 267, 912
1935	343, 353, 034	1, 099, 118, 638	2, 178, 571, 390	179, 424, 141	3, 800, 467, 202	3, 729, 913, 845
1936	386, 811, 594	1, 426, 575, 434	2, 086, 276, 174	216, 293, 413	4, 115, 956, 615	4, 068, 936, 689
1937	486, 356, 599	2, 163, 413, 817	2, 433, 726, 286	210, 093, 535	5, 293, 590, 237	4, 978, 600, 695
1938	359, 187, 249	2, 640, 284, 711	3, 034, 033, 726	208, 155, 541	6, 241, 661, 227	5, 615, 221, 162
1939	318, 837, 311	2, 188, 757, 289	2, 972, 463, 558	187, 765, 468	5, 667, 823, 626	4, 996, 299, 530
1940	348, 590, 636	2, 125, 324, 635	3, 177, 809, 353	241, 643, 315	5, 893, 367, 939	5, 144, 013, 044
1941	391, 870, 013	3, 469, 637, 849	3, 892, 037, 133	242, 066, 585	7, 995, 611, 580	7, 102, 931, 383
1942	388, 948, 427	7, 960, 464, 973	5, 032, 652, 915	294, 614, 145	13, 676, 680, 460	12, 555, 436, 084
1943	324, 290, 778	16, 093, 668, 781	6, 050, 300, 218	934, 062, 619	23, 402, 322, 396	21, 986, 700, 787
1944	431, 252, 168	34, 654, 851, 852	7, 030, 135, 478	3, 324, 809, 903	45, 441, 049, 402	43, 635, 315, 356
1945	354, 775, 542	35, 173, 051, 373	8, 728, 950, 555	3, 493, 528, 901	47, 750, 306, 371	44, 475, 303, 665
1946	435, 475, 072	30, 884, 796, 016	9, 425, 537, 282	3, 492, 326, 920	44, 238, 135, 290	39, 771, 403, 710
1947	494, 078, 260	29, 305, 568, 454	10, 073, 840, 241	4, 634, 701, 652	44, 508, 188, 607	39, 786, 181, 036
1948 [10]	421, 723, 028	31, 170, 968, 403	10, 682, 516, 849	3, 823, 599, 033	46, 098, 807, 311	41, 488, 178, 842
1949 [10]	384, 484, 796	29, 482, 283, 759	10, 825, 001, 116	2, 081, 735, 850	42, 773, 505, 520	37, 695, 549, 449
1950	422, 650, 329	28, 262, 671, 097	11, 185, 936, 012	1, 439, 370, 414	41, 310, 627, 852	36, 494, 900, 837
1951 [11]	624, 008, 052	37, 752, 553, 688	13, 353, 541, 306	1, 638, 568, 845	53, 368, 671, 892	47, 567, 613, 484
1952	550, 696, 379	51, 346, 525, 736	14, 288, 368, 522	1, 813, 778, 921	67, 999, 369, 558	61, 390, 944, 552
1953	613, 419, 582	54, 362, 967, 793	15, 808, 006, 083	1, 864, 741, 185	72, 649, 134, 647	64, 825, 044, 026
1954	562, 020, 618	53, 905, 570, 964	16, 394, 080, 537	2, 311, 263, 612	73, 172, 935, 738	64, 655, 386, 989
1955	606, 396, 634	49, 914, 825, 888	16, 373, 865, 694	2, 559, 107, 420	69, 454, 195, 640	60, 389, 743, 89[illegible]
1956	704, 897, 516	56, 632, 598, 140	18, 476, 485, 054	3, 006, 445, 461	78, 820, 426, 174	68, 165, 329, 582
1957	754, 461, 446	60, 560, 424, 638	19, 611, 546, 168	r 2, 748, 872, 386	r 83, 675, 304, 639	71, 028, 649, 978
1958	799, 504, 808	59, 101, 874, 167	20, 876, 602, 316	3, 195, 519, 017	83, 973, 500, 309	69, 116, 717, 311

r Revised.

1 From 1789 to 1842 the fiscal year ended Dec. 31; from 1844 to date, on June 30. Figures for 1843 are for a half year, Jan. 1 to June 30.

2 For postal receipts and expenditures, see table 16.

3 Effective Jan. 3, 1949, amounts refunded by the Government, principally for the overpayment of taxes, have been reported as deductions from total receipts rather than as expenditures. Also, effective July 1, 1948, payments to the Treasury, principally by wholly owned Government corporations for retirement of capital stock and for disposition of earnings, have been excluded in reporting both budget receipts and expenditures. Neither of these changes affects the size of the budget surplus or deficit. Prior year figures, beginning with the fiscal year 1931, have been adjusted accordingly for comparative purposes. The amounts that have been adjusted on account of refunds of receipts and capital transfers for the fiscal years 1931 through 1948 are as follows:

	Refunds of receipts	*Capital transfers*		*Refunds of receipts*	*Capital transfers*
1931	$74, 081, 709	----------	1940	$78, 704, 894	$43, 756, 731
1932	81, 812, 320	----------	1941	80, 189, 469	299, 741, 000
1933	58, 483, 799	----------	1942	84, 775, 537	18, 000, 000
1934	51, 286, 138	----------	1943	70, 325, 408	9, 815, 514
1935	70, 553, 357	----------	1944	257, 254, 269	----------
1936	47, 019, 926	----------	1945	1, 678, 777, 924	16, 167, 609
1937	49, 989, 542	$250, 000	1946	2, 973, 027, 879	37, 881, 965
1938	93, 037, 478	----------	1947	3, 006, 090, 396	210, 136, 503
1939	61, 426, 683	----------	1948	2, 271, 874, 777	262, 896, 807

4 Total receipts less: refunds of receipts beginning with fiscal year 1931; transfer of tax receipts to the Federal old-age and survivors insurance trust fund beginning in fiscal year 1937; to the railroad retirement account beginning in fiscal year 1938; and to the Federal disability insurance trust fund and highway trust fund beginning in fiscal year 1957.

5 Excludes civil expenditures under War and Navy Departments in Washington through 1915. After 1915 includes all expenditures made by the Departments of the Army (including rivers and harbors and Panama Canal), Navy, and, beginning with the fiscal year 1949, the Air Force. Beginning with 1952, Department of Defense expenditures not classified under any one of these three departments are included in "Other."

fiscal years 1789–1958—Continued

Expenditures						Surplus, or deficit (−) [7]
Department of the Army (formerly War Department) [5 6]	Department of the Navy [5]	Department of the Air Force [5 9]	Interest on the public debt	Other [2 7]	Total expenditures [3 7]	
$370, 980, 708	$346, 142, 001	--------------	$881, 806, 662	$1, 464, 175, 961	$3, 063, 105, 332	$717, 043, 353
364, 089, 945	312, 743, 410	--------------	831, 937, 700	1, 588, 840, 768	3, 097, 611, 823	865, 143, 867
369, 114, 122	318, 909, 096	--------------	787, 019, 578	1, 498, 986, 878	2, 974, 029, 674	1, 155, 364, 766
400, 989, 683	331, 335, 492	--------------	731, 764, 476	1, 639, 175, 204	3, 103, 264, 855	939, 083, 301
425, 947, 194	364, 561, 544	--------------	678, 330, 400	1, 830, 020, 348	3, 298, 859, 486	734, 390, 739
464, 853, 515	374, 165, 639	--------------	659, 347, 613	1, 941, 902, 117	3, 440, 268, 884	737, 672, 818
486, 141, 754	353, 768, 185	--------------	611, 559, 704	2, 125, 964, 360	3, 577, 434, 003	−461, 877, 080
476, 305, 311	357, 517, 834	--------------	599, 276, 631	3, 226, 103, 049	4, 659, 202, 825	−2, 735, 289, 708
434, 620, 860	349, 372, 794	--------------	689, 365, 106	3, 149, 506, 267	4, 622, 865, 028	−2, 601, 652, 085
408, 586, 783	296, 927, 490	--------------	756, 617, 127	5, 231, 768, 454	6, 693, 899, 854	−3, 629, 631, 943
487, 995, 220	436, 265, 532	--------------	820, 926, 353	4, 775, 778, 841	6, 520, 965, 945	−2, 791, 052, 100
618, 587, 184	528, 882, 143	--------------	749, 396, 802	6, 596, 619, 790	8, 493, 485, 919	−4, 424, 549, 230
628, 104, 285	556, 674, 066	--------------	866, 384, 331	5, 704, 858, 728	7, 756, 021, 409	−2, 777, 420, 714
644, 263, 842	596, 129, 739	--------------	926, 280, 714	4, 625, 163, 465	6, 791, 837, 760	−1, 176, 616, 598
695, 256, 481	672, 722, 327	--------------	940, 539, 764	6, 549, 938, 998	8, 858, 457, 570	−3, 862, 158, 040
907, 160, 151	891, 484, 523	--------------	1, 040, 935, 697	6, 222, 451, 833	9, 062, 032, 204	−3, 918, 019, 161
3, 938, 943, 048	2, 313, 057, 956	--------------	1, 110, 692, 812	5, 899, 509, 926	13, 262, 203, 742	−6, 159, 272, 358
14, 325, 508, 098	8, 579, 588, 976	--------------	1, 260, 085, 336	9, 880, 496, 406	34, 045, 678, 816	−21, 490, 242, 732
42, 525, 562, 523	20, 888, 349, 026	--------------	1, 808, 160, 396	14, 185, 059, 207	79, 407, 131, 152	−57, 420, 430, 365
49, 438, 330, 158	26, 537, 633, 877	--------------	2, 608, 979, 806	16, 473, 764, 057	95, 058, 707, 898	−51, 423, 392, 541
50, 490, 101, 935	30, 047, 152, 135	--------------	3, 616, 686, 048	14, 262, 279, 670	98,416, 219, 790	−53, 940, 916, 126
27, 986, 769, 041	15, 164, 412, 379	--------------	4, 721, 957, 683	12, 574, 435, 216	60, 447, 574, 319	−20, 676, 170, 609
9, 172, 138, 869	5, 597, 203, 036	--------------	4, 957, 922, 484	19, 305, 128, 987	39, 032, 393, 376	753, 787, 660
7, 698, 556, 403	4, 284, 619, 125	--------------	5, 211, 101, 865	15, 874, 431, 605	33, 068, 708, 998	8, 419, 469, 844
7, 862, 397, 097	4, 434, 705, 920	$1, 690, 460, 724	5, 339, 396, 336	20, 180, 029, 420	39, 506, 989, 497	−1, 811, 440, 048
5, 789, 467, 599	4, 129, 545, 653	3, 520, 632, 580	5, 749, 913, 064	20, 427, 444, 299	39, 617, 003, 195	−3, 122, 102, 357
8, 635, 938, 754	5, 862, 548, 845	6, 358, 603, 828	5, 612, 654, 812	17, 588, 084, 620	44, 057, 830, 859	3, 509, 782, 624
17, 452, 710, 349	10, 231, 264, 765	12, 851, 619, 343	5, 859, 263, 437	19, 012, 727, 036	65, 407, 584, 930	−4, 016, 640, 378
17, 054, 333, 370	11, 874, 830, 152	15, 085, 227, 952	6, 503, 580, 030	23, 756, 285, 980	74, 274, 257, 484	−9, 449, 213, 457
13, 515, 388, 452	11, 292, 803, 940	15, 668, 473, 393	6, 382, 485, 640	20, 913, 201, 820	67, 772, 353, 245	−3, 116, 966, 256
9, 450, 383, 082	9, 731, 611, 019	16, 405, 038, 348	6, 370, 361, 774	22, 612, 578, 594	64, 569, 972, 817	−4, 180, 228, 921
9, 274, 300, 874	9, 743, 715, 334	16, 749, 647, 622	6, 786, 598, 862	23, 985, 513, 486	66, 539, 776, 178	1, 625, 553, 403
9, 704, 788, 331	10, 397, 223, 998	18, 360, 926, 051	7, 244, 193, 486	23, 725, 946, 561	69, 433, 078, 427	1, 595, 571, 550
9, 775, 877, 444	10, 913, 287, 404	18, 436, 830, 585	7, 606, 774, 062	25, 203, 401, 856	71, 936, 171, 353	−2, 819, 454, 041

[6] Title was changed pursuant to act of July 26, 1947. Figures for Department of the Army include expenditures of Department of the Air Force from funds made available prior to fiscal year 1949. Expenditures for Office of the Secretary of Defense and interservice activities of the Defense Department are included in "Other."

[7] The practice of including statutory debt retirements in budget expenditures was discontinued effective with the fiscal year 1948. Such expenditures are not included in this table, nor does the "Surplus or deficit" take into account such expenditures. Table 35 shows details of statutory debt retirements.

[8] Includes the tonnage tax through 1931. Beginning with 1932 the tonnage tax has been covered into the general fund as miscellaneous receipts and is included in this table in "Other receipts."

[9] Expenditures for the Department of the Air Force (established September 18, 1947) formerly included under Department of the Army.

[10] Sec. 114 (f) of the Economic Cooperation Act of 1948, approved Apr. 3, 1948, required that the sum of $3,000,000,000 be transferred to a trust fund entitled "Foreign Economic Cooperation Trust Fund" and "considered as expended during the fiscal year 1948, for the purpose of reporting governmental expenditures." The effect of this was to charge the budget in the fiscal year of 1948 for expenditures made in the fiscal year 1949, with consequent effect on the budget surplus or deficit of those years. This bookkeeping transaction had no effect on the actual timing of either receipts or expenditures. In order to simplify comparison of figures between years, the transactions shown in this table do not take into account the transfer of $3,000,000,000 in the fiscal year 1948 to the Foreign Economic Cooperation trust fund; expenditures of $3,000,000,000 during the fiscal year 1949 from the Foreign Economic Cooperation trust fund are treated as budget expenditures in this table. If effect is given to Sec. 114 (f) of the Economic Cooperation Act of 1948, the budget results for the fiscal years 1948 and 1949 would be as follows:

	Fiscal year 1948	*Fiscal year 1949*
Budget receipts	$42, 210, 770, 493	$38, 245, 667, 810
Budget expenditures	36, 791, 300, 649	37, 057, 107, 858
Budget surplus	5, 419, 469, 844	1, 188, 559, 952

[11] Beginning with the fiscal year 1951, investments of wholly owned Government corporations in public debt securities are excluded from budget expenditures and included with other investments under "Trust account and other transactions." See tables 6 and 9.

TABLE 3.—*Budget receipts and expenditures, monthly for fiscal year 1958 and totals for 1957 and 1958*

[In thousands of dollars. On basis of "Monthly Statement of Receipts and Expenditures of the United States Government," see "Bases of Tables"]

Receipts [1]	Fiscal year 1958 July 1957	August 1957	September 1957	October 1957	November 1957	December 1957	January 1958
Internal revenue:							
Individual income taxes:							
Withheld [2]	1,047,405	3,677,506	2,163,340	1,332,571	3,414,821	2,124,814	[3] 980,760
Other [2]	269,019	128,109	1,822,538	204,180	97,476	352,198	[3] 2,053,123
Total individual income taxes	1,316,423	3,805,615	3,985,879	1,536,751	3,512,297	2,477,012	3,033,882
Corporation income taxes	540,623	355,477	2,304,322	428,780	367,420	2,276,805	485,601
Excise taxes [4]	955,411	965,264	921,758	1,088,041	840,419	823,966	892,460
Employment taxes:							
Federal Insurance Contributions Act and Self-Employment Contributions Act [2]	346,197	918,662	485,521	332,015	670,723	381,725	[3] 313,089
Railroad Retirement Tax Act	19,359	83,581	53,858	30,740	68,796	49,177	18,721
Federal Unemployment Tax Act	754	882	623	726	739	687	53,272
Total employment taxes	366,310	1,003,124	540,002	363,481	740,258	431,589	385,083
Estate and gift taxes	125,969	128,541	99,367	98,344	93,386	101,680	112,120
Internal revenue not otherwise classified	987	1,339	415	−1,049	−967	−74	529
Total internal revenue	3,305,723	6,259,360	7,851,743	3,514,349	5,552,811	6,110,977	4,909,675
Customs	70,282	65,204	64,794	76,383	66,715	63,160	69,308
Miscellaneous receipts:							
Interest, dividends, and other earnings	194,053	22,906	73,638	65,095	53,327	337,809	91,797
Proceeds of Government-owned securities and other investments	28,101	27,639	29,025	38,928	36,065	7,005	43,219
Recoveries and refunds	42,627	33,593	28,583	24,919	24,921	20,717	39,012
Sales of Government property and products	69,613	60,665	34,766	45,643	40,059	46,449	74,128
Seigniorage	1,696	5,437	4,889	5,699	3,671	3,811	5,858
Other	22,240	[5] −22	21,767	25,237	19,792	21,233	10,474
Total miscellaneous	358,333	150,218	192,668	205,521	177,834	437,024	264,489
Gross budget receipts	3,734,338	6,474,782	8,109,205	3,796,253	5,797,361	6,611,161	5,243,471
Deduct:							
Transfers to Federal old-age and survivors insurance trust fund [2]	307,731	815,018	430,968	298,196	597,631	339,311	277,464
Transfers to Federal disability insurance trust fund [2]	38,466	103,644	54,553	33,818	73,092	42,414	35,625
Transfers to highway trust fund [4]	174,100	219,419	207,200	183,300	202,504	164,800	150,900
Transfers to railroad retirement account [6]	18,548	84,391	53,854	30,393	68,795	49,172	18,707
Refunds of receipts:							
Internal revenue	136,849	122,790	135,331	117,586	26,580	57,565	[7] −26,427
Customs	1,363	1,028	1,503	2,072	1,760	1,328	1,156
Other	96	74	497	76	110	363	118
Total deductions	677,153	1,346,363	883,906	665,442	970,471	654,952	457,543
Net budget receipts	3,057,185	5,128,418	7,225,299	3,130,811	4,826,890	5,956,210	4,785,928

Receipts [1]	Fiscal year 1958 February 1958	March 1958	April 1958	May 1958	June 1958	Total fiscal year 1958	Total fiscal year 1957 [8]
Internal revenue:							
Individual income taxes:							
Withheld [2]	3, 953, 137	2, 000, 160	[9] 791, 710	3, 613, 826	1, 940, 862	27, 040, 911	26, 727, 543
Other [2]	787, 987	657, 728	[9] 2, 792, 060	639, 591	1, 723, 640	11, 527, 648	12, 302, 229
Total individual income taxes	4, 741, 125	2, 657, 887	3, 583, 770	4, 253, 416	3, 664, 502	38, 568, 559	39, 029, 772
Corporation income taxes	405, 872	6, 537, 761	476, 371	448, 047	5, 905, 636	20, 533, 316	21, 530, 653
Excise taxes [4]	864, 468	860, 022	785, 415	922, 255	894, 790	10, 814, 268	10, 637, 544
Employment taxes:							
Federal Insurance Contributions Act and Self-Employment Contributions Act [2]	955, 043	632, 221	[9] 702, 940	1, 221, 058	774, 030	7, 733, 223	6, 634, 467
Railroad Retirement Tax Act	77, 722	42, 977	17, 051	70, 197	43, 104	575, 282	616, 020
Federal Unemployment Tax Act	269, 024	4, 691	1, 685	1, 651	1, 146	335, 880	330, 034
Total employment taxes	1, 301, 790	679, 889	721, 675	1, 292, 906	818, 280	8, 644, 386	7, 580, 522
Estate and gift taxes	105, 495	143, 129	191, 373	114, 520	97, 003	1, 410, 925	1, 377, 999
Internal revenue not otherwise classified	1, 808	−51	2, 306	1, 542	239	7, 024	15, 482
Total internal revenue	7, 420, 558	10, 878, 637	5, 760, 909	7, 033, 287	11, 380, 450	79, 978, 476	80, 171, 971
Customs	58, 147	68, 570	67, 659	63, 497	65, 785	799, 505	754, 461
Miscellaneous receipts:							
Interest, dividends, and other earnings	72, 119	65, 284	61, 309	58, 306	322, 955	1, 418, 600	1, 068, 527
Proceeds of Government-owned securities and other investments	29, 789	27, 902	26, 395	30, 210	−1, 413	322, 866	320, 927
Recoveries and refunds	45, 081	54, 437	41, 016	61, 050	35, 336	451, 293	395, 825
Sales of Government property and products	58, 531	52, 578	46, 997	59, 436	59, 614	648, 478	697, 642
Seigniorage	5, 976	7, 542	7, 442	4, 670	2, 783	59, 475	48, 541
Other	24, 723	26, 614	27, 062	22, 631	73, 058	294, 808	217, 411
Total miscellaneous	236, 219	234, 357	210, 220	236, 303	492, 333	3, 195, 519	2, 748, 872
Gross budget receipts	7, 714, 923	11, 181, 563	6, 038, 788	7, 333, 087	11, 938, 567	83, 973, 500	83, 675, 305
Deduct:							
Transfers to Federal old-age and survivors insurance trust fund [2]	847, 845	558, 929	624, 005	1, 085, 829	687, 435	6, 870, 362	6, 301, 191
Transfers to Federal disability insurance trust fund [2]	107, 199	73, 292	78, 935	135, 229	86, 595	862, 862	333, 277
Transfers to highway trust fund [4]	189, 938	149, 800	145, 100	167, 768	161, 200	2, 116, 028	1, 478, 925
Transfers to railroad retirement account [6]	77, 722	42, 976	17, 050	70, 191	43, 100	574, 899	615, 920
Refunds of receipts:							
Internal revenue	191, 399	853, 732	1, 676, 467	946, 996	173, 738	[10] 4, 412, 604	3, 894, 120
Customs	1, 733	1, 268	1, 445	1, 532	1, 651	17, 838	19, 908
Other	255	245	103	134	121	2, 191	3, 315
Total deductions	1, 416, 089	1, 680, 240	2, 543, 104	2, 407, 678	1, 153, 840	14, 856, 783	12, 646, 655
Net budget receipts	6, 298, 835	9, 501, 323	3, 495, 684	4, 925, 408	10, 784, 727	69, 116, 717	71, 028, 650

Footnotes at end of table.

TABLE 3.—*Budget receipts and expenditures, monthly for fiscal year 1958 and totals for 1957 and 1958*—Continued

[In thousands of dollars]

Expenditures [11]	Fiscal year 1958: July 1957	August 1957	September 1957	October 1957	November 1957	December 1957	January 1958
Legislative branch:							
Senate	1,835	1,753	1,665	1,700	1,639	1,706	1,859
House of Representatives	4,978	2,783	3,602	2,901	2,770	3,571	3,099
Architect of the Capitol	1,519	1,310	1,754	1,586	1,472	1,433	1,336
Botanic Garden	19	19	22	29	21	22	20
Library of Congress	273	1,110	877	880	963	1,149	489
Government Printing Office:							
General fund appropriations	555	927	2,521	780	618	529	593
Revolving fund (net)	860	−491	930	2,814	−91	1,079	372
Total Legislative branch	10,069	7,411	11,371	10,690	7,392	9,488	7,768
The Judiciary:							
Supreme Court of the United States	132	143	171	133	119	120	152
Court of Customs and Patent Appeals	26	23	20	22	20	24	27
Customs Court	49	61	54	51	48	50	63
Court of Claims	57	63	65	55	75	62	60
Courts of appeals, district courts, and other judicial services	3,651	2,962	3,050	3,200	3,338	3,779	3,340
Total the Judiciary	3,915	3,252	3,361	3,461	3,601	4,035	3,641
Executive Office of the President:							
Compensation of the President	12	12	12	12	12	12	12
The White House Office	153	225	151	162	166	120	167
Special projects	100	120	85	88	89	182	97
Executive mansion and grounds	34	51	39	42	34	34	48
Bureau of the Budget	304	469	332	309	311	306	297
Council of Economic Advisers	26	37	24	28	24	24	28
National Security Council	25	46	39	42	60	61	43
Office of Defense Mobilization	143	181	194	225	149	145	178
President's Advisory Committee on Government Organization	3	4	3	4	4	4	1
President's Commission on Veterans' Pensions	----	----	----	----	----	----	----
Total Executive Office of the President	801	1,146	879	913	849	889	872
Funds appropriated to the President:							
Disaster relief	735	556	6,109	1,916	77	−109	275
Emergency fund for the President	(*)	21	2	81	−4,053	16	77
Expansion of defense production (net)	16,151	26,428	24,136	29,336	20,314	25,433	88,586
Expenses of management improvement	----	----	10	----	----	1	3
President's special international program	801	1,514	1,003	1,253	1,761	392	1,810

Expenditures [11]	Fiscal year 1958: February 1958	March 1958	April 1958	May 1958	June 1958	Total fiscal year 1958	Total fiscal year 1957 [8]
Legislative branch:							
Senate	1,786	1,708	1,812	1,807	1,811	21,080	19,619
House of Representatives	2,801	3,712	3,071	2,920	3,497	39,705	36,738
Architect of the Capitol	1,231	1,541	1,623	1,388	1,576	17,799	22,103
Botanic Garden	19	20	29	20	25	266	246
Library of Congress	1,206	1,143	1,009	1,286	1,309	11,695	10,025
Government Printing Office:							
General fund appropriations	331	1,497	1,835	1,469	1,131	12,787	14,389
Revolving fund (net)	−493	−5,126	−3,415	−1,080	67	−4,574	−6,554
Total Legislative branch	6,882	4,494	5,965	7,810	9,416	98,757	96,567
The Judiciary:							
Supreme Court of the United States	117	116	122	129	166	1,621	1,606
Court of Customs and Patent Appeals	20	19	20	20	20	261	262
Customs Court	55	54	75	53	54	667	642
Court of Claims	65	63	68	76	70	778	735
Courts of appeals, district courts, and other judicial services	3,221	3,211	3,380	3,254	3,911	40,297	35,567
Total the Judiciary	3,477	3,464	3,664	3,532	4,221	43,624	38,813
Executive Office of the President:							
Compensation of the President	12	12	12	12	12	150	150
The White House Office	161	228	158	170	98	1,958	1,876
Special projects	87	123	94	93	163	1,320	1,344
Executive mansion and grounds	36	35	33	32	31	448	423
Bureau of the Budget	430	453	310	306	328	4,157	3,853
Council of Economic Advisers	25	44	29	24	27	339	340
National Security Council	51	50	76	78	42	613	252
Office of Defense Mobilization	156	167	160	230	161	2,090	2,113
President's Advisory Committee on Government Organization	5	6	3	3	3	43	35
President's Commission on Veterans' Pensions							14
Total Executive Office of the President	963	1,119	875	949	866	11,119	10,399
Funds appropriated to the President:							
Disaster relief	438	557	816	801	532	12,701	14,984
Emergency fund for the President	25	30	17	18	4,146	382	46
Expansion of defense production (net)	52,148	64,517	26,752	36,279	30,674	440,754	129,837
Expenses of management improvement	2	4	47	11	24	102	109
President's special international program	743	1,916	1,205	1,485	2,337	16,251	6,663

Footnotes at end of table.

TABLE 3.—*Budget receipts and expenditures, monthly for fiscal year 1958 and totals for 1957 and 1958*—Continued

[In thousands of dollars]

Expenditures [11]	Fiscal year 1958						
	July 1957	August 1957	September 1957	October 1957	November 1957	December 1957	January 1958
Funds appropriated to the President—Continued							
Refugee relief	17	201	−122	4	−1	1	4
Miscellaneous	−4	−38	2	62	(*)	−4	−9
Mutual security:							
Military assistance:							
Defense Department:							
Interservice activities	8,708	2,160	7,569	12,276	3,640	5,426	3,914
Army	54,584	50,953	61,010	100,774	107,770	81,284	111,969
Navy	20,220	19,618	17,883	7,123	18,857	11,052	13,684
Air Force	155,068	51,552	83,791	52,143	45,549	56,015	75,855
International Cooperation Administration	1,204	224	376	288	136	−51	284
All other agencies	1,161	1,279	1,001	865	1,295	351	329
Total military assistance	240,945	125,786	171,629	173,469	177,247	154,077	206,035
Defense support: [12]							
Defense Department	3,588	3,920	1,172	4,992	689	9,104	5,701
International Cooperation Administration	89,782	62,727	53,120	63,656	57,424	63,310	86,658
All other agencies	7,056	3,567	2,361	2,916	3,678	3,367	2,724
Total defense support	100,426	70,213	56,653	71,565	61,791	75,781	95,083
Economic, technical and other:							
Defense Department	14	−68	57	143	6,520	−4,118	−1,893
International Cooperation Administration	31,992	25,810	41,606	33,477	28,108	21,410	33,755
Public enterprise funds (net):							
Development loan fund							
Foreign investment guaranty fund	−27	−13	−138	−33	−14	−27	−13
All other agencies	9,045	20,737	9,589	15,870	9,374	25,426	24,019
Total economic, technical and other	41,024	46,466	51,114	49,458	43,989	42,691	55,869
Total funds appropriated to the President	400,095	271,177	310,535	327,144	301,124	298,280	447,731
Independent offices:							
Advisory Committee on Weather Control	37	3	26	7	13	34	20
Airways Modernization Board					68	80	77
Alaska International Rail and Highway Commission			1	2	4	5	4
American Battle Monuments Commission	244	338	237	330	329	395	264

Expenditures [11]	Fiscal year 1958					Total fiscal year 1958	Total fiscal year 1957 [8]
	February 1958	March 1958	April 1958	May 1958	June 1958		
Funds appropriated to the President—Continued							
Refugee relief	1	13,756	[13] −13,753	1	(*)	108	8,626
Miscellaneous	−2	20	10	1	8	46	162
Mutual security:							
Military assistance:							
Defense Department:							
Interservice activities	13,028	7,256	8,526	5,242	23,294	101,038	88,607
Army	73,088	71,121	67,316	67,763	64,513	912,144	871,775
Navy	13,366	14,513	26,233	22,256	25,837	210,642	213,716
Air Force	6,252	177,629	104,734	97,523	45,121	951,233	1,117,531
International Cooperation Administration	59	73	178	−92	−245	2,433	46,050
All other agencies	1,247	510	253	1,223	431	9,945	14,121
Total military assistance	107,041	271,102	207,239	193,915	158,952	2,187,436	2,351,800
Defense support: [12]							
Defense Department	8,056	4,607	4,073	3,090	3,333	52,327	67,960
International Cooperation Administration	59,044	56,902	71,238	52,795	66,287	782,943	1,041,755
All other agencies	2,662	2,783	3,667	2,091	2,052	38,924	33,734
Total defense support	69,762	64,292	78,978	57,977	71,673	874,194	1,143,449
Economic, technical and other:							
Defense Department	−202	45	19	21	−217	323	12,666
International Cooperation Administration	35,513	36,153	24,744	31,734	34,902	379,204	283,843
Public enterprise funds (net):							
Development loan fund					1,500	1,500	
Foreign investment guaranty fund	−51	−150	−13	−10	−167	−655	−1,311
All other agencies	6,496	9,969	13,550	13,961	11,039	169,076	160,670
Total economic, technical and other	41,756	46,017	38,300	45,707	47,057	549,448	455,868
Total funds appropriated to the President	271,914	462,212	339,611	336,196	315,403	4,081,423	4,111,544
Independent offices:							
Advisory Committee on Weather Control	2	3	26	(*)	17	187	251
Airways Modernization Board	101	449	172	187	156	1,289	
Alaska International Rail and Highway Commission	3	5	3	5	3	36	
American Battle Monuments Commission	353	221	266	201	334	3,512	3,955

Footnotes at end of table.

TABLE 3.—*Budget receipts and expenditures, monthly for fiscal year 1958 and totals for 1957 and 1958*—Continued

[In thousands of dollars]

Expenditures [11]	Fiscal year 1958						
	July 1957	August 1957	September 1957	October 1957	November 1957	December 1957	January 1958
Independent offices—Continued							
Atomic Energy Commission:							
Defense production guarantees (net)	(*)	−14	−13	(*)	−13	(*)	−12
Other	170,228	189,768	169,353	189,288	183,777	177,635	210,708
Central Intelligence Agency—construction	208	243	315	452	367	200	378
Civil Service Commission:							
Payment to employees retirement funds [14]							
Other	1,837	1,699	1,529	2,722	1,548	1,655	1,621
Commission on Government Security	38	11	40	10	2	(*)	
Commission on Intergovernmental Relations							
Commission on Increased Industrial Use of Agricultural Products	3	1	6	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)
Commission on Organization of the Executive Branch of the Government			(*)				
District of Columbia Auditorium Commission	(*)	2	4	(*)			
Export-Import Bank of Washington (net)	−13,714	19,340	−26,239	289,073	40,577	12,754	−406
Farm Credit Administration:							
Public enterprise funds (net):							
Federal Farm Mortgage Corporation	−2,013	−78	−60	−58	−57	−49	−38
Federal intermediate credit banks: [15]							
Operating fund							
Investment fund							
Production credit corporation fund							
Production credit associations investment fund							−170
Agricultural marketing revolving fund	−2,113	−3,613		−2			
Administrative expenses	154	152	168	230	147	147	175
Total Farm Credit Administration	−3,972	−3,539	109	170	90	98	−33
Federal Civil Defense Administration:							
Civil defense procurement fund (net)	−64	157	293	39	61	−132	−33
Other	7,915	6,573	8,117	5,181	6,186	4,771	4,632
Federal Coal Mine Safety Board of Review	3	4	4	6	4	4	5
Federal Communications Commission	644	689	689	897	665	615	666
Federal Home Loan Bank Board (net):							
Federal Savings and Loan Insurance Corporation	−3,566	−1,409	−2,964	−3,242	−3,567	−3,880	−2,759
Other	180	−439	174	−118	317	89	−112
Federal Mediation and Conciliation Service	267	379	274	277	289	275	258
Federal Power Commission	425	480	437	606	424	408	436
Federal Trade Commission	442	441	459	661	474	452	473
Foreign Claims Settlement Commission	−203	66	65	82	58	57	54

Expenditures [11]	Fiscal year 1958					Total fiscal year 1958	Total fiscal year 1957 [8]
	February 1958	March 1958	April 1958	May 1958	June 1958		
Independent offices—Continued							
Atomic Energy Commission:							
Defense production guarantees (net)	−12	−11	(*)	−10	−10	−95	−144
Other	173,626	194,526	199,993	201,304	207,810	2,268,014	1,990,117
Central Intelligence Agency—construction	157	79	421	463	339	3,622	1,628
Civil Service Commission:							
Payment to employees retirement funds [14]							525,000
Other	1,741	1,642	2,539	1,525	1,549	21,605	20,056
Commission on Government Security	(*)			(*)		101	587
Commission on Intergovernmental Relations							(*)
Commission on Increased Industrial Use of Agricultural Products						9	120
Commission on Organization of the Executive Branch of the Government						(*)	(*)
District of Columbia Auditorium Commission						6	89
Export-Import Bank of Washington (net)	30,497	11,563	−47,823	10,610	13,594	339,826	−99,992
Farm Credit Administration:							
Public enterprise funds (net):							
Federal Farm Mortgage Corporation	2	2	8	−2	1	−2,344	−557
Federal intermediate credit banks: [15]							
Operating fund							−67,135
Investment fund					600	600	
Production credit corporation fund							40,123
Production credit associations investment fund	650	1,460	50	50		2,040	40
Agricultural marketing revolving fund			(*)			−5,728	−2,736
Administrative expenses	148	150	153	204	152	1,980	1,979
Total Farm Credit Administration	800	1,612	210	251	753	−3,452	−28,285
Federal Civil Defense Administration:							
Civil defense procurement fund (net)	130	−128	−81	15	−43	215	−735
Other	4,108	4,064	4,168	3,555	4,471	63,741	64,109
Federal Coal Mine Safety Board of Review	5	4	4	6	6	52	52
Federal Communications Commission	648	617	957	572	691	8,349	7,772
Federal Home Loan Bank Board (net):							
Federal Savings and Loan Insurance Corporation	−2,476	−2,884	−3,353	−3,642	−4,393	−38,135	−33,363
Other	101	−430	67	−49	37	−183	−23
Federal Mediation and Conciliation Service	264	386	286	277	275	3,507	3,263
Federal Power Commission	439	433	615	433	434	5,572	5,204
Federal Trade Commission	456	455	675	451	480	5,917	5,406
Foreign Claims Settlement Commission	48	54	53	72	52	459	646

Footnotes at end of table.

TABLE 3.—*Budget receipts and expenditures, monthly for fiscal year 1958 and totals for 1957 and 1958*—Continued

[In thousands of dollars]

Expenditures [11]	Fiscal year 1958: July 1957	August 1957	September 1957	October 1957	November 1957	December 1957	January 1958
Independent offices—Continued							
General Accounting Office	2,630	2,805	2,792	4,038	2,698	2,645	2,773
Historical and memorial commissions	36	16	37	26	18	29	22
Indian Claims Commission	11	15	13	11	12	10	15
Interstate Commerce Commission	1,254	1,814	1,259	1,261	1,239	1,280	1,830
Interstate Commission on Potomac River Basin		5					
National Advisory Committee for Aeronautics	6,859	6,681	7,117	9,371	6,832	6,763	6,818
National Capital Housing Authority	3	2	5	4	1	1	7
National Capital Planning Commission	230	380	45	7	87	35	27
National Labor Relations Board	761	746	733	1,039	702	727	765
National Mediation Board	107	111	95	110	96	90	86
National Science Foundation:							
Research and development of rubber program (net)	18	11	−21			14	
Other	3,672	4,534	5,382	4,073	2,518	1,362	4,129
National Security Training Commission	3	(*)		−1			
Permanent Committee for the Oliver Wendell Holmes Devise	22			6			7
President's Advisory Commission on Presidential Office Space	2						
Renegotiation Board	262	228	231	339	216	228	222
Saint Lawrence Seaway Development Corporation (net)	6,825	6,957	7,294	5,135	4,868	3,517	1,923
Securities and Exchange Commission	436	506	486	690	514	510	491
Selective Service System	2,479	2,613	2,417	2,599	1,728	1,744	2,528
Small Business Administration:							
Public enterprise funds (net)	4,968	6,514	13,352	5,264	4,598	4,323	6,088
Salaries and expenses	5	154	−4,980	973	746	721	546
Smithsonian Institution	458	489	429	712	478	514	636
Subversive Activities Control Board	28	26	26	32	25	22	25
Tariff Commission	126	131	131	190	135	130	133
Tennessee Valley Authority (net)	5,190	4,969	504	8,840	−611	−326	9,193
The Tax Court of the United States	107	136	106	108	105	117	116
United States Information Agency:							
Informational media guaranty fund (net)	150	334	385	142	316	435	623
Other	6,715	14,547	7,639	7,520	7,579	7,099	8,254
Veterans' Administration:							
Compensation, pensions, and benefit programs	295,951	298,770	281,752	310,301	346,279	344,969	345,759
Public enterprise funds (net)	10,027	21,041	15,891	22,240	19,399	16,910	11,530
Other	77,351	78,486	77,037	110,079	80,078	78,810	80,120
Total Veterans' Administration	383,329	398,297	374,681	442,619	445,755	440,688	437,409
Total independent offices	587,638	667,813	573,069	981,549	712,329	668,193	700,906

Expenditures [11]	Fiscal year 1958 February 1958	March 1958	April 1958	May 1958	June 1958	Total fiscal year 1958	Total fiscal year 1957 [8]
Independent offices—Continued							
General Accounting Office	2, 682	2, 695	3, 979	2, 717	2, 779	35, 233	32, 928
Historical and memorial commissions	15	11	19	22	25	277	597
Indian Claims Commission	13	17	13	13	18	162	131
Interstate Commerce Commission	1, 259	1, 354	1, 409	1, 318	1, 303	16, 580	14, 624
Interstate Commission on Potomac River Basin						5	5
National Advisory Committee for Aeronautics	7, 081	7, 667	8, 233	7, 974	7, 798	89, 193	76, 065
National Capital Housing Authority	4	1	4	2	5	38	34
National Capital Planning Commission	22	53	208	46	86	1, 226	515
National Labor Relations Board	728	718	753	1, 011	758	9, 442	8, 969
National Mediation Board	96	113	104	107	119	1, 233	1, 139
National Science Foundation:							
Research and development of rubber program (net)						22	486
Other	2, 813	3, 066	8, 728	4, 270	5, 151	49, 699	45, 267
National Security Training Commission		(*)				2	34
Permanent Committee for the Oliver Wendell Holmes Devise				4		39	14
President's Advisory Commission on Presidential Office Space						2	9
Renegotiation Board	220	227	320	228	226	2, 946	3, 525
Saint Lawrence Seaway Development Corporation (net)	1, 989	918	1, 479	3, 771	3, 647	48, 323	36, 970
Securities and Exchange Commission	508	541	719	523	565	6, 491	5, 765
Selective Service System	1, 837	1, 928	2, 585	2, 040	2, 150	26, 648	28, 128
Small Business Administration:							
Public enterprise funds (net)	1, 418	1, 975	3, 747	4, 507	19, 851	76, 604	72, 561
Salaries and expenses	747	763	980	788	761	2, 204	1, 673
Smithsonian Institution	542	813	743	614	616	7, 043	6, 315
Subversive Activities Control Board	25	25	33	25	34	327	308
Tariff Commission	132	143	187	131	145	1, 713	1, 553
Tennessee Valley Authority (net)	−5, 707	1, 337	1, 258	4, 163	8, 957	37, 766	−6, 684
The Tax Court of the United States	114	141	123	113	156	1, 442	1, 291
United States Information Agency:							
Informational media guaranty fund (net)	579	176	126	448	125	3, 840	3, 668
Other	6, 491	6, 407	8, 463	15, 769	8, 344	104, 824	103, 492
Veterans' Administration:							
Compensation, pensions, and benefit programs	340, 673	345, 159	349, 072	347, 131	347, 737	3, 953, 552	3, 780, 740
Public enterprise funds (net)	16, 686	6, 310	3, 637	1, 145	432	145, 247	62, 375
Other	78, 614	78, 252	106, 083	76, 557	77, 470	998, 937	962, 265
Total Veterans' Administration	435, 973	429, 721	458, 792	424, 833	425, 639	5, 097, 736	4, 805, 380
Total independent offices	670, 570	673, 471	662, 204	691, 661	715, 813	8, 305, 216	7, 710, 475

Footnotes at end of table.

TABLE 3.—*Budget receipts and expenditures, monthly for fiscal year 1958 and totals for 1957 and 1958*—Continued

[In thousands of dollars]

Expenditures [11]	Fiscal year 1958						
	July 1957	August 1957	September 1957	October 1957	November 1957	December 1957	January 1958
General Services Administration:							
Real property activities:							
Public enterprise funds (net)	−56	−33	−46	−45	−54	−25	−71
Intragovernmental funds (net)	−4, 343	3, 095	−2, 794	−18, 992	9, 399	9, 448	−13, 603
Other	18, 621	12, 474	15, 991	34, 949	9, 340	7, 900	30, 538
Personal property activities:							
Intragovernmental funds (net)	6, 481	−462	878	−853	−2, 028	600	−1, 599
Other	2, 312	1, 267	1, 338	2, 995	1, 546	1, 049	2, 545
Records activities	590	469	527	956	606	445	671
Transportation and utilities activities	157	118	104	181	113	97	153
Defense materials activities:							
Public enterprise funds (net)	−93	181	−40	135	−97	3	−536
Strategic and critical materials	21, 440	14, 987	21, 045	19, 620	12, 373	11, 837	20, 451
Other	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
General activities:							
Public enterprise funds (net) [16]	−146	−13	−5	−213	−71	−88	−49
Intragovernmental funds (net)	−2, 389	1, 009	955	−2, 028	1, 122	955	−2, 109
Other	24	20	106	27	16	132	30
Total General Services Administration	42, 599	33, 111	38, 059	36, 732	32, 265	32, 352	36, 422
Housing and Home Finance Agency:							
Office of the Administrator:							
Public enterprise funds (net):							
College housing loans	9, 218	9, 890	9, 602	8, 115	9, 669	16, 880	17, 009
Liquidating programs	−4, 545	−2, 590	−1, 988	−2, 105	−2, 127	−1, 598	−2, 249
Urban renewal fund	6, 172	4, 936	2, 861	1, 545	−2, 227	2, 360	7, 375
Other	−2, 143	34	−202	458	−436	1, 177	1, 460
Other	926	1, 164	1, 000	1, 084	1, 467	1, 098	319
Federal National Mortgage Association (net):							
Subscription to capital stock, secondary market operations	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
Loans for secondary market operations	46, 251	−2, 708	71, 605	58, 393	51, 271	−146, 894	50, 827
Management and liquidating functions	−4, 062	−17, 640	−22, 032	−12, 515	−8, 484	−17, 112	−6, 853
Special assistance functions	2, 686	3, 831	6, 712	4, 658	11, 635	15, 568	12, 501
Federal Housing Administration (net)	−5, 743	−7, 802	−3, 055	−2, 146	−2, 577	−6, 516	−9, 627
Public Housing Administration (net):							
Low-rent public housing program	53, 318	−14, 982	7, 609	2, 443	3, 589	7, 472	2, 686
Administrative expenses	−1, 667	178	1, 021	−2, 345	1, 368	1, 054	−2, 153
Total Housing and Home Finance Agency	100, 413	−25, 688	73, 135	57, 585	63, 149	−126, 511	71, 296

Expenditures [11]	Fiscal year 1958					Total fiscal year 1958	Total fiscal year 1957 [8]
	February 1958	March 1958	April 1958	May 1958	June 1958		
General Services Administration:							
Real property activities:							
Public enterprise funds (net)	−41	−56	−44	−51	−68	−589	−578
Intragovernmental funds (net)	7, 001	6, 729	−13, 561	9, 663	6, 191	−1, 767	−784
Other	8, 036	10, 904	32, 479	10, 340	11, 784	203, 355	166, 417
Personal property activities:							
Intragovernmental funds (net)	−6, 373	582	4, 278	4, 379	5, 048	10, 931	8, 317
Other	1, 392	1, 255	2, 966	1, 684	1, 216	21, 565	19, 241
Records activities	667	489	919	666	533	7, 537	6, 936
Transportation and utilities activities	99	105	189	153	122	1, 591	1, 210
Defense materials activities:							
Public enterprise funds (net)	−204	253	196	38	−258	−421	1, 043
Strategic and critical materials	19, 759	10, 642	13, 837	9, 298	8, 936	184, 224	359, 745
Other							8, 000
General activities:							
Public enterprise funds (net) [16]	−108	66	−796	50	−631	−2, 004	
Intragovernmental funds (net)	911	886	−1, 925	1, 226	1, 099	−288	−495
Other	22	18	27	20	19	462	818
Total General Services Administration	31, 162	31, 871	38, 565	37, 467	33, 991	424, 596	569, 872
Housing and Home Finance Agency:							
Office of the Administrator:							
Public enterprise funds (net):							
College housing loans	18, 017	15, 524	11, 389	19, 391	19, 760	164, 464	96, 892
Liquidating programs	−1, 441	−2, 545	−2, 404	−2, 726	−1, 753	−28, 069	−30, 205
Urban renewal fund	2, 213	2, 690	7, 048	4, 726	15, 885	55, 586	38, 190
Other	943	1, 348	−728	−340	−5, 113	−3, 540	−5, 877
Other	285	−513	423	982	937	9, 173	6, 921
Federal National Mortgage Association (net):							
Subscription to capital stock, secondary market operations							50, 000
Loans for secondary market operations	−70, 228	−54, 392	143, 816	25, 707	−176, 881	−3, 234	−91, 247
Management and liquidating functions	−25, 101	−1, 421	−17, 794	−22, 768	−1, 843	−157, 625	−168, 208
Special assistance functions	16, 104	17, 258	16, 575	18, 383	3, 064	128, 975	21, 149
Federal Housing Administration (net)	−2, 965	−7, 739	−5, 611	−191	−8, 968	−62, 939	−38, 762
Public Housing Administration (net):							
Low-rent public housing program	12, 329	14, 153	5, 682	4, 495	−2, 074	96, 722	97, 831
Administrative expenses	866	859	−1, 866	1, 413	862	−409	200
Total Housing and Home Finance Agency	−48, 978	−14, 777	156, 529	49, 073	−156, 122	199, 105	−23, 117

Footnotes at end of table.

TABLE 3.—*Budget receipts and expenditures, monthly for fiscal year 1958 and totals for 1957 and 1958*—Continued

[In thousands of dollars]

Expenditures [11]	Fiscal year 1958						
	July 1957	August 1957	September 1957	October 1957	November 1957	December 1957	January 1958
Agriculture Department:							
Agricultural Research Service:							
Intragovernmental funds (net)	−61	−49	61	53	−28	−177	129
Reimbursements to Commodity Credit Corporation	18, 582	----	----	----	----	----	----
Other	15, 660	9, 036	15, 448	18, 574	9, 259	15, 210	9, 318
Extension Service	19, 983	4, 908	2, 078	1, 273	859	567	21, 688
Farmer Cooperative Service	37	39	−240	97	66	76	73
Soil Conservation Service:							
Conservation operations	5, 453	5, 755	5, 676	8, 076	5, 410	5, 283	5, 700
Flood prevention, watershed protection, and other	1, 987	2, 609	2, 533	2, 983	2, 074	1, 930	1, 902
Great Plains Conservation Program	----	3	19	105	153	77	121
Agricultural Conservation Program Service:							
Agricultural conservation program	15, 260	37, 754	19, 034	22, 314	18, 917	21, 565	22, 965
Emergency conservation measures	----	−134	----	----	33	47	194
Agricultural Marketing Service:							
Marketing research and service	2, 089	2, 432	2, 882	3, 487	2, 428	2, 651	2, 762
Payments to States, Territories, and possessions	521	57	41	13	65	47	356
School lunch program	499	81	14, 156	28, 388	2, 340	7, 023	31, 175
Removal of surplus agricultural commodities	2, 470	5, 479	5, 772	12, 953	11, 174	10, 425	15, 139
Reimbursement to Commodity Credit Corporation	80	----	----	----	----	----	----
Intragovernmental funds (net)	−38	−71	66	−139	76	56	−165
Other	51	45	48	62	42	46	44
Foreign Agricultural Service	170	802	296	315	286	261	344
Commodity Exchange Authority	63	62	64	92	61	62	68
Soil bank program:							
Reimbursement to Commodity Credit Corporation	----	----	----	----	----	----	----
Other	183, 099	62, 241	90, 945	68, 887	48, 978	16, 245	23, 968
Commodity Stabilization Service:							
Acreage allotments and marketing quotas	3, 324	8, 604	68	31	8, 787	7	7, 897
Sugar Act program	316	2, 003	2, 745	12, 046	2, 996	8, 329	12, 444
Reimbursement to Commodity Credit Corporation:							
National Wool Act	29, 672	----	----	----	----	----	----
Special commodity disposal programs	824, 414	----	----	----	----	----	----
Intragovernmental funds (net)	−12, 619	−28, 099	14, 383	15, 186	−1, 933	650	−10, 063
Other	----	----	----	----	----	----	----
Commodity Credit Corporation:							
Public enterprise fund (net):							
Price support, supply, and related programs [17]	349, 890	−38, 324	132, 698	227, 623	180, 162	259, 983	−24, 826
Intragovernmental funds (net) [15]	−844, 077	96, 024	53, 942	92, 209	67, 782	69, 761	77, 844
Federal Crop Insurance Corporation:							
Administrative expenses	540	446	450	581	428	421	523
Capital and insurance fund (net)	−223	250	−1, 308	−2, 103	−1, 379	−1, 568	433

Expenditures [11]	Fiscal year 1958					Total fiscal year 1958	Total fiscal year 1957 [8]
	February 1958	March 1958	April 1958	May 1958	June 1958		
Agriculture Department:							
Agricultural Research Service:							
Intragovernmental funds (net)	−26	−63	62	25	55	−18	36
Reimbursements to Commodity Credit Corporation			18,939			37,520	13,052
Other	9,013	15,303	10,548	12,422	[19] −8,268	131,523	120,424
Extension Service	1,123	688	1,321	731	599	58,819	51,944
Farmer Cooperative Service	65	71	73	109	77	545	460
Soil Conservation Service:							
Conservation operations	5,465	5,369	5,870	8,012	5,595	71,665	65,912
Flood prevention, watershed protection, and other	1,830	1,653	1,702	2,501	2,568	26,272	22,170
Great Plains Conservation Program	112	129	159	304	380	1,563	
Agricultural Conservation Program Service:							
Agricultural conservation program	18,482	8,376	13,015	4,507	6,681	211,871	261,104
Emergency conservation measures	272	346	238	345	633	1,975	931
Agricultural Marketing Service:							
Marketing research and service	2,134	2,191	2,353	3,109	−277	28,244	25,167
Payments to States, Territories, and possessions	1	23		32	2	1,160	1,160
School lunch program	769	740	13,851	491	477	99,990	99,188
Removal of surplus agricultural commodities	14,195	13,314	6,036	13,116	15,379	125,452	171,100
Reimbursement to Commodity Credit Corporation			1,129			1,209	367
Intragovernmental funds (net)	63	55	−138	117	110	−9	−128
Other	44	44	46	70	28	570	578
Foreign Agricultural Service	287	230	290	282	317	3,910	3,453
Commodity Exchange Authority	64	62	65	95	66	824	780
Soil bank program:							
Reimbursement to Commodity Credit Corporation			19,187	1,726	−6	20,907	
Other	4,291	2,004	9,150	22,072	80,560	612,441	548,034
Commodity Stabilization Service:							
Acreage allotments and marketing quotas	14	21	11,753	10	104	40,625	40,271
Sugar Act program	14,583	8,866	2,026	2,082	1,135	69,572	66,976
Reimbursement to Commodity Credit Corporation:							
National Wool Act						29,672	2,021
Special commodity disposal programs			1,725,549			2,549,964	257,420
Intragovernmental funds (net)	11,583	−398	−7,718	630	18,697	300	−4,588
Other							(*)
Commodity Credit Corporation:							
Public enterprise fund (net):							
Price support, supply, and related programs [17]	−7,002	117,971	−12,038	−9,805	−122,838	1,053,495	2,542,803
Intragovernmental funds (net) [18]	101,522	100,046	−1,428,275	132,260	433,343	[20] −1,047,622	
Federal Crop Insurance Corporation:							
Administrative expenses	809	449	522	638	571	6,379	6,209
Capital and insurance fund (net)	778	733	160	−80	−562	−4,869	7,365

Footnotes at end of table.

TABLE 3.—*Budget receipts and expenditures, monthly for fiscal year 1958 and totals for 1957 and 1958*—Continued

[In thousands of dollars]

Expenditures [11]	Fiscal year 1958						
	July 1957	August 1957	September 1957	October 1957	November 1957	December 1957	January 1958
Agriculture Department—Continued							
Rural Electrification Administration:							
Loans	28, 639	24, 170	20, 298	21, 257	35, 415	20, 350	21, 416
Salaries and expenses	650	679	673	952	684	666	668
Farmers' Home Administration:							
Loans	20, 422	20, 829	17, 587	19, 634	15, 476	18, 093	27, 797
Public enterprise funds (net):							
Disaster loans revolving fund	−1, 601	−3, 615	−3, 977	−3, 650	−7, 863	−5, 111	−4, 109
Farm tenant-mortgage insurance fund	832	1, 058	1, 255	1, 035	801	1, 403	2, 257
Salaries and expenses	2, 222	2, 356	2, 344	3, 353	2, 350	2, 129	2, 306
Office of the General Counsel	209	217	220	326	219	219	230
Office of the Secretary:							
Intragovernmental funds (net)	21	15	−2	−32	17	11	−50
Other	185	201	194	288	208	197	205
Office of Information	68	72	114	107	95	108	102
Library	44	38	74	84	48	70	66
Forest Service:							
Intragovernmental funds (net)	440	−314	−425	−161	−522	−254	109
Other	11, 272	15, 521	14, 873	16, 915	40, 831	9, 999	8, 659
Total Agriculture Department	680, 545	233, 181	415, 086	573, 250	446, 794	469, 855	262, 690
Commerce Department:							
General administration	120	149	134	188	372	216	217
Bureau of the Census	659	825	1, 043	878	1, 414	953	799
Civil Aeronautics Administration	20, 412	21, 547	22, 110	26, 086	25, 905	25, 390	22, 893
Civil Aeronautics Board	3, 458	4, 363	3, 239	3, 156	4, 258	4, 068	706
Coast and Geodetic Survey	1, 136	588	1, 139	931	1, 183	933	1, 176
Business and Defense Services Administration	582	505	464	426	629	449	454
Office of Area Development	---	16	68	21	38	36	35
Bureau of Foreign Commerce	337	385	1, 404	355	472	318	333
Office of Business Economics	75	81	68	80	105	82	91
Maritime activities:							
Public enterprise funds (net)	−733	−1, 561	−157	624	−3, 908	−1, 001	−924
Other	11, 245	19, 733	11, 349	16, 223	19, 775	13, 080	9, 847
Inland Waterways Corporation (net)	2	(*)	(*)	−1	---	8	(*)
Patent Office	1, 327	1, 363	1, 226	1, 593	2, 188	1, 528	1, 408
Bureau of Public Roads:							
Federal-Aid Highway Act	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
Reimbursement from highway trust fund	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
Other	6, 368	5, 164	5, 427	5, 527	4, 513	3, 466	4, 037

Expenditures [11]	Fiscal year 1958 February 1958	March 1958	April 1958	May 1958	June 1958	Total fiscal year 1958	Total fiscal year 1957 [8]
Agriculture Department—Continued							
Rural Electrification Administration:							
Loans	22, 959	25, 012	23, 303	21, 988	23, 386	288, 192	258, 918
Salaries and expenses	650	714	690	955	719	8, 700	8, 344
Farmers' Home Administration:							
Loans	31, 127	28, 908	23, 043	16, 160	14, 239	253, 314	231, 861
Public enterprise funds (net):							
Disaster loans revolving fund	10, 290	11, 332	4, 960	−265	−1, 055	−4, 664	9, 674
Farm tenant-mortgage insurance fund	621	−983	−10, 587	−3, 596	851	−5, 053	6, 928
Salaries and expenses	2, 260	2, 282	2, 401	3, 036	1, 643	28, 682	27, 533
Office of the General Counsel	220	223	234	326	226	2, 869	2, 676
Office of the Secretary:							
Intragovernmental funds (net)	20	5	−71	14	5	−47	145
Other	208	211	204	293	212	2, 606	2, 449
Office of Information	85	316	73	150	88	1, 377	1, 551
Library	47	54	76	93	71	767	735
Forest Service:							
Intragovernmental funds (net)	275	1	147	495	139	−70	−1, 354
Other	7, 808	8, 130	8, 985	9, 858	11, 462	164, 315	152, 330
Total Agriculture Department	257, 043	354, 430	449, 337	245, 311	487, 413	4, 874, 936	5, 005, 998
Commerce Department:							
General administration	239	229	242	338	241	2, 685	2, 476
Bureau of the Census	899	930	1, 133	613	957	11, 103	12, 061
Civil Aeronautics Administration	22, 725	27, 585	24, 488	9, 802	26, 301	275, 245	180, 001
Civil Aeronautics Board	3, 823	4, 549	3, 664	4, 317	3, 828	43, 428	43, 654
Coast and Geodetic Survey	1, 385	825	1, 023	1, 618	555	12, 492	10, 877
Business and Defense Services Administration	371	444	456	671	336	5, 788	6, 810
Office of Area Development	17	33	37	38	38	377	
Bureau of Foreign Commerce	328	310	318	460	329	5, 347	5, 135
Office of Business Economics	79	65	77	119	89	1, 011	946
Maritime activities:							
Public enterprise funds (net)	442	−867	3, 166	−604	518	−5, 003	16, 488
Other	15, 506	17, 575	9, 853	26, 875	7, 647	178, 708	164, 719
Inland Waterways Corporation (net)		−1	(*)			9	−1, 359
Patent Office	1, 456	1, 587	1, 448	2, 091	1, 317	18, 532	16, 619
Bureau of Public Roads:							
Federal-Aid Highway Act							501, 019
Reimbursement from highway trust fund							−501, 019
Other	3, 055	2, 916	3, 452	2, 786	4, 407	51, 119	54, 310

Footnotes at end of table.

TABLE 3.—*Budget receipts and expenditures, monthly for fiscal year 1958 and totals for 1957 and 1958*—Continued

[In thousands of dollars]

Expenditures [11]	Fiscal year 1958						
	July 1957	August 1957	September 1957	October 1957	November 1957	December 1957	January 1958
Commerce Department—Continued							
National Bureau of Standards:							
Intragovernmental funds (net)	−408	920	−919	−365	−1,084	−94	−1,281
Other	892	43	1,814	863	847	682	640
Weather Bureau	3,326	3,406	3,587	2,989	4,130	3,055	3,334
Total Commerce Department	48,798	57,528	51,997	59,576	60,838	53,169	43,765
Defense Department:							
Military functions:							
Office of the Secretary of Defense	1,091	1,593	1,102	1,155	1,130	1,120	1,014
Interservice activities:							
Public enterprise funds (net)	−83	661	1,385	2,541	1,841	5,108	1,882
Other	32,456	67,322	48,998	57,202	48,532	49,439	49,071
Department of the Army:							
Public enterprise funds (net)	−59	−15	−22	−44	21	−18	−6
Intragovernmental funds (net)	−35,581	−8,892	−59,469	−53,111	−71,059	−38,080	−10,438
Other	819,487	817,772	766,554	796,478	688,435	839,754	605,449
Department of the Navy:							
Public enterprise funds (net)	−57	66	1	−125	−38	73	48
Intragovernmental funds (net)	70,048	23,582	11,286	−50,317	−31,988	−11,990	−112,623
Other	842,264	961,671	850,380	927,985	857,436	933,294	1,110,880
Department of the Air Force:							
Intragovernmental funds (net)	4,588	7,508	8,992	−1,353	7,963	−7,149	−9,470
Other	1,465,547	1,661,121	1,406,656	1,535,215	1,560,924	1,541,031	1,507,608
Total military functions	3,199,701	3,532,389	3,035,862	3,215,627	3,063,196	3,312,583	3,143,415
Civil functions:							
Army:							
Corps of Engineers:							
Rivers and harbors and flood control	58,037	64,535	67,292	71,060	64,380	59,652	48,010
Intragovernmental funds (net)	2,479	−2,194	−2,295	−2,953	−4,976	61	2,135
Panama Canal:							
Canal Zone Government	(21)	1,460	1,214	2,680	1,629	1,328	1,389
Panama Canal Company (net)	(21)	−4,614	−1,378	5,498	−1,304	−2,500	2,078
Defense production guarantees (net)	−24	−10	−10	327	−136	−38	−112
Payment of Texas City claims				1	7		
Other	673	788	621	918	587	649	762

Expenditures [11]	Fiscal year 1958					Total fiscal year 1958	Total fiscal year 1957 [8]
	February 1958	March 1958	April 1958	May 1958	June 1958		
Commerce Department—Continued							
National Bureau of Standards:							
Intragovernmental funds (net)	−1, 106	−1, 152	293	315	278	−4, 603	1, 948
Other	(*)	1, 873	770	776	714	9, 913	9, 700
Weather Bureau	1, 996	2, 503	3, 332	4, 383	3, 231	39, 274	38, 030
Total Commerce Department	51, 216	59, 402	53, 752	54, 598	50, 786	645, 426	562, 414
Defense Department:							
Military functions:							
Office of the Secretary of Defense	1, 374	1, 612	1, 242	1, 459	2, 549	16, 442	13, 607
Interservice activities:							
Public enterprise funds (net)	3, 263	1, 348	2, 835	7, 622	10, 848	39, 253	71
Other	50, 960	50, 920	51, 120	52, 335	55, 285	613, 638	601, 484
Department of the Army:							
Public enterprise funds (net)	−62	−23	−52	9	−49	−321	−563
Intragovernmental funds (net)	−44, 773	−31, 518	−61, 699	−69, 829	−57, 477	−541, 928	−381, 891
Other	767, 490	734, 976	799, 174	834, 931	1, 122, 719	9, 593, 219	9, 445, 143
Department of the Navy:							
Public enterprise funds (net)	−77	−6	−90	7	22	−175	−269
Intragovernmental funds (net)	−5, 879	−370, 270	10, 483	15, 879	−90, 008	−541, 796	−88, 961
Other	903, 191	1, 249, 349	869, 870	857, 522	1, 084, 312	11, 448, 157	10, 487, 546
Department of the Air Force:							
Intragovernmental funds (net)	−15, 651	8, 027	−8, 949	−12, 612	2, 245	−15, 860	153, 519
Other	1, 507, 898	1, 123, 588	1, 540, 828	1, 526, 535	1, 774, 260	18, 451, 211	18, 209, 156
Total military functions	3, 167, 737	3, 068, 002	3, 204, 762	3, 213, 860	3, 904, 705	39, 061, 840	38, 438, 841
Civil functions:							
Army:							
Corps of Engineers:							
Rivers and harbors and flood control	42, 238	39, 320	43, 687	49, 408	86, 718	697, 336	611, 181
Intragovernmental funds (net)	−161	3, 745	3, 777	−243	2, 562	1, 936	−1, 322
Panama Canal:							
Canal Zone Government	1, 314	1, 260	1, 497	1, 583	1, 556	16, 911	16, 537
Panama Canal Company (net)	−2, 227	−1, 253	4, 108	−1, 075	1, 442	−1, 224	−8, 651
Defense production guarantees (net)	−89	−24	−169	−28	−42	−354	622
Payment of Texas City claims			25	28	101	162	14, 467
Other	1, 017	980	761	764	1, 619	10, 140	9, 264

Footnotes at end of table.

TABLE 3.—*Budget receipts and expenditures, monthly for fiscal year 1958 and totals for 1957 and 1958*—Continued

[In thousands of dollars]

Expenditures [11]	Fiscal year 1958						
	July 1957	August 1957	September 1957	October 1957	November 1957	December 1957	January 1958
Defense Department—Continued							
Civil functions—Continued							
Navy-defense production guarantees (net)	−102	−42	−42	−84	−26	6, 177	647
Air Force:							
Defense production guarantees (net)	−243	−119	−150	−257	2, 101	145	−136
Other	1	2	1	1	1	1	2
Total civil functions	60, 822	59, 805	65, 252	80, 192	62, 263	65, 476	54, 776
Total Defense Department	3, 260, 523	3, 592, 194	3, 101, 114	3, 295, 819	3, 125, 459	3, 378, 059	3, 198, 191
Health, Education, and Welfare Department:							
American Printing House for the Blind	(*)	328					
Food and Drug Administration	658	720	683	1, 004	710	737	814
Freedmen's Hospital	240	126	245	369	169	328	249
Gallaudet College	150	263	185	304	192	161	242
Howard University	299	424	413	573	572	439	542
Office of Education:							
Assistance for school construction	7, 680	5, 348	4, 998	8, 027	6, 451	5, 866	9, 012
Payments to school districts	1, 965	3, 321	5, 650	5, 636	9, 101	9, 570	8, 706
Other	515	22, 772	728	2, 497	1, 146	702	5, 988
Office of Vocational Rehabilitation	8, 513	2, 243	217	12, 959	735	907	10, 492
Public Health Service:							
Grants for hospital construction	6, 081	8, 941	5, 058	8, 343	9, 349	8, 393	11, 790
Operation of commissaries, narcotic hospitals (net)	(*)	−5	3	3	−2	−2	(*)
Other	23, 388	57, 014	35, 057	29, 571	24, 599	36, 067	32, 305
Saint Elizabeths Hospital	1, 438	−1, 172	1, 667	−850	1, 635	1, 665	−1, 376
Social Security Administration:							
Grants for public assistance	200, 980	146, 322	121, 755	167, 082	146, 055	128, 283	161, 489
Grants for maternal and child welfare	6, 443	1, 507	4, 197	5, 229	1, 212	4, 569	3, 818
Operating fund, Bureau of Federal Credit Unions (net)	32	45	84	83	9	−11	−258
Other	127	338	317	788	363	299	178
Office of the Secretary:							
Intragovernmental funds (net)	−19	16	74	−52	29	−28	−42
Other	−1, 020	464	463	700	481	485	488
Total Health, Education, and Welfare Department	257, 468	249, 015	181, 792	212, 176	202, 806	198, 431	244, 435

Expenditures [11]	Fiscal year 1958					Total fiscal year 1958	Total fiscal year 1957 [8]
	February 1958	March 1958	April 1958	May 1958	June 1958		
Defense Department—Continued							
Civil functions—Continued							
Navy-defense production guarantees (net)	32	253	−180	21	449	7, 102	−1, 091
Air Force:							
Defense production guarantees (net)	−165	370	−593	101	405	1, 459	−1, 772
Other	1	2	1	5	3	21	24
Total civil functions	41, 960	44, 653	52, 914	50, 563	94, 813	733, 488	639, 259
Total Defense Department	3, 209, 697	3, 112, 655	3, 257, 676	3, 264, 422	3, 999, 518	39, 795, 328	39, 078, 100
Health, Education, and Welfare Department:							
American Printing House for the Blind						328	230
Food and Drug Administration	771	825	1, 120	846	925	9, 814	7, 962
Freedmen's Hospital	197	244	397	156	250	2, 971	2, 607
Gallaudet College	265	212	174	290	284	2, 722	1, 211
Howard University	473	530	523	414	666	5, 867	6, 894
Office of Education:							
Assistance for school construction	4, 982	6, 513	6, 254	7, 194	7, 229	79, 553	75, 853
Payments to school districts	9, 203	13, 852	20, 290	14, 563	7, 426	109, 282	97, 756
Other	701	15, 118	2, 810	2, 599	450	55, 936	48, 457
Office of Vocational Rehabilitation	947	654	10, 156	771	743	49, 336	40, 827
Public Health Service:							
Grants for hospital construction	7, 963	9, 408	11, 108	10, 522	9, 634	106, 589	73, 072
Operation of commissaries, narcotic hospitals (net)	−3	1	1	(*)	−1	−7	(*)
Other	23, 673	23, 550	32, 342	28, 808	23, 859	370, 231	332, 331
Saint Elizabeths Hospital	1, 365	1, 416	−948	1, 481	1, 489	7, 809	5, 399
Social Security Administration:							
Grants for public assistance	141, 640	134, 133	164, 652	151, 328	130, 968	1, 794, 687	1, 556, 422
Grants for maternal and child welfare	2, 637	4, 607	4, 341	1, 697	464	40, 721	38, 252
Operating fund, Bureau of Federal Credit Unions (net)	−148	10	92	21	29	−12	−54
Other	490	300	486	209	480	4, 375	3, 322
Office of the Secretary:							
Intragovernmental funds (net)	78	−120	82	−12	−2	5	−43
Other	479	526	758	513	482	4, 819	4, 667
Total Health, Education, and Welfare Department	195, 713	211, 779	254, 637	221, 399	185, 373	2, 645, 026	2, 295, 166

Footnotes at end of table.

TABLE 3.—*Budget receipts and expenditures, monthly for fiscal year 1958 and totals for 1957 and 1958*—Continued

[In thousands of dollars]

Expenditures [11]	Fiscal year 1958: July 1957	August 1957	September 1957	October 1957	November 1957	December 1957	January 1958
Interior Department:							
Departmental offices	413	738	818	940	775	580	753
Commission of Fine Arts	3	3	3	4	3	3	3
Bonneville Power Administration	2, 730	3, 364	3, 594	3, 174	2, 232	2, 429	2, 843
Southeastern Power Administration	151	189	174	177	114	142	212
Southwestern Power Administration	312	280	501	379	401	306	432
Bureau of Land Management	2, 857	29, 431	2, 842	3, 089	2, 280	1, 642	1, 856
Bureau of Indian Affairs:							
Revolving fund for loans to Indians (net)	85	−69	52	−83	−24	52	13
Other	7, 638	8, 670	10, 238	12, 322	8, 397	8, 552	7, 637
Bureau of Reclamation:							
Public enterprise funds (net):							
Upper Colorado River Basin fund	757	858	1, 452	2, 397	2, 875	2, 702	3, 375
Continuing fund for emergency expenses, Fort Peck project, Montana	164	26	−399	54	62	−166	34
Other	16, 283	15, 453	19, 563	19, 226	15, 836	16, 175	15, 189
Geological Survey	3, 692	3, 535	3, 622	3, 732	1, 591	3, 160	1, 613
Bureau of Mines:							
Development and operation of helium properties (net)	−443	−110	−246	490	−44	−4	−72
Other	2, 149	1, 683	1, 677	2, 763	1, 833	1, 981	2, 265
National Park Service	6, 453	6, 598	7, 335	7, 935	5, 955	4, 961	4, 644
Fish and Wildlife Service:							
Bureau of Sport Fisheries and Wildlife	2, 041	2, 759	2, 651	3, 520	3, 084	3, 681	3, 224
Bureau of Commercial Fisheries:							
Public enterprise fund (net)	120	296	271	264	170	765	283
Other	1, 168	1, 320	1, 454	1, 552	986	958	1, 000
Office of Commissioner of Fish and Wildlife	54	44	63	90	57	74	65
Other [22]			(*)				(*)
Office of Territories:							
Public enterprise funds (net):							
Alaska Railroad	576	202	170	309	582	960	−407
Virgin Islands Corporation	260	−513	−364	−568	104	121	70
Other		−20	31	−2	−12	−23	14
Other	1, 148	3, 902	1, 797	2, 883	1, 965	635	518
Office of the Secretary	164	87	−109	322	275	251	177
Total Interior Department	48, 804	78, 724	57, 191	64, 968	49, 495	49, 639	45, 742
Justice Department:							
Legal activities and general administration	3, 178	3,275	3, 072	3, 002	3, 971	3, 326	3, 357
Federal Bureau of Investigation	7, 253	7, 625	7, 604	8, 089	11, 252	7, 870	7, 219
Immigration and Naturalization Service	3, 200	4, 403	3, 565	4, 051	5, 298	3, 589	4, 226

Expenditures [11]	Fiscal year 1958					Total fiscal year 1958	Total fiscal year 1957 [8]
	February 1958	March 1958	April 1958	May 1958	June 1958		
Interior Department:							
Departmental offices	788	991	700	1, 042	1, 170	9, 737	21, 615
Commission of Fine Arts	2	3	3	3	3	36	28
Bonneville Power Administration	2, 244	2, 834	2, 541	2, 842	3, 473	34, 301	34, 742
Southeastern Power Administration	162	93	233	191	167	2, 007	1, 886
Southwestern Power Administration	634	880	275	259	1, 181	5, 841	5, 786
Bureau of Land Management	17, 866	1, 643	2, 156	2, 351	2, 225	70, 240	60, 578
Bureau of Indian Affairs:							
Revolving fund for loans to Indians (net)	74	133	59	264	74	631	−113
Other	8, 388	7, 590	7, 427	9, 100	6, 935	102, 894	91, 276
Bureau of Reclamation:							
Public enterprise funds (net):							
Upper Colorado River Basin fund	2, 685	1, 217	8, 402	3, 378	2, 917	33, 013	8, 130
Continuing fund for emergency expenses, Fort Peck project, Montana	184	37	−34	27	−786	−1, 096	−781
Other	14, 777	12, 055	15, 980	17, 757	15, 768	194, 063	163, 442
Geological Survey	1, 064	2, 479	2, 683	4, 743	2, 986	34, 901	29, 668
Bureau of Mines:							
Development and operation of helium properties (net)	63	159	144	339	179	454	−2, 222
Other	1, 913	2, 011	2, 209	3, 045	2, 186	25, 714	25, 465
National Park Service	3, 785	3, 347	4, 555	6, 382	6, 858	68, 807	58, 686
Fish and Wildlife Service:							
Bureau of Sport Fisheries and Wildlife	2, 875	4, 176	3, 433	4, 046	5, 376	40, 866	24, 490
Bureau of Commercial Fisheries:							
Public enterprise fund (net)	103	82	143	−12	309	2, 794	1, 376
Other	860	853	1, 073	1, 308	1, 096	13, 626	5, 323
Office of Commissioner of Fish and Wildlife	72	75	63	105	72	834	863
Other [22]							17, 278
Office of Territories:							
Public enterprise funds (net):							
Alaska Railroad	621	83	115	586	867	4, 665	3, 090
Virgin Islands Corporation	17	266	314	152	140	(*)	1, 452
Other	−17	23	−6	−6	20	1	−90
Other	1, 632	485	373	2, 957	728	19, 024	17, 879
Office of the Secretary	195	204	237	379	210	2, 391	2, 329
Total Interior Department	60, 987	41, 718	53, 080	61, 238	54, 155	665, 742	572, 177
Justice Department:							
Legal activities and general administration	3, 081	3, 160	3, 305	3, 818	3, 772	40, 315	37, 726
Federal Bureau of Investigation	7, 965	8, 290	9, 075	11, 660	11, 844	105, 748	96, 643
Immigration and Naturalization Service	3, 827	3, 826	4, 180	5, 457	3, 224	48, 847	47, 884

Footnotes at end of table.

TABLE 3.—*Budget receipts and expenditures, monthly for fiscal year 1958 and totals for 1957 and 1958*—Continued

[In thousands of dollars]

Expenditures [11]	Fiscal year 1958						
	July 1957	August 1957	September 1957	October 1957	November 1957	December 1957	January 1958
Justice Department—Continued							
Federal Prison System:							
Federal Prison Industries, Inc. (net)	−29	158	−660	−11	−232	−751	185
Other	2,798	2,966	2,719	3,833	2,869	2,623	3,252
Total Justice Department	16,400	18,427	16,300	18,964	23,157	16,658	18,239
Labor Department:							
Office of the Secretary	140	−23	158	210	220	147	90
Office of the Solicitor	102	280	179	34	181	175	174
Bureau of Labor Standards	75	123	64	83	76	72	76
Bureau of Veterans' Reemployment Rights	31	53	40	39	40	40	39
Bureau of Apprenticeship and Training	260	418	278	278	261	266	273
Bureau of Employment Security:							
Grants to States for employment security	41,530	82	20,268	62,309	2,069	1,936	64,019
Temporary unemployment compensation							
Unemployment compensation for Federal employees	2,126	1,380	4,128	370	7,098	4,413	5,610
Unemployment compensation for veterans	4,894	4,060	3,341	260	5,491	4,252	7,596
Farm labor supply fund (net)	−324	−3	−447	−46	279	422	182
Other	352	255	217	193	178	203	149
Bureau of Employees' Compensation	5,101	5,236	4,689	5,205	4,828	5,074	5,912
Bureau of Labor Statistics	310	1,016	504	526	536	531	910
Women's Bureau	30	56	30	30	33	33	35
Wage and Hour Division	1,040	1,225	771	807	814	800	759
Total Labor Department	55,665	14,158	34,220	70,299	22,105	18,365	85,827
Post Office Department:							
Public enterprise fund (net)—Postal fund [23]	50,252	19,754	89,430	30,749	35,864	−14,183	70,001
State Department:							
Administration of foreign affairs:							
Salaries and expenses	7,272	5,190	13,038	7,319	9,558	11,702	13,460
Acquisition of buildings abroad	483	1,302	1,672	1,012	2,192	1,207	1,011
Payment to foreign service retirement and disability fund	1,667						
Intragovernmental funds (net)	−22	−18	174	−1,872	186	222	265
Other	236	264	485	803	1,781	651	857
International organizations and conferences:							
Contributions to international organizations	27,846	3,627	1,335	57	8	346	1,927
Other	196	287	152	219	235	236	217

Expenditures [11]	Fiscal year 1958 February 1958	March 1958	April 1958	May 1958	June 1958	Total fiscal year 1958	Total fiscal year 1957 [8]
Justice Department—Continued							
Federal Prison System:							
Federal Prison Industries, Inc. (net)	−131	−372	−630	−85	142	−2,416	−2,352
Other	2,824	2,734	3,928	2,906	2,864	36,316	34,444
Total Justice Department	17,566	17,638	19,858	23,757	21,845	228,810	214,345
Labor Department:							
Office of the Secretary	14	194	41	212	90	1,491	1,839
Office of the Solicitor	189	253	183	172	161	2,084	2,040
Bureau of Labor Standards	84	101	79	80	74	988	904
Bureau of Veterans' Reemployment Rights	49	52	54	41	45	523	382
Bureau of Apprenticeship and Training	293	394	280	270	299	3,571	3,385
Bureau of Employment Security:							
Grants to States for employment security	7,474	1,334	22,656	47,167	24,636	295,480	248,316
Temporary unemployment compensation					47,742	47,742	
Unemployment compensation for Federal employees	7,333	3,755	7,383	7,697	5,476	56,770	25,216
Unemployment compensation for veterans	9,580	8,116	10,318	11,825	5,545	75,278	53,210
Farm labor supply fund (net)	33	−17	−63	−477	−26	−486	173
Other	177	269	167	138	176	2,474	7,705
Bureau of Employees' Compensation	4,994	5,364	5,545	5,198	5,302	62,449	57,104
Bureau of Labor Statistics	553	741	603	512	544	7,286	6,788
Women's Bureau	40	51	35	35	39	447	410
Wage and Hour Division	795	1,112	804	782	831	10,540	10,095
Total Labor Department	31,607	21,718	48,085	73,653	90,933	566,636	417,568
Post Office Department:							
Public enterprise fund (net)—Postal fund [23]	83,443	69,810	54,838	116,941	67,093	673,992	517,536
State Department:							
Administration of foreign affairs:							
Salaries and expenses	6,077	8,616	13,101	[24] −14,949	12,669	[25] 93,053	93,199
Acquisition of buildings abroad	2,036	1,003	1,237	1,809	1,638	16,602	12,615
Payment to foreign service retirement and disability fund						1,667	1,304
Intragovernmental funds (net)	207	194	210	304	205	55	5
Other	1,790	876	1,003	2,151	1,528	12,423	5,181
International organizations and conferences:							
Contributions to international organizations	200	253	9,690	71	101	45,461	37,062
Other	554	191	221	330	261	3,098	2,669

Footnotes at end of table.

TABLE 3.—*Budget receipts and expenditures, monthly for fiscal year 1958 and totals for 1957 and 1958*—Continued

[In thousands of dollars]

Expenditures [11]	Fiscal year 1958						
	July 1957	August 1957	September 1957	October 1957	November 1957	December 1957	January 1958
State Department—Continued							
International commissions	1,250	639	333	741	594	281	639
Educational exchange	1,576	1,805	922	2,384	2,038	1,598	1,055
Other	128	161	26	5	15	67	2,056
Total State Department	40,632	13,256	18,138	10,668	16,606	16,309	21,486
Treasury Department:							
Office of the Secretary:							
International Finance Corporation—subscription to capital stock							
Public enterprise funds (net):							
Federal Facilities Corporation							
Reconstruction Finance Corporation liquidation	−2,083	−189	−409	−319	−607	−226	−2,653
Civil defense loan program	3	−5	−9	−6	−8	−9	−72
Intragovernmental funds (net)			3	−4		−1	
Other	208	293	239	326	221	242	238
Bureau of Accounts:							
Interest on uninvested funds	100		616	36	2,389	669	159
Payment of certified claims:							
Department of Defense							
Other agencies							
Payment to unemployment trust fund							
Private relief acts, judgments, and other claims	3,919	1,222	2,734	981	281	447	406
Government losses in shipment fund (net)	9	1	2	(*)	1	3	11
Salaries and expenses	1,019	2,997	1,082	1,481	2,486	1,074	2,756
Other	1	(*)			1		
Bureau of the Public Debt	2,379	5,870	3,115	3,353	6,055	2,089	3,755
Office of the Treasurer:							
Check forgery insurance fund (net)	(*)	−2	6	4	11	9	−12
Other	414	1,552	1,028	1,235	2,018	1,155	992
Bureau of Customs:							
Intragovernmental funds (net)	−525	71	−935	272	−141	170	159
Other	3,455	3,741	3,805	5,270	1,156	3,676	3,585
Internal Revenue Service:							
Interest on refunds of taxes	6,088	6,055	7,907	5,885	7,576	6,516	3,813
Payments to Samoa and Puerto Rico for taxes collected	1,797	1,329	1,975	1,792	1,864	941	883
Salaries and expenses	23,654	24,170	24,151	35,347	25,776	24,200	26,247
Bureau of Narcotics	274	330	267	405	294	283	292
U. S. Secret Service	335	349	342	506	373	350	358
Bureau of the Mint	203	644	412	596	375	469	468
Bureau of Engraving and Printing (net)	461	−279	302	1,163	−1,041	−283	34

Expenditures [11]	Fiscal year 1958: February 1958	March 1958	April 1958	May 1958	June 1958	Total fiscal year 1958	Total fiscal year 1957 [8]
State Department—Continued							
International commissions	472	723	333	549	573	7, 125	4, 958
Educational exchange	3, 414	2, 837	1, 567	2, 063	2, 402	23, 662	18, 342
Other	124	−2	203	97	110	2, 990	4, 134
Total State Department	14, 876	14, 691	27, 565	−7, 576	19, 486	206, 136	179, 467
Treasury Department:							
Office of the Secretary:							
International Finance Corporation—subscription to capital stock							35, 168
Public enterprise funds (net):							
Federal Facilities Corporation							−10, 301
Reconstruction Finance Corporation liquidation	−185	−344	−291	−189	−3, 723	−11, 218	−51, 163
Civil defense loan program	−8	−9	−7	−8	−8	−146	−804
Intragovernmental funds (net)	3		−4	3		(*)	−3
Other	246	248	345	226	243	3, 073	2, 908
Bureau of Accounts:							
Interest on uninvested funds	893	2, 493	300	654	88	8, 397	6, 265
Payment of certified claims:							
Department of Defense							28, 413
Other agencies							1, 312
Payment to unemployment trust fund					39, 532	39, 532	71, 195
Private relief acts, judgments, and other claims	617	637	8, 253	667	294	20, 458	8, 566
Government losses in shipment fund (net)	1	1	(*)	−7	1	22	46
Salaries and expenses	1, 009	1, 349	3, 195	1, 284	971	20, 702	19, 117
Other			(*)		(*)	2	1
Bureau of the Public Debt	2, 733	4, 984	3, 671	5, 589	3, 001	46, 594	45, 957
Office of the Treasurer:							
Check forgery insurance fund (net)	10	−7	−16	−3	1	1	−4
Other	1, 615	1, 669	1, 611	1, 582	2, 798	17, 671	15, 091
Bureau of Customs:							
Intragovernmental funds (net)	159	159	159	159	318	25	−25
Other	3, 866	3, 469	5, 474	3, 682	3, 524	47, 703	44, 039
Internal Revenue Service:							
Interest on refunds of taxes	5, 047	5, 564	4, 955	6, 821	7, 418	73, 675	57, 009
Payments to Samoa and Puerto Rico for taxes collected	1, 735	1, 513	1, 182	1, 688	1, 982	18, 680	19, 195
Salaries and expenses	25, 502	24, 913	36, 468	26, 054	25, 056	321, 538	305, 132
Bureau of Narcotics	279	274	449	290	301	3, 737	3, 284
U. S. Secret Service	345	397	526	385	355	4, 622	4, 569
Bureau of the Mint	346	375	526	163	337	4, 913	4, 839
Bureau of Engraving and Printing (net)	−308	−20	573	327	−821	111	1, 036

Footnotes at end of table.

TABLE 3.—*Budget receipts and expenditures, monthly for fiscal year 1958 and totals for 1957 and 1958*—Continued

[In thousands of dollars]

Expenditures [11]	Fiscal year 1958 July 1957	August 1957	September 1957	October 1957	November 1957	December 1957	January 1958
Treasury Department—Continued							
Coast Guard:							
Intragovernmental funds (net)	−6,044	782	348	−8	696	988	79
Other	25,480	18,574	14,415	16,563	12,517	19,789	17,392
Interest on the public debt: [26]							
Public issues	556,764	526,084	527,649	539,334	535,297	572,660	593,053
Special issues	102,290	102,166	102,136	101,391	101,156	100,897	100,358
Total Treasury Department	720,203	695,755	691,182	715,602	701,743	736,135	752,300
District of Columbia:							
Federal payment	22,504						
Loans to District of Columbia for capital outlay				900			
Unclassified expenditure transfers	−220	188	−290	−134	36	320	55
Total budget expenditures	6,347,106	5,930,403	5,666,569	6,500,911	5,805,613	5,809,485	6,011,369
Budget surplus (+) or deficit (−)	−3,289,920	−801,985	+1,558,729	−3,370,100	−978,723	+146,725	−1,225,410

*Less than $500.

[1] Internal revenue and customs receipts are stated on the basis of reports of collections received from collecting officers. Other receipts are reported on the basis of confirmed deposits in Treasury accounts.

[2] Distribution between income taxes and employment taxes made in accordance with provisions of Sec. 201 of the Social Security Act, as amended, for transfer to the Federal old-age and survivors insurance trust fund and the Federal disability insurance trust fund (42 U. S. C. 401 (a)).

[3] "Individual income taxes withheld" have been decreased $116,366,417 to correct estimates for the quarter ending March 1957 and prior quarters and "Individual income taxes—other" have been decreased $7,097,514 to correct estimates for the calendar years 1951 through 1955, while "Federal Insurance Contributions Act and Self-Employment Contributions Act" taxes have been increased by the total of the above adjustments ($123,463,931). These adjustments are made pursuant to Sec. 201 (a) of the Social Security Act, as amended.

[4] Transfers of amounts equivalent to certain excise tax receipts are made monthly to the highway trust fund on the basis of estimates by the Secretary of the Treasury as required by Sec. 209 (c) (3) of the Highway Revenue Act of 1956 (23 U. S. C. 173 (c)).

[5] Reflects reclassification of approximately $21,000,000 to "Sales of Government property and products."

[6] Amounts equal to taxes on carriers and their employees (minus refunds) are transferred to the railroad retirement account.

[7] Reflects reduction of $72,000,000 based upon estimates of taxes subject to refund as provided under Sec. 103 (e) of the Social Security Amendments of 1956 on wages paid in the calendar year 1956 and prior years.

[8] Certain figures for fiscal year 1957 have been adjusted to correspond to classifications for fiscal year 1958.

[9] "Individual income taxes withheld" have been decreased $105,823,638 to correct estimates for the quarter ending September 1957 and prior quarters and "Individual income taxes other" have been decreased $7,985,311 to correct estimates for the calendar years 1955 and prior years. "Federal Insurance Contributions Act and Self-Employment Contributions Act" taxes have been increased by the total of these two adjustments ($113,808,950). "Individual income taxes—other" also excludes $382,000,000 estimated taxes on self-employed individuals classified as "Employment taxes."

[10] Consists of the following types of refunds (exclusive of interest payments):

Individual income taxes	$3,811,766,225
Corporation income taxes	459,211,509
Excise taxes	86,318,439
Estate and gift taxes	18,007,121
Employment taxes:	
Railroad Retirement Tax Act	381,559
Federal Unemployment Tax Act	3,236,584
Other	682,160
Total	4,412,603,597

The amount shown for "Individual income taxes" has been reduced by refunds of taxes from Federal old-age and survivors insurance trust fund in amount of $75,465,000 and the amount shown for "Excise taxes" has been reduced by refunds of taxes from the highway trust fund in amount of $89,913,008.

Expenditures [11]	Fiscal year 1958					Total fiscal year 1958	Total fiscal year 1957 [8]
	February 1958	March 1958	April 1958	May 1958	June 1958		
Treasury Department—Continued							
Coast Guard:							
Intragovernmental funds (net)	1, 081	808	−49	−361	−899	−2,580	442
Other	19, 413	17, 886	14, 570	19, 923	24, 987	221, 509	193, 822
Interest on the public debt: [26]							
Public issues	505, 484	515, 150	513, 054	494, 857	504, 346	6, 383, 732	6, 003, 511
Special issues	100, 529	100, 977	100, 274	100, 590	110, 279	1, 223, 042	1, 240, 683
Total Treasury Department	670, 413	682, 487	695, 217	664, 376	720,381	8, 445, 794	8, 049, 297
District of Columbia:							
Federal payment						22, 504	22, 559
Loans to District of Columbia for capital outlay			300	500	300	2, 000	3, 900
Unclassified expenditure transfers	−603	447	−142	228	115		
Total budget expenditures	5, 527, 948	5, 748, 631	6, 121, 617	5, 845, 533	6, 620, 987	71, 936, 171	69, 433, 078
Budget surplus (+) or deficit (−)	+770, 887	+3, 752, 692	−2, 625,933	−920, 124	+4, 163, 740	−2, 819, 454	+1, 595, 572

[11] Expenditures are stated on the basis of checks issued and cash payments made as reported by Government disbursing officers.

[12] Shown under "Economic, technical and other" until reclassified in January 1958.

[13] Adjustment to correct classification.

[14] After June 30, 1957, the Government share is derived from the appropriation of individual agencies. (5 U. S. C. 2254 (a)).

[15] Production Credit Corporations were merged in the Federal Intermediate Credit Banks as of January 1, 1957, pursuant to the Farm Credit Act of 1956, approved July 26, 1956 (12 U. S. C. 1027).

[16] Pursuant to Executive Order 10720 and Reorganization Plan No. 1 of 1957, certain activities of the Federal Facilities Corporation and the Reconstruction Finance Corporation were transferred to the General Services Administration.

[17] Residual of gross receipts and expenditures after reduction for certain costs which are included in amounts shown for intragovernmental funds.

[18] Includes certain costs transferred from price support operations for which expenditures may have been made in prior years, in addition to adjustments for prior months' transactions.

[19] Includes reimbursement of $18,119,200 from Commodity Credit Corporation.

[20] Includes reimbursements for advances for animal disease eradication, Agricultural Research Service, $37,520,442; for advances for grading and classing activities, Agricultural Marketing Service, $1,209,003; for prior years' costs under special commodity disposal programs, Commodity Stabilization Service $2,549,963,601; and soil bank programs, $20,906,781.

[21] Expenditures for July, not received in time, are included in August.

[22] Includes amounts which cannot be determined for distribution to the several bureaus of Fish and Wildlife Service.

[23] Amounts included for current month are estimated and are adjusted in the following month.

[24] Includes reimbursements for administrative support furnished to other agencies amounting to approximately $27,361,302.

[25] Gives effect to reimbursements collected for administrative support furnished to other agencies amounting to $58,866,777.

[26] Figures on an accrual basis.

TABLE 4.—*Public enterprise revolving funds, receipts and expenditures for fiscal year 1958, and net 1957 and 1958*

[In thousands of dollars. On basis of "Monthly Statement of Receipts and Expenditures of the United States Government," see "Bases of Tables"]

Classification	Fiscal year 1958 Receipts	Fiscal year 1958 Expenditures	Fiscal year 1958 Net receipts (−), or expenditures	Fiscal year 1957 Net receipts (−), or expenditures
Funds appropriated to the President:				
Expansion of defense production	80,503	521,257	440,754	129,837
Mutual security:				
Development loan fund		1,500	1,500	
Foreign investment guaranty fund	655		−655	−1,311
Total funds appropriated to the President	81,158	522,757	441,599	128,526
Independent offices:				
Atomic Energy Commission, defense production guarantees	95	1	−95	−144
Export-Import Bank of Washington	561,507	901,333	339,826	−99,992
Farm Credit Administration:				
Federal Farm Mortgage Corporation	2,473	129	−2,344	−557
Federal intermediate credit banks:				
Operating fund				−67,135
Investment fund		600	600	
Production credit corporation fund				40,123
Production credit associations investment fund	170	2,210	2,040	40
Agricultural marketing revolving fund	5,728		−5,728	−2,736
Total Farm Credit Administration	8,371	2,939	−5,432	−30,264
Federal Civil Defense Administration, civil defense procurement fund	746	961	215	−734
Federal Home Loan Bank Board:				
Federal Savings and Loan Insurance Corp	39,773	1,638	−38,135	−33,363
Other	6,295	6,113	−183	−23
National Science Foundation	36	58	22	486
Saint Lawrence Seaway Development Corporation	1,023	49,346	48,323	36,970
Small Business Administration	74,237	150,841	76,604	72,561
Tennessee Valley Authority	249,860	287,626	37,766	−6,684
United States Information Agency, informational media guaranty fund	5,751	9,591	3,840	3,668
Veterans' Administration	133,365	278,613	145,247	62,375
Total independent offices	1,081,060	1,689,058	607,998	4,856
General Services Administration:				
Real property activities	611	21	−589	−578
Defense materials activities	3,413	2,992	−421	1,043
General activities	2,612	608	−2,004	
Total General Services Administration	6,635	3,621	−3,014	465
Housing and Home Finance Agency:				
Office of the Administrator:				
College housing loans	17,003	181,467	164,464	96,892
Liquidating programs	35,752	7,683	−28,069	−30,205
Urban renewal fund	14,586	70,171	55,586	38,190
Other	20,295	16,756	−3,540	−5,877
Federal National Mortgage Association:				
Subscription to capital stock, secondary market operations				50,000
Loans for secondary market operations		−3,234	−3,234	−91,247
Management and liquidating functions	259,274	101,649	−157,625	−168,208
Special assistance functions	18,588	147,564	128,975	21,149
Federal Housing Administration	198,992	136,053	−62,939	−38,762
Public Housing Administration	216,983	313,704	96,722	97,831
Total Housing and Home Finance Agency	781,473	971,814	190,341	−30,238
Agriculture Department:				
Commodity Credit Corporation, price support, supply, and related programs [1]	2,486,053	3,539,548	1,053,495	2,542,803
Federal Crop Insurance Corporation	15,805	10,936	−4,869	7,365
Farmers' Home Administration:				
Disaster loans, revolving fund	75,925	71,261	−4,664	9,674
Farm tenant-mortgage insurance fund	23,482	18,429	−5,053	6,928
Total Agriculture Department	2,601,265	3,640,174	1,038,909	2,566,769

Footnotes at end of table.

TABLE 4.—*Public enterprise revolving funds, receipts and expenditures for fiscal year 1958, and net 1957 and 1958*—Continued

Classification	Fiscal year 1958			Fiscal year 1957
	Receipts	Expenditures	Net receipts (−), or expenditures	Net receipts (−), or expenditures
Commerce Department:				
Maritime activities	26, 204	21, 200	−5, 003	16, 488
Inland Waterways Corporation	4	13	9	−1, 359
Total Commerce Department	26, 207	21, 213	−4, 994	15, 129
Defense Department:				
Military functions:				
Interservice activities	16, 065	55, 318	39, 253	71
Army	1, 009	688	−321	−563
Navy	1, 891	1, 716	−175	−269
Civil functions:				
Army:				
Panama Canal Company	88, 023	86, 799	−1, 224	−8, 651
Defense production guarantees	775	421	−354	622
Navy, defense production guarantees	11, 325	18, 427	7, 102	−1, 091
Air Force, defense production guarantees	3, 676	5, 135	1, 459	−1, 772
Total Defense Department	122, 763	168, 502	45, 739	−11, 654
Health, Education, and Welfare Department:				
Public Health Service, operation of commissaries, narcotic hospitals	210	203	−7	(*)
Social Security Administration, operating fund, Bureau of Federal Credit Unions	2, 615	2, 603	−12	−54
Total Health, Education, and Welfare Department	2, 825	2, 806	−19	−54
Interior Department:				
Bureau of Indian Affairs, loans to Indians	2, 292	2, 922	631	−113
Bureau of Reclamation:				
Upper Colorado River Basin fund	855	33, 868	33, 013	8, 130
Fort Peck project, Montana	1, 933	836	−1, 096	−781
Bureau of Mines, development and operation of helium properties	6, 796	7, 250	454	−2, 222
Fish and Wildlife Service, Bureau of Commercial Fisheries	140	2, 934	2, 794	1, 376
Office of Territories:				
Alaska Railroad	17, 214	21, 879	4, 665	3, 090
Virgin Islands Corporation	3, 211	3, 211	(*)	1, 452
Other	114	115	1	−90
Total Interior Department	32, 554	73, 016	40, 461	10, 842
Labor Department, farm labor supply fund	3, 606	3, 119	−486	173
Post Office Department, postal fund	2, 583, 460	3, 257, 452	673, 993	517, 536
Treasury Department:				
Office of the Secretary:				
Federal Facilities Corporation				−10, 301
Reconstruction Finance Corporation liquidation	11, 640	421	−11, 218	−51, 163
Civil defense loan program	170	24	−146	−804
Bureau of Accounts, Government losses in shipment fund	11	34	22	46
Office of the Treasurer, check forgery insurance fund	136	136	1	−4
Total Treasury Department	11, 956	615	−11, 341	−62, 226
Total public enterprise funds	7, 334, 962	10, 354, 147	3, 019, 185	3, 140, 125

NOTE.—This table supplies receipt and expenditure data for public enterprise funds included in table 3 on a net basis.

*Less than $500.

[1] Represents residual of gross receipts and expenditures after reduction for certain costs which are included in amounts shown for intragovernmental funds.

TABLE 5.—*Trust and other receipts and expenditures, monthly for fiscal year 1958 and totals for 1957 and 1958*

[In thousands of dollars. On basis of "Monthly Statement of Receipts and Expenditures of the United States Government," see "Bases of Tables"]

Trust accounts, etc. Receipts	Fiscal year 1958						
	July 1957	August 1957	September 1957	October 1957	November 1957	December 1957	January 1958
Legislative branch:							
Payments from general fund				1		73	
Other	110	110	79	138	85	77	93
The Judiciary:							
Judicial survivors annuity fund:							
Contributions	21	47	39	50	51	23	51
Interest on investments						13	
Funds appropriated to the President	24, 869	5, 365	12, 670	39, 677	22, 011	20, 770	30, 874
Independent offices:							
Civil Service Commission:							
Civil service retirement and disability fund:							
Deductions from employees' salaries, etc	49, 946	49, 201	55, 930	58, 829	49, 580	61, 460	60, 815
Payments from other funds:							
Employing agency contributions	814	25, 851	46, 174	58, 901	50, 507	61, 473	60, 036
Federal contribution							
Voluntary contributions, donations, etc	992	705	686	742	696	561	1, 035
Interest and profits on investments	111	1, 618	519	416	1, 823	946	717
Railroad Retirement Board:							
Railroad retirement account:							
Transfers (Railroad Act taxes):[1]							
Appropriated	18, 548	90, 316	47, 083	16, 779	81, 623	51, 621	15, 414
Unappropriated[2]		−5, 925	6, 771	13, 614	−12, 827	−2, 449	3, 293
Interest and profits on investments	212	1, 101	900	785	3, 314	1, 467	6, 599
Unemployment insurance administration fund	76	1, 106	1, 265	81	1, 017	1, 383	53
Veterans Administration:							
Government life insurance fund:							
Premiums and other receipts	3, 935	2, 819	680	2, 716	2, 263	1, 777	2, 770
Interest on investments	8	17	35	40	51	80	57
National service life insurance fund:							
Premiums and other receipts	40, 438	39, 801	33, 986	38, 626	36, 022	36, 596	43, 498
Payments from general and special funds	1, 753	1, 898	280	1, 615	1, 469	719	1, 592
Interest on investments	2	15	65	17	44	82	35
Other	369	73	92	136	151	145	99
Other independent offices	(*)	1	6	2	(*)	49	1
General Services Administration	1	4	2	3	6	−1	31
Agriculture Department	2, 225	2, 758	2, 916	4, 016	2, 914	4, 119	3, 907

Trust accounts, etc. Receipts	Fiscal year 1958					Total fiscal year 1958	Total fiscal year 1957 [3]
	February 1958	March 1958	April 1958	May 1958	June 1958		
Legislative branch							
Payments from general fund					74	148	145
Other	95	68	122	44	157	1,178	1,310
The Judiciary:							
Judicial survivors annuity fund:							
Contributions	41	39		89	31	486	1,008
Interest on investments	8			6	(*)	27	
Funds appropriated to the President	16,823	29,677	10,545	6,732	24,861	244,904	241,471
Independent offices:							
Civil Service Commission:							
Civil service retirement and disability fund:							
Deductions from employees' salaries, etc	56,444	51,384	60,066	53,087	57.711	664,452	640,522
Payments from other funds:							
Employing agency contributions	56,043	51,263	60,229	53,049	59,561	583,900	5,633
Federal contribution							525,000
Voluntary contributions, donations, etc	795	963	1,035	1,233	1,245	10,688	
Interest and profits on investments	5,118	1,336	1,961	3,437	176,021	194,052	220,794
Railroad Retirement Board:							
Railroad retirement account:							
Transfers (Railroad Act taxes): [1]							
Appropriated	76,857	54,329	7,997	74,383	44,403	579,353	617,235
Unappropriated [2]	864	−11,353	9,052	−4,191	−1,302	−4,454	−1,315
Interest and profits on investments	8,575	1,758	3,402	2,201	89,933	120,277	106,657
Unemployment insurance administration fund	819	1,492	65	791	1,301	9,449	6,760
Veterans Administration:							
Government life insurance fund:							
Premiums and other receipts	2,646	1,760	1,464	2,216	1,770	26,816	27,624
Interest on investments	108	97	910	211	38,925	40,538	41,638
National service life insurance fund:							
Premiums and other receipts	40,537	37,337	37,184	36,745	38,360	459,130	424,801
Payments from general and special funds	1,207	663	1,310	698	1,225	14,429	19,349
Interest on investments	73	63	212	292	165,325	166,225	163,368
Other	102	104	161	84	86	1,601	1,598
Other independent offices	91	1	3	5	40	199	[4] −16,766
General Services Administration	2	5	1,486	2	5	1,546	50
Agriculture Department	4,304	2,847	2,848	3,344	3,412	39,641	36,018

Footnotes at end of table.

TABLE 5.—*Trust and other receipts and expenditures, monthly for fiscal year 1958 and totals for 1957 and 1958*—Continued

[In thousands of dollars]

Trust accounts, etc. Receipts	Fiscal year 1958						
	July 1957	August 1957	September 1957	October 1957	November 1957	December 1957	January 1958
Commerce Department:							
Highway trust fund:							
Transfers (Highway Revenue Act of 1956) [5]	174, 100	219, 419	207, 200	183, 390	202, 504	164, 800	150, 900
Interest on investments					53	6, 822	
Other	673	439	491	2, 152	1, 102	583	281
Defense Department:							
Military functions	475	1, 312	−331	−963	−235	431	92
Civil functions:							
Payments from general fund			586			596	
Other	877	995	1, 843	2, 070	1, 656	1, 253	1, 821
Health, Education, and Welfare Department	2	3	2	10	2	20	3
Interior Department:							
Indian tribal funds	2, 936	2, 921	2, 739	5, 091	5, 873	2, 584	3, 660
Payments from general fund	433	(*)	30	259	2, 110		29
Other	261	1, 193	351	784	283	972	757
Labor Department:							
Transfer from unemployment trust fund	5, 832	−4, 457		1, 000		375	500
Other	3	2	3	6	2	13	20
State Department:							
Foreign service retirement fund:							
Deductions from salaries and other receipts	150	174	222	175	113	186	187
Payments from general fund	1, 667						
Interest on investments	1	1	2	3	4	4	5
Other		501	13	2		13	
Treasury Department:							
Federal disability insurance trust fund:							
Transfers from general fund receipts [6]	38, 466	103, 644	51, 553	33, 818	73, 092	42, 414	35, 625
Deposits by States	302	9, 020	346	973	7, 330	408	564
Interest on investments	17	47	171	148	238	5, 256	43
Federal old-age and survivors insurance trust fund:							
Transfer from general fund receipts [6]	307, 731	815, 018	430, 968	298, 196	597, 631	339, 311	277, 464
Deposits by States	61, 346	14, 035	2, 631	43, 212	28, 731	5, 752	62, 193
Interest on investments	1, 449	6, 254	15, 399	20, 329	8, 629	226, 412	1, 437
Interest payments from Railroad Retirement Board		1, 588					
Other	23	19	5	10	5	17	2

Trust accounts, etc. Receipts	Fiscal year 1958 February 1958	March 1958	April 1958	May 1958	June 1958	Total fiscal year 1958	Total fiscal year 1957 [3]
Commerce Department:							
Highway trust fund:							
Transfers (Highway Revenue Act of 1956)[5]	189, 938	149, 800	145, 100	167, 768	161, 200	2, 116, 028	1, 478, 925
Interest on investments					10, 811	17, 686	3, 094
Other	110	3, 952	1, 289	1, 179	2, 090	14, 645	7, 542
Defense Department:							
Military functions	−442	5	98	10	246	696	748
Civil functions:							
Payments from general fund	615			626		2, 423	2, 161
Other	3, 005	2, 792	2, 295	543	1, 263	20, 416	22, 220
Health, Education, and Welfare Department	5	12	3	12	50	124	94
Interior Department:							
Indian tribal funds	2, 358	2, 343	5, 138	10, 367	2, 855	48, 866	104, 233
Payments from general fund	286	2, 489	329	28	(*)	6, 024	4, 035
Other	1, 826	498	969	557	952	9, 402	5, 248
Labor Department:							
Transfer from unemployment trust fund	500	1, 000		500	828	6, 079	
Other	13	3	4	4	14	89	75
State Department:							
Foreign service retirement fund:							
Deductions from salaries and other receipts	133	139	149	171	168	1, 997	3, 239
Payments from general fund						1, 667	1, 304
Interest on investments	7	7	8	4	899	945	849
Other	201		102	63	−210	684	397
Treasury Department:							
Federal disability insurance trust fund:							
Transfers from general fund receipts [6]	107, 199	73, 292	78, 935	135, 229	86, 595	862, 862	333, 277
Deposits by States	12, 244	1, 671	4, 415	19, 531	6, 737	63, 542	3, 923
Interest on investments	298	184	354	632	8, 744	16, 131	1, 363
Federal old-age and survivors insurance trust fund:							
Transfer from general fund receipts [6]	847, 845	558, 929	624, 005	1, 085, 829	687, 435	6, 870, 362	6, 301, 191
Deposits by States	38, 737	39, 223	123, 070	42, 584	10, 574	472, 089	296, 848
Interest on investments	10, 971	15, 843	21, 362	9, 695	217, 618	555, 398	555, 338
Interest payments from Railroad Retirement Board						1, 588	5, 220
Other	1	35	10	21	308	457	157

Footnotes at end of table.

TABLE 5.—*Trust and other receipts and expenditures, monthly for fiscal year 1958 and totals for 1957 and 1958*—Continued

[In thousands of dollars]

Trust accounts, etc. Receipts and Expenditures	Fiscal year 1958						
	July 1957	August 1957	September 1957	October 1957	November 1957	December 1957	January 1958
RECEIPTS							
Treasury Department—Continued							
Unemployment trust fund:							
Deposits by States	88,927	364,195	15,188	64,538	244,148	13,604	43,027
Federal unemployment account (payments from general fund)							
Transfer of receipts to Department of Labor	−5,832	4,457		−1,000		−375	−500
Railroad unemployment insurance account:							
Deposits by Railroad Retirement Board	688	9,959	11,385	729	9,156	12,447	479
Transfer of receipts from railroad unemployment insurance administration fund							
Interest on investments	75	157	894	10,962	382	107,318	495
Other	93	120	54	3,557	21	2,156	10
District of Columbia:							
Revenues from taxes, etc	8,911	9,779	16,368	28,781	13,048	8,641	9,362
Payments from general fund:							
Federal contribution	22,504						
Loans for capital outlay				900			
Other loans and grants	1,274	552	268	1,504	785	620	1,015
Total trust fund receipts	857,842	1,778,230	971,562	938,089	1,437,555	1,183,618	820,445
Increment from reduction in weight of gold dollar	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)
Total receipts	857,842	1,778,230	971,562	938,089	1,437,555	1,183,618	820,445
EXPENDITURES							
Legislative branch	94	83	82	114	88	99	102
The Judiciary—judicial survivors annuity fund	22	21	21	21	19	23	24
Funds appropriated to the President	15,176	17,236	22,389	45,186	36,823	40,009	68,144
Independent Offices:							
Civil Service Commission:							
Civil service retirement fund	54,527	52,733	52,956	59,360	61,409	58,534	64,397
Employees' life insurance fund (net)	120	2,632	−244	−475	−32,638	−2,298	2,556
Farm Credit Administration:							
Federal intermediate credit banks [7]	13,066	22,675	−13,691	−46,012	−27,118	−14,714	6,595
National Capital Housing Authority (net)	−921	840	−3,013	1,035	866	−1,145	4

Trust accounts, etc. Receipts and Expenditures	Fiscal year 1958					Total fiscal year 1958	Total fiscal year 1957 [3]
	February 1958	March 1958	April 1958	May 1958	June 1958		
RECEIPTS							
Treasury Department—Continued							
Unemployment trust fund:							
Deposits by States	168, 872	12, 614	81, 594	394, 194	9, 785	1, 500, 686	1, 541, 657
Federal unemployment account (payments from general fund)					39, 532	39, 532	71, 195
Transfer of receipts to Department of Labor	−500	−1, 000		−500	−828	−6, 079	
Railroad unemployment insurance account:							
Deposits by Railroad Retirement Board	7, 116	13, 684	745	9, 092	14, 962	90, 442	71, 099
Transfer of receipts from railroad unemployment insurance administration fund							3, 248
Interest on investments	1, 042	2, 655	13, 171	2, 530	91, 201	230, 881	224, 849
Other	5, 049	775	775	1, 055	951	14, 614	23, 235
District of Columbia:							
Revenues from taxes, etc	11, 971	21, 219	26, 247	13, 032	10, 088	177, 447	172, 883
Payments from general fund:							
Federal contribution						22, 504	22, 559
Loans for capital outlay			300	500	300	2, 000	3, 900
Other loans and grants	2, 904	704	927	898	1, 174	12, 626	39, 784
Total trust fund receipts	1, 683, 856	1, 126, 697	1, 331, 449	2, 130, 609	2, 069, 484	16, 329, 435	14, 368, 788
Increment from reduction in weight of gold dollar	6	(*)	(*)	1	(*)	8	6
Total receipts	1, 683, 861	1, 126, 697	1, 331, 449	2, 130, 610	2, 069, 484	16, 329, 443	14, 368, 794
EXPENDITURES							
Legislative branch	87	101	153	93	139	1, 234	1, 076
The Judiciary—judicial survivors annuity fund	23	30	25	28	26	285	199
Funds appropriated to the President	7, 047	26, 984	13, 003	35, 830	16, 710	344, 538	92, 465
Independent offices:							
Civil Service Commission:							
Civil service retirement fund	56, 234	60, 430	58, 767	59, 040	58, 017	696, 405	588, 074
Employees' life insurance fund (net)	−513	−1, 901	−908	−2, 943	−809	−37, 422	−4, 602
Farm Credit Administration:							
Federal intermediate credit banks [7]	42, 907	50, 576	65, 626	62, 116	60, 838	222, 866	126, 995
National Capital Housing Authority (net)	804	−1, 350	1, 102	1, 129	931	282	−446

Footnotes at end of table.

TABLE 5.—*Trust and other receipts and expenditures, monthly for fiscal year 1958 and totals for 1957 and 1958*—Continued

[In thousands of dollars]

Trust accounts, etc. Expenditures	Fiscal year 1958						
	July 1957	August 1957	September 1957	October 1957	November 1957	December 1957	January 1958
Independent offices—Continued							
Railroad Retirement Board:							
Railroad retirement account:							
Administrative expenses	897	816	669	627	557	562	791
Benefit payments, etc	56,801	57,484	58,241	59,094	58,750	58,829	61,924
Interest payment to Federal old-age and survivors insurance trust fund	----	1,588	----	----	----	----	----
Unemployment insurance administration fund	111	930	487	532	662	760	386
Veterans Administration:							
Government life insurance fund—benefits, refunds, etc	16,246	7,406	5,433	7,388	6,202	5,877	6,825
National service life insurance fund—benefits, refunds, and dividends	48,796	45,533	43,563	43,372	41,199	40,407	48,816
Other	272	182	171	163	174	203	176
Other independent offices	1,778	(*)	218	274	331	988	7
General Services Administration:							
Trust enterprise funds (net)	−4	−6	−2	−5	(*)	1	32
Other	4	2	3	3	2	3	3
Housing and Home Finance Agency:							
Federal National Mortgage Association:							
Loans for secondary market operations (net)[8]	−46,251	2,708	−71,605	−58,393	−51,271	146,894	−50,827
Other (net)	55,048	62,067	71,672	58,537	49,179	53,749	54,152
Agriculture Department:							
Trust enterprise funds (net)	−32	−219	−153	−363	−575	−280	−830
Other	3,040	3,312	3,438	4,315	3,207	3,115	2,702
Commerce Department:							
Highway trust fund:							
Federal-Aid Highway Act of 1956	109,244	129,771	134,480	160,711	159,420	116,736	111,873
Reimbursement to general fund	----	6	−6	----	----	----	----
Refunds and labor standards	60	----	6	140	47,774	----	----
Other	813	−72	797	1,398	1,502	960	199
Defense Department:							
Military functions	39	7	87	87	69	4	343
Civil functions:							
Trust enterprise funds (net)	1	(*)	(*)	7	3	−3	−4
Other	2,463	1,355	1,603	1,154	1,723	1,322	2,148
Health, Education, and Welfare Department	3	5	5	77	1	14	5
Interior Department:							
Indian tribal funds	4,702	8,333	4,790	2,691	4,460	4,456	3,613
Other	377	490	483	404	662	876	713
Justice Department	−21,729	−1,181	3,526	1,955	−210	2,453	−296
Labor Department:							
Bureau of Employment Security	212	716	425	470	448	409	487
Other	10	−172	18	18	20	16	22

Trust accounts, etc. Expenditures	Fiscal year 1958					Total fiscal year 1958	Total fiscal year 1957 [3]
	February 1958	March 1958	April 1958	May 1958	June 1958		
Independent offices—Continued							
Railroad Retirement Board:							
Railroad retirement account:							
Administrative expenses	553	918	701	612	885	8,618	7,078
Benefit payments, etc	60,170	60,976	62,851	62,446	61,974	719,542	669,734
Interest payment to Federal old-age and survivors insurance trust fund						1,588	5,220
Unemployment insurance administration fund	881	1,011	468	1,149	855	8,233	7,050
Veterans Administration:							
Government life insurance fund—benefits, refunds, etc	6,546	5,777	29,674	14,995	7,549	119,917	86,298
National service life insurance fund—benefits, refunds, and dividends	45,681	41,665	50,611	46,793	47,182	543,619	514,995
Other	138	175	171	179	225	2,230	2,067
Other independent offices	2	−20	83	21	20	3,700	11,199
General Services Administration:							
Trust enterprise funds (net)	1	(*)	−3	13	−16	11	8
Other	2	2	3	294	1,107	1,427	162
Housing and Home Finance Agency:							
Federal National Mortgage Association:							
Loans for secondary market operations (net)[8]	70,228	54,392	−143,816	−25,707	176,881	3,234	41,247
Other (net)	36,196	−23,211	−55,923	−96,195	−163,354	101,917	929,410
Agriculture Department:							
Trust enterprise funds (net)	−109	−2,748	−5,154	924	1,157	−8,384	−61
Other	2,876	2,883	3,427	4,325	3,808	40,450	37,568
Commerce Department:							
Highway trust fund:							
Federal-Aid Highway Act of 1956	77,286	96,962	90,382	107,574	216,953	1,511,395	464,488
Reimbursement to general fund							501,019
Refunds and labor standards	41,154			979	8	90,121	177
Other	458	4,322	2,518	989	1,554	15,440	6,162
Defense Department:							
Military functions	66	2	117	−4	274	1,091	1,091
Civil functions:							
Trust enterprise funds (net)	−2	2	(*)	1	−3	4	−9
Other	1,013	724	409	796	1,197	16,208	20,736
Health, Education, and Welfare Department	3	3	5	10	12	148	71
Interior Department:							
Indian tribal funds	3,192	5,632	5,541	5,535	14,238	67,183	53,690
Other	1,843	668	854	1,126	1,525	10,021	4,735
Justice Department	−2,631	−5,751	2,125	−13	1,282	−20,472	−2,939
Labor Department:							
Bureau of Employment Security	494	591	470	458	477	5,656	
Other	20	29	23	22	34	60	147

Footnotes at end of table.

TABLE 5.—*Trust and other receipts and expenditures, monthly for fiscal year 1958 and totals for 1957 and 1958*—Continued

[In thousands of dollars]

Trust accounts, etc. Expenditures	Fiscal year 1958						
	July 1957	August 1957	September 1957	October 1957	November 1957	December 1957	January 1958
State Department:							
Foreign service retirement fund	204	218	217	209	239	229	216
Other	46	32	48	43	46	42	245
Treasury Department:							
Federal disability insurance trust fund:							
Administrative expenses—reimbursement to Bureau of Old-Age and Survivors Insurance							
Payments to general fund:							
Administrative expenses	245	245	245	248	248	248	266
Benefit payments		8, 528	7, 769	13, 000	13, 067	14, 311	15, 730
Other			61	−61			
Federal old-age and survivors insurance trust fund:							
Administrative expenses—Bureau of Old-Age and Survivors Insurance	9, 716	9, 094	10, 881	14, 524	10, 697	9, 894	11, 896
Payments to general fund:							
Administrative expenses	4, 214	2, 497	2, 497	2, 628	2, 628	2, 628	3, 325
Refunds of overpayment of payroll tax receipts	3, 195						72, 000
Benefit payments	625, 719	608, 520	628, 329	[5] 638, 773	636, 111	637, 704	632, 608
Construction	(*)	6	10	160	7	293	49
Unemployment trust fund:							
Railroad unemployment insurance account	8, 219	11, 508	10, 474	12, 713	13, 733	18, 746	24, 885
State accounts—withdrawals by States	129, 259	112, 938	116, 153	123, 657	131, 478	214, 641	318, 935
Trust enterprise funds (net)							
Other	405	346	261	122	184	1, 675	225
District of Columbia	19, 901	21, 248	13, 182	23, 470	18, 793	16, 924	21, 042
Deposit fund accounts (net):							
District of Columbia	−267	254	−111	−423	57	213	−385
Government sponsored enterprises:							
Investments in public debt securities, net investment (+), or sales (−)	−57, 675	−48, 495	−28, 475	+45, 717	−4, 942	−6, 680	+421, 895
Sales and redemptions of obligations in market, net sales (−), or redemptions (+)	−30, 658	+1, 360	−73, 438	−76, 475	+1, 200	+107	+18, 961
Other	94, 875	52, 658	97, 239	25, 509	10, 485	1, 256	−442, 603
Indian tribal funds	−5, 037	−1, 169	1, 077	1, 256	1, 823	−10	−32
Other	102, 666	−122, 226	−17, 127	217, 557	−235, 940	−29, 241	166, 645
Total trust and deposit fund expenditures	1, 220, 013	1, 074, 875	1, 086, 144	1, 386, 813	963, 657	1, 401, 841	1, 650, 986
Payment of melting losses on gold	(*)						
Total expenditures	1, 220, 013	1, 074, 875	1, 086, 144	1, 386, 813	963, 657	1, 401, 841	1, 650, 986
Excess of trust and other receipts (+), or expenditures (−)	−362, 170	+703, 355	−114, 582	−448, 724	+473, 898	−218, 223	−830, 541

*Less than $500.

[1] Amounts equal to taxes on carriers and their employees, minus refunds, are transferred to the railroad retirement account.

[2] Represents change in amount of unappropriated receipts for the period.

[3] Certain figures for fiscal year 1957 have been adjusted to correspond to classifications for fiscal year 1958.

[4] Transfer of $17,500,000 made direct from the war claims fund to miscellaneous receipts, pursuant to Sec. 13 (b) and (c) of the War Claims Act of 1948, as amended (50 App. U. S. C. 2012 (b)-(d)).

[5] Transfers of amounts equivalent to specified percentages of receipts from certain excise taxes are made monthly to the highway trust fund on the basis of estimates by the Secretary of the Treasury as required by Sec. 209 (e) (3) of the Highway Revenue Act of 1956 (23 U. S. C. 173 (e)).

Trust accounts, etc. Expenditures	Fiscal year 1958					Total fiscal year 1958	Total fiscal year 1957
	February 1958	March 1958	April 1958	May 1958	June 1958		
State Department:							
Foreign service retirement fund	240	219	228	265	214	2, 698	2, 476
Other	55	42	35	47	−45	635	472
Treasury Department:							
Federal disability insurance trust fund:							
Administrative expenses—reimbursement to Bureau of Old-Age and Survivors Insurance	----------	----------	----------	----------	9, 437	9, 437	----------
Payments to general fund:							
Administrative expenses	266	266	229	229	229	2, 963	1, 305
Benefit payments	18, 034	19, 193	20, 206	19, 407	19, 175	168, 420	----------
Other	----------	----------	----------	----------	----------	----------	----------
Federal old-age and survivors insurance trust fund:							
Administrative expenses—Bureau of Old-Age and Survivors Insurance	10, 222	12, 566	16, 234	11, 140	2, 844	129, 708	119, 024
Payments to general fund:							
Administrative expenses	3, 325	3, 325	2, 460	2, 460	2, 491	34, 479	30, 853
Refunds of overpayment of payroll tax receipts	----------	----------	----------	----------	270	75, 465	58, 190
Benefit payments	654, 678	680, 659	710, 473	710, 190	711, 169	7, 874, 932	6, 514, 581
Construction	211	170	172	183	327	1, 587	337
Unemployment trust fund:							
Railroad unemployment insurance account	24, 671	25, 602	26, 936	24, 184	19, 918	221, 588	133, 148
State accounts—withdrawals by States	305, 936	392, 490	399, 348	353, 149	328, 387	2, 926, 370	1, 510, 750
Trust enterprise funds (net)	----------	----------	----------	----------	----------	----------	362
Other	5, 167	700	998	818	996	11, 897	9, 422
District of Columbia	16, 837	16, 683	20, 833	17, 979	20, 379	227, 272	197, 396
Deposit fund accounts (net):							
District of Columbia	127	−292	−29	−111	−340	−1, 307	−700
Government sponsored enterprises:							
Investments in public debt securities, net investment (+), or sales (−)	+134, 005	+77, 670	+97, 050	+22, 130	−192, 142	+460, 058	+39, 284
Sales and redemptions of obligations in market, net sales (−), or redemptions (+)	+120, 635	+213, 641	−90, 565	−30, 036	+112, 433	+167, 166	−85, 658
Other	−246, 580	−301, 705	895	12, 140	75, 761	−620, 071	38, 561
Indian tribal funds	−3, 961	−4, 313	−1, 606	−2, 588	−2, 748	−17, 308	−1, 914
Other	−179, 444	47, 282	91, 373	−61, 455	−59, 380	−79, 289	226, 322
Total trust and deposit fund expenditures	1, 317, 076	1, 564, 072	1, 478, 576	1, 362, 745	1, 561, 050	16, 067, 847	12, 959, 316
Payment of melting losses on gold	----------	----------	----------	----------	(*)	(*)	(*)
Total expenditures	1, 317, 076	1, 564, 072	1, 478, 576	1, 362, 745	1, 561, 050	16, 067, 847	12, 959, 316
Excess of trust and other receipts (+), or expenditures (−)	+366, 785	−437, 375	−147, 128	+767, 865	+508, 434	+261, 597	+1, 409, 479

6 Distribution between individual income taxes and employment taxes is made in accordance with provisions of Sec. 201 of the Social Security Act as amended (42 U. S. C. 401 (a), for transfer to the Federal old-age and survivors insurance trust fund and the Federal disability insurance trust fund.

7 Production credit corporations were merged in the Federal intermediate credit banks as of Jan. 1, 1957, pursuant to the Farm Credit Act of 1956, approved July 26, 1956 (12 U. S. C. 1027).

8 In March 1957, the association exchanged preferred stock in the amount of $50,000,000 for notes in the same amount held by the Secretary of the Treasury, in accordance with the act approved March 27, 1957, as amended (12 U. S. C. 1718 (e)).

9 Includes $1,563,181 benefit payments applicable to the month of September.

TABLE 6.—*Investments of Government agencies in public debt securities (net), monthly for fiscal year 1958 and totals for 1957 and 1958* [1]

[In thousands of dollars. On basis of "Monthly Statement of Receipts and Expenditures of the United States Government," see "Bases of Tables"]

	Fiscal year 1958						
	July 1957	August 1957	September 1957	October 1957	November 1957	December 1957	January 1958
Trust accounts, etc.:							
Federal disability insurance trust fund [2]	34, 900	86, 737	29, 428	54, 192	37, 371	43, 955	37, 200
Employees' life insurance fund			513		5, 000	21, 300	6, 610
Federal employees' retirement funds	−8, 193	24, 056	48, 003	54, 124	−2, 724	48, 724	53, 570
Federal intermediate credit banks						45	125
Federal National Mortgage Association (secondary market operations):							
Guaranteed securities							
Federal old-age and survivors insurance trust fund [2]	−293, 440	226, 778	−317, 815	−97, 364	−160, 407	−55, 184	−316, 300
Highway trust fund	2, 250	49, 000	54, 400	71, 200	−6, 000	11, 822	26, 900
Judicial survivors annuity fund					95		
Railroad retirement account	−38, 426	31, 082	−10, 167	−41, 972	24, 639	−11, 131	−36, 156
Unemployment trust fund [2]	−15, 805	284, 566	−87, 396	−85, 935	119, 120	−92, 126	−314, 500
Veterans' life insurance funds:							
Government life insurance fund	−14, 000	−4, 000	−5, 000	−4, 000	−4, 000	−5, 000	−3, 000
National service life insurance fund	−4, 000	−4, 000	−10, 000	−2, 000	−4, 000	−6, 000	−2, 000
Other	17, 936	−9, 501	−319	16, 935	−8, 400	−4, 442	−11, 568
Public enterprise funds:							
Federal Housing Administration:							
Public debt securities	8, 001	6, 075	8, 750	−6, 120	2, 574	−37, 700	12, 450
Guaranteed securities						39, 753	
Federal Savings and Loan Insurance Corporation	−14, 340	2, 000	2, 500	3, 000	4, 000	3, 000	4, 000
Federal National Mortgage Association:							
Guaranteed securities	29	492	3, 432	−46	75	−38, 411	371
Other	1, 200	600	1, 208	1, 500	1, 000	1, 400	1, 676
Net investments, or sales (−)	−323, 888	693, 882	−282, 462	−36, 486	8, 343	−79, 996	−540, 623
MEMORANDUM [3]							
Government-sponsored enterprises:							
Banks for cooperatives	−1, 300						
Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation	1, 000	1, 500		5, 500	1, 500	13, 000	69, 700
Federal home loan banks	−57, 400	−49, 995	−28, 475	40, 217	−6, 442	−19, 680	352, 195
Federal land banks	25						

	Fiscal year 1958					Total fiscal year 1958	Total fiscal year 1957
	February 1958	March 1958	April 1958	May 1958	June 1958		
Trust accounts, etc.:							
Federal disability insurance trust fund [2]	59, 439	80, 803	69, 271	100, 400	95, 399	729, 095	325, 363
Employees' life insurance fund		2, 301	−1		−122	35, 600	5, 173
Federal employees' retirement funds	62, 212	78, 764	41, 844	47, 155	223, 530	671, 065	803, 308
Federal intermediate credit banks		(*)			20	190	[4] 99, 331
Federal National Mortgage Association (secondary market operations):							
Guaranteed securities					22	22	6
Federal old-age and survivors insurance trust fund [2]	69, 697	12, 383	30, 457	371, 500	30, 566	−499, 129	220, 287
Highway trust fund	100, 900	98, 800	34, 800	35, 100	−61, 390	417, 782	404, 444
Judicial survivors annuity fund	44	50			51	240	760
Railroad retirement account	25, 807	−7, 733	−53, 244	12, 208	71, 988	−33, 105	35, 553
Unemployment trust fund [2]	−146, 310	−379, 763	−358, 500	45, 348	−223, 766	−1, 255, 065	274, 187
Veterans' life insurance funds:							
Government life insurance fund	−5, 000	−4, 000	−33, 000	−7, 000	31, 689	−56, 311	−16, 406
National service life insurance fund	−4, 000	−3, 000	−9, 000	−11, 000	154, 009	95, 009	89, 242
Other	112	3, 537	9, 158	−4, 655	−8, 261	529	21, 873
Public enterprise funds:							
Federal Housing Administration:							
Public debt securities	7, 374	49, 017	−9, 650	2, 125	10, 775	53, 671	78, 220
Guaranteed securities	−2, 428	−39, 753				−2, 428	
Federal Savings and Loan Insurance Corporation	2, 000	3, 000	3, 000	4, 000	3, 000	19, 160	18, 500
Federal National Mortgage Association:							
Guaranteed securities	250	40, 878	−4, 765	754	3, 001	6, 059	25, 186
Other	900	1, 000	1, 100	600	1, 985	14, 168	[4] −85, 421
Net investments, or sales (−)	170, 996	−63, 715	−278, 530	596, 535	332, 495	196, 552	2, 299, 606
MEMORANDUM [3]							
Government-sponsored enterprises:							
Banks for cooperatives						−1, 300	1, 800
Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation	6, 200		4, 000	2, 000	11, 000	115, 400	103, 800
Federal home loan banks	127, 805	77, 670	93, 050	20, 130	−203, 142	345, 933	−66, 816
Federal land banks						25	500

[1] Includes certain guaranteed securities.
[2] Takes into account accrued interest, discount, or premium on securities purchased, and net amortization or repayments relating to these items.
[3] The security transactions of Government-sponsored enterprises are included in deposit fund accounts (net) in table 5, and excluded from net sales or investments of Government agencies in public debt securities.
[4] Includes adjustment of $99,325,700 due to reclassification. See table 5, footnote 3.
* Less than $500.

TABLE 7.—*Sales and redemptions of obligations of Government agencies in market (net), monthly for fiscal year 1958 and totals for 1957 and 1958*

[In thousands of dollars. On basis of "Monthly Statement of Receipts and Expenditures of the United States Government," see "Bases of Tables."]

	Fiscal year 1958						
	July 1957	August 1957	September 1957	October 1957	November 1957	December 1957	January 1958
Public enterprise funds:							
Guaranteed by the United States:							
Federal Farm Mortgage Corporation	3	6	5		2	(*)	(*)
Federal Housing Administration	458	−2,231	−5,677	11,858	−890	−777	3,397
Home Owners' Loan Corporation	5	5	(*)	1	8	1	(*)
Not guaranteed by the United States:							
Federal intermediate credit banks							
Federal National Mortgage Association (management and liquidation program)				−802,061			−228,655
Home Owners' Loan Corporation		(*)	(*)			(*)	
Trust enterprise funds:							
Not guaranteed by the United States:							
Federal intermediate credit banks	−19,350	−18,976	12,260	44,391	24,105	14,705	440
Federal National Mortgage Association (secondary market operations)		−65,345	−820	1,060	85	−200,000	115
Net redemptions, or sales (−)	−18,884	−86,541	5,768	−744,751	23,311	−186,072	−224,703
MEMORANDUM [1]							
Government sponsored enterprises:							
Not guaranteed by the United States:							
Banks for cooperatives	25		−28,520	−15,220	720		75
Federal home loan banks	18,410	225	−45,080	−61,055	310	50	18,770
Federal land banks	−49,093	1,135	162	−200	170	57	116

	Fiscal year 1958					Total fiscal year 1958	Total fiscal year 1957
	February 1958	March 1958	April 1958	May 1958	June 1958		
Public enterprise funds:							
Guaranteed by the United States:							
Federal Farm Mortgage Corporation	2	(*)	2	3	----------	25	29
Federal Housing Administration	−1, 802	−1, 197	10, 076	−2, 880	−4, 465	5, 869	−33, 333
Home Owners' Loan Corporation	(*)	1	2	(*)	(*)	23	54
Not guaranteed by the United States:							
Federal intermediate credit banks	----------	----------	----------	----------	----------	----------	136, 360
Federal National Mortgage Association (management and liquidation program)	1, 384	153	38	----------	795, 730	−233, 411	----------
Home Owners' Loan Corporation	----------	----------	----------	----------	----------	(*)	1
Trust enterprise funds:							
Not guaranteed by the United States:							
Federal intermediate credit banks	−40, 785	−49, 820	−66, 200	−62, 810	−62, 860	−224, 900	−237, 860
Federal National Mortgage Association (secondary market operations)	−100, 980	−49, 905	200, 335	99, 998	382	−115, 075	−950, 110
Net redemptions, or sales (−)	−142, 181	−100, 767	144, 253	34, 311	728, 788	−567, 468	−1, 084, 859
MEMORANDUM [1]							
Government sponsored enterprises:							
Not guaranteed by the United States:							
Banks for cooperatives	----------	30, 375	115	−7, 865	145	−20, 150	−46, 080
Federal home loan banks	147, 675	182, 510	−90, 930	430	110, 960	282, 275	190, 610
Federal land banks	−27, 040	756	250	−22, 601	1, 328	−94, 959	−230, 188

*Less than $500.

[1] The security transactions of Government-sponsored enterprises are included in deposit fund accounts (net) in table 5 and excluded from net sales or redemptions of obligations of Government agencies in the market.

TABLE 8.—*Budget receipts by sources and expenditures by major functions, fiscal years 1951–58*

[In millions of dollars. Expenditures classified on basis of 1960 Budget document]

Classification	1951	1952	1953	1954	1955	1956	1957	1958
RECEIPTS								
Individual income taxes	23,365	29,880	32,768	32,383	31,650	35,334	39,030	38,569
Corporation income taxes	14,388	21,467	21,595	21,523	18,265	21,299	21,531	20,533
Excise taxes	8,693	8,893	9,934	10,014	9,211	10,004	10,638	10,814
Employment taxes	3,940	4,573	4,983	5,425	6,220	7,296	7,581	8,644
Estate and gift taxes	730	833	891	945	936	1,171	1,378	1,411
Internal revenue taxes not otherwise classified	-------	-------	-------	9	7	5	15	7
Total internal revenue	51,116	65,646	70,171	70,300	66,289	75,109	80,172	79,978
Customs	624	551	613	562	606	705	754	800
Miscellaneous receipts	1,629	1,803	[1] 1,865	2,311	2,559	3,006	2,749	3,196
Total receipts	53,369	67,999	72,649	73,173	69,454	78,820	83,675	83,974
Deduct:								
Transfers to:								
Federal old-age and survivors insurance trust fund	3,120	3,569	4,086	4,537	5,040	6,337	6,301	6,870
Federal disability insurance trust fund	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	333	863
Highway trust fund	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	1,479	2,116
Railroad retirement account	575	738	620	603	599	634	616	575
Refunds of receipts (excluding interest)	2,107	2,302	3,118	3,377	3,426	3,684	3,917	4,433
Net receipts	47,568	61,391	64,825	64,655	60,390	68,165	71,029	69,117
EXPENDITURES [2]								
Major national security:								
Military defense [3]	19,764	38,899	43,611	40,336	35,532	35,791	38,439	39,062
Development and control of atomic energy	897	1,670	1,791	1,895	1,857	1,651	1,990	2,268
Stockpiling and defense production expansion	793	966	1,008	1,045	944	588	490	625
Military assistance	991	2,442	3,954	3,629	2,292	2,611	2,352	2,187
Total major national security	22,444	[r] 43,976	[r] 50,363	[r] 46,904	[r] 40,626	[r] 40,641	[r] 43,270	44,142
International affairs and finance:								
Conduct of foreign affairs	190	142	150	130	121	120	157	176
Economic and technical development [4]	3,506	[r] 2,584	[r] 1,960	[r] 1,511	[r] 1,960	[r] 1,616	[r] 1,686	1,909
Foreign information and exchange activities	40	99	106	91	100	111	133	149
Total international affairs and finance	3,736	[r] 2,826	[r] 2,216	[r] 1,732	[r] 2,181	[r] 1,846	[r] 1,976	2,234
Veterans' services and benefits:								
Veterans' education and training	1,943	1,326	659	546	664	767	774	699
Other veterans' readjustment benefits	163	122	138	158	150	123	126	168
Veterans' compensation and pensions	2,171	2,178	2,420	2,482	2,681	2,798	2,870	3,104
Veterans' insurance and servicemen's indemnities	50	216	102	100	57	105	47	43
Veterans' hospitals and medical care	745	784	757	782	727	788	801	856
Other veterans' services and administration	270	238	223	188	178	176	175	156
Total veterans' services and benefits	5,342	4,863	4,298	4,256	4,457	4,756	4,793	5,026

Footnotes at end of table.

TABLE 8.—*Budget receipts by sources and expenditures by major functions, fiscal years 1951–58*—Continued

[In millions of dollars]

Classification	1951	1952	1953	1954	1955	1956	1957	1958
EXPENDITURES—Continued								
Labor and welfare:								
Labor and manpower	254	275	281	277	328	475	400	458
Public assistance	1,187	1,180	1,332	1,439	1,428	1,457	1,558	1,797
Promotion of public health	306	330	318	290	275	351	469	546
Promotion of education	91	175	290	273	324	279	290	315
Promotion of science, research, libraries, and museums	58	39	34	33	53	56	71	72
Correctional and penal institutions	26	21	27	26	28	31	32	34
Other welfare services and administration [5]	142	148	144	147	r 137	r 171	r 203	225
Total labor and welfare	2,065	2,168	2,426	2,485	r 2,575	r 2,821	r 3,022	3,447
Agriculture and agricultural resources:								
Stabilization of farm prices and farm income [6]	−461	46	2,125	1,689	r 3,486	r 3,900	r 3,430	3,151
Financing farm ownership and operation	339	272	109	256	236	231	227	239
Financing rural electrification and rural telephones	276	243	239	217	204	217	267	297
Conservation and development of agricultural land and water resources [7]	r 345	r 340	r 320	r 253	r 291	305	r 375	448
Research, and other agricultural services [7]	r 151	r 144	r 142	r 142	r 173	215	227	255
Total agriculture and agricultural resources	650	1,045	2,936	2,557	r 4,389	r 4,868	r 4,526	4,389
Natural resources:								
Conservation and development of land and water resources	1,068	1,140	1,234	1,056	935	803	925	1,138
Conservation and development of forest resources	81	95	107	117	118	138	162	174
Conservation and development of mineral resources	36	35	38	37	37	38	62	59
Conservation and development of fish and wildlife	26	30	34	38	43	45	51	60
Recreational use of natural resources	30	33	30	33	35	44	59	69
General resource surveys and administration	26	32	34	35	34	35	38	43
Total natural resources	1,267	1,366	1,476	1,315	1,202	1,104	1,296	1,543
Commerce and housing:								
Promotion of water transportation	281	420	455	370	349	420	365	392
Provision of highways	455	470	572	586	647	783	40	31
Promotion of aviation and space flight [8]	222	237	239	275	253	251	295	404
Postal service	626	740	659	312	356	463	518	674
Community development and facilities	8	15	45	37	56	4	49	78
Public housing programs	124	148	29	−401	−115	31	60	51
Other aids to housing	469	511	413	−142	270	19	−60	228
Other aids to business	−45	−169	−111	−330	−404	−83	59	115
Regulation of commerce and finance	76	190	137	45	38	41	45	49
Civil and defense mobilization [9]		r 34	r 53	r 63	r 45	r 58	r 65	66
Disaster insurance, loans, and relief		28	12	1	12	43	21	21
Total commerce and housing	2,217	r 2,624	r 2,504	r 817	r 1,504	r 2,030	r 1,455	2,109

Footnotes at end of table.

TABLE 8.—*Budget receipts by sources and expenditures by major functions, fiscal years 1951–58*—Continued

[In millions of dollars]

Classification	1951	1952	1953	1954	1955	1956	1957	1958
EXPENDITURES—Continued								
General government:								
Legislative functions	50	50	49	49	60	77	90	88
Judicial functions	30	30	29	29	31	38	40	44
Executive direction and management [10]	17	r 13	r 9	r 8	r 10	r 9	r 9	10
Federal financial management	413	438	442	449	431	475	476	502
General property and records management	181	232	185	155	164	164	194	239
Central personnel management and employment costs	351	368	387	93	115	334	627	140
Civilian weather services	24	26	28	26	25	34	38	39
Protective services and alien control	126	176	147	160	157	188	187	199
Territories and possessions, and the District of Columbia	22	50	55	53	67	69	74	73
Other general government	112	79	140	213	139	238	51	20
Total general government	1,327	r 1,463	r 1,472	r 1,235	r 1,199	r 1,627	r 1,787	1,356
Interest:								
Interest on the public debt	5,615	5,853	6,504	6,382	6,370	6,787	7,244	7,607
Interest on refunds of receipts	93	76	75	83	62	54	57	74
Interest on uninvested funds	6	5	5	5	5	6	6	8
Total interest	5,714	5,934	6,583	6,470	6,438	6,846	7,308	7,689
Adjustment to daily Treasury statement basis	−705	−857						
Net expenditures	44,058	65,408	74,274	67,772	64,570	66,540	69,433	71,936
Budget surplus (+), or deficit (−)	+3,510	−4,017	−9,449	−3,117	−4,180	+1,626	+1,596	−2,819

r Revised for reclassification.
[1] Includes adjustment to daily Treasury statement.
[2] Expenditures are net of receipts of public enterprise funds.
[3] Replaces the former categories: "Direction and coordination of defense;" "Air Force defense;" "Army defense;" "Naval defense;" and "Other central defense activities."
[4] Includes expenditures for "Defense support," formerly under "Major national security."
[5] Includes the school milk program formerly classified as "Stabilization of farm prices and farm income," under "Agriculture and agricultural resources."
[6] See note 5.
[7] Rental payments under the conservation reserve portion of the Agriculture soil bank programs have been reclassified under "Research and other agricultural services."
[8] In recognition of the expanded activities of the new National Aeronautics and Space Administration, this category, formerly "Promotion of aviation," has been renamed.
[9] Formerly "Civil defense." Expenditures of the former Office of Defense Mobilization have been reclassified from "General government—Executive direction and management" to "Commerce and housing," in accordance with current classification.
[10] See note 9.

Table 9.—*Trust account and other transactions by major classifications, fiscal years 1951–58*

[In millions of dollars. On basis of daily Treasury statements through 1952. Beginning with fiscal year 1953 on basis of the "Monthly Statement of Receipts and Expenditures of the United States Government," see "Bases of Tables"]

Classification	1951	1952	1953	1954	1955	1956	1957	1958
TRUST ACCOUNTS, ETC.								
Receipts								
Federal old-age and survivors insurance trust fund	3,411	3,932	4,516	5,080	5,586	7,003	7,159	7,900
Federal disability insurance trust fund							339	943
Railroad retirement account	678	850	742	737	700	739	723	695
Unemployment trust fund	1,542	1,643	1,594	1,492	1,425	1,728	1,912	1,855
National service life insurance fund	684	786	637	619	590	649	608	640
Government life insurance fund	86	87	79	78	78	73	69	67
Federal employees' retirement funds.[1]	850	912	961	691	708	1,025	1,397	1,458
Highway trust fund							1,482	2,134
Other trust funds and accounts [2]	545	597	401	457	449	467	681	638
Total receipts	7,796	8,807	8,929	9,155	9,536	11,685	14,369	16,329
Expenditures								
(Except net investments)								
Federal old-age and survivors insurance trust fund [3]	1,569	2,067	2,750	3,405	4,487	5,551	6,723	8,116
Federal disability insurance trust fund							1	181
Railroad retirement account	321	391	465	502	585	611	682	730
Unemployment trust fund	900	1,049	1,010	1,745	1,965	1,393	1,644	3,148
National service life insurance fund	614	996	588	623	538	512	515	544
Government life insurance fund	77	82	82	147	84	87	86	120
Federal employees' retirement funds [1]	271	300	363	411	430	507	591	699
Highway trust fund							966	1,602
Other trust funds and accounts [4]	387	413	441	495	399	537	1,536	1,020
Deposit fund accounts (net):								
Government-sponsored enterprises:								
Redemptions, or sales (−), of agency obligations in the market	(5)	(5)	(5)	(5)	−269	−872	−86	167
Investments in public debt securities	(5)	(5)	(5)	(5)	170	548	39	460
Other	310	−395	−120	−437	99	334	39	−620
Other deposit funds [6]	−505	49	−410	−121	56	229	224	−98
Total expenditures	3,945	4,952	5,169	6,769	8,545	9,435	12,959	16,068
Excess of receipts, or expenditures (−)	3,852	3,855	3,760	2,386	991	2,250	1,409	262
INVESTMENTS OF GOVERNMENT AGENCIES IN PUBLIC DEBT SECURITIES (NET)								
Employees' life insurance fund						1	5	36
Federal old-age and survivors insurance trust fund	1,678	1,950	1,545	1,522	[7] 1,241	1,463	220	−499
Federal disability insurance trust fund							325	729

Footnotes at end of table.

TABLE 9.—*Trust account and other transactions by major classifications, fiscal years 1951–58*—Continued

[In millions of dollars]

Classification	1951	1952	1953	1954	1955	1956	1957	1958
INVESTMENTS OF GOVERNMENT AGENCIES IN PUBLIC DEBT SECURITIES (NET)—Continued								
Railroad retirement account	357	449	280	202	141	121	36	−33
Unemployment trust fund	650	583	590	−248	−545	258	274	−1,255
National service life insurance fund	94	−245	59	23	73	135	89	95
Government life insurance fund	8	1	−2	−65	−1	−16	−16	−56
Federal employees' retirement funds [1]	573	624	588	252	314	548	803	671
Highway trust fund							404	418
Other trust funds and accounts [8]	9	−6	9	1	14	7	122	1
Public enterprise funds [9]	104	101	79	−77	126	101	36	91
Government-sponsored enterprises	84	179	153	443	(10)	(10)	(10)	(10)
Net investments, or sales (−)	3,557	3,636	3,301	2,054	1,362	2,617	2,300	197
SALES AND REDEMPTIONS OF OBLIGATIONS OF GOVERNMENT AGENCIES IN MARKET (NET)								
Guaranteed (public enterprise funds) [11]	−10	−16	−7	−29	37	−30	−33	6
Not guaranteed: [11]								
Public enterprise funds	(*)	−98	65	44	−639	−44	136	−233
Trust enterprise funds						−100	−1,188	−340
Government-sponsored enterprises	−374	186	−33	−11	(10)	(10)	(10)	(10)
Net redemptions, or sales (−)	−384	72	25	4	−602	−173	−1,085	−567
Net of trust account and other transactions, excess of receipts, or expenditures (−)	679	147	435	328	231	−194	195	633

*Less than $500,000.
[1] Consists of civil service and foreign service retirement funds.
[2] Includes District of Columbia, Indian tribal funds, island possessions, adjusted service certificate fund, increment resulting from reduction in weight of gold dollar. Beginning with the fiscal year 1954, includes the railroad unemployment insurance administration fund, previously classified as a budget account.
[3] Includes reimbursement for certain administrative expenses met out of general fund appropriations, and beginning Dec. 31, 1952, for employment tax refunds as provided under Sec. 109 (a) (9) of the Social Security Act Amendments of 1950.
[4] Includes adjusted service certificate fund, District of Columbia, Indian tribal funds, expenditures chargeable against increment on gold, and transactions under the Mutual Security Act and other funds appropriated to the President. Beginning with fiscal 1954, includes the railroad unemployment insurance administration fund, previously classified as a budget account. Beginning with fiscal 1955, includes the employees' life insurance fund (net); and other trust enterprise funds (net).
[5] Included with similar security transactions of other agencies shown later in this table.
[6] Includes transactions by the Air Force and the Army beginning 1952.
[7] Includes $300 million redemption for adjustment of excess transfers.
[8] Includes adjusted service certificate fund and investments of other accounts. Beginning with fiscal year 1957 includes Federal intermediate credit banks, Federal National Mortgage Association (secondary market operations), and judicial survivors annuity fund.
[9] Includes guaranteed securities beginning in fiscal 1955. For current amounts see table 6.
[10] Included net in deposit fund expenditures.
[11] For current details see table 7.

Table 10.—*Budget receipts, based on existing and proposed legislation, actual for the fiscal year 1958 and estimated for 1959 and 1960*

[In millions of dollars. On basis of 1960 Budget document]

Source	1958 actual	1959 estimate	1960 estimate
BUDGET RECEIPTS			
Internal revenue:			
Individual income taxes:			
Withheld	27,041	28,700	31,900
Other	11,528	12,100	13,100
Total individual income taxes	38,569	40,800	45,000
Corporation income taxes:			
Under existing legislation	20,533	17,650	21,048
Under proposed legislation			1,000
Total corporation income taxes under existing and proposed legislation	20,533	17,650	22,048
Excise taxes:			
Alcohol taxes:			
Under existing legislation:			
Distilled spirits (domestic and imported)	2,054	2,140	2,060
Beer	758	760	687
Rectification tax	22	23	23
Wines (domestic and imported)	90	92	86
Special taxes in connection with liquor occupations	22	31	22
Total alcohol taxes under existing legislation	2,946	3,046	2,878
Under proposed legislation			241
Total alcohol taxes under existing and proposed legislation	2,946	3,046	3,119
Tobacco taxes:			
Under existing legislation:			
Cigarettes (small)	1,668	1,735	1,575
Tobacco (chewing and smoking)	14	14	14
Cigars (large)	47	49	50
Snuff	3	4	4
Cigarette papers and tubes	1	1	1
All other	(*)	(*)	(*)
Total tobacco taxes under existing legislation	1,734	1,802	1,643
Under proposed legislation			205
Total tobacco taxes under existing and proposed legislation	1,734	1,802	1,848
Documents, other instruments, and playing cards taxes:			
Issues of securities, stock and bond transfers, and deeds of conveyance	102	110	110
Playing cards	7	7	7
Silver bullion sales or transfers	(*)	(*)	(*)
Total taxes on documents, other instruments, and playing cards	109	117	117
Manufacturers' excise taxes:			
Under existing legislation:			
Gasoline	1,637	1,689	1,735
Lubricating oils	70	72	74
Passenger automobiles	1,170	1,060	985
Automobile trucks, buses, and trailers	206	194	228
Parts and accessories for automobiles	167	165	120
Tires, inner tubes, and tread rubber	260	261	276
Electric, gas, and oil appliances	61	61	74
Electric light bulbs	25	27	29
Radio and television receiving sets, phonographs, phonograph records, and musical instruments	179	175	210
Mechanical refrigerators, quick-freeze units, and self-contained air-conditioning units	39	34	41
Business and store machines	91	97	112
Photographic equipment	23	23	26
Matches	5	6	6
Sporting goods, including fishing rods, creels, etc	16	18	20
Firearms, shells, and cartridges	15	14	15
Pistols and revolvers	2	2	2
Fountain and ball point pens; mechanical pencils	9	9	10
Total manufacturers' excise taxes under existing legislation	3,974	3,907	3,963

Footnotes at end of table.

TABLE 10.—*Budget receipts, based on existing and proposed legislation, actual for the fiscal year 1958 and estimated for 1959 and 1960*—Continued

[In millions of dollars]

Source	1958 actual	1959 estimate	1960 estimate
BUDGET RECEIPTS—Continued			
Internal revenue—Continued			
Excise taxes—Continued			
Manufacturers' excise taxes—Continued			
Under proposed legislation			1,116
Total manufacturers' excise taxes under existing and proposed legislation	3,974	3,907	5,079
Retailers' excise taxes:			
Jewelry	156	152	158
Furs	29	29	30
Toilet preparations	98	104	110
Luggage, handbags, wallets, etc	59	58	60
Total retailers' excise taxes	342	343	358
Miscellaneous excise taxes:			
Under existing legislation:			
Toll telephone service, telegraph and teletypewriter service, wire mileage service, etc	279	290	315
General telephone service	371	400	430
Transportation of oil by pipe line	35	10	
Transportation of persons	226	215	235
Transportation of property	463	150	
Diesel fuel, including special motor fuels	46	49	57
Use tax on certain vehicles	33	34	35
Admissions, exclusive of cabarets, roof gardens, etc.	55	47	30
Cabarets, roof gardens, etc	43	43	43
Wagering taxes, including occupational taxes	7	7	7
Club dues and initiation fees	60	63	65
Leases of safe deposit boxes	6	6	6
Coconut and other vegetable oils, processed	9	1	
Sugar tax	86	86	86
Coin-operated amusement and gaming devices	18	16	17
Bowling alleys and billiard and pool tables	3	3	3
All other miscellaneous excise taxes	1	1	1
Total miscellaneous excise taxes under existing legislation	1,741	1,421	1,330
Under proposed legislation			23
Total miscellaneous excise taxes under existing and proposed legislation	1,741	1,421	1,353
Undistributed depositary receipts and unapplied collections	−33	51	67
Total excise taxes:			
Under existing legislation	10,814	10,687	10,356
Under proposed legislation			1,585
Total excise taxes under existing and proposed legislation	10,814	10,687	11,941
Employment taxes:			
Federal Insurance Contributions Act and Self-Employment Contributions Act	7,733	8,224	10,216
Railroad Retirement Tax Act	575	560	575
Federal Unemployment Tax Act	336	332	344
Total employment taxes	8,644	9,116	11,135
Estate and gift taxes	1,411	1,380	1,430
Internal revenue not otherwise classified	7	10	10
Total internal revenue under existing and proposed legislation	79,978	79,642	91,563
Customs	800	858	918

TABLE 10.—*Budget receipts, based on existing and proposed legislation, actual for the fiscal year 1958 and estimated for 1959 and 1960*—Continued

[In millions of dollars]

Source	1958 actual	1959 estimate	1960 estimate
BUDGET RECEIPTS—Continued			
Miscellaneous receipts:			
Under existing legislation:			
Miscellaneous taxes	4	5	5
Seigniorage	59	60	60
Coinage	1	1	1
Fees for permits and licenses	53	55	64
Fines, penalties, and forfeitures	23	17	16
Gifts and contributions	(*)	(*)	(*)
Interest	745	626	910
Dividends and other earnings	674	489	593
Rents	83	110	114
Royalties	90	101	110
Sale of products	303	331	349
Fees and other charges for services	41	37	38
Sale of Government property	345	340	348
Realization upon loans and investments	323	421	427
Recoveries and refunds	451	500	295
Total miscellaneous receipts under existing legislation	3, 196	3, 094	3, 330
Under proposed legislation			15
Total miscellaneous receipts under existing and proposed legislation	3, 196	3, 094	3, 345
Gross budget receipts under existing and proposed legislation	83, 974	83, 594	95, 826
Deduct:			
Transfer to Federal old-age and survivors insurance trust fund	6, 870	7, 354	9, 276
Transfer to Federal disability insurance trust fund	863	870	940
Transfer to railroad retirement account	575	560	575
Transfer to highway trust fund:			
Under existing legislation	2, 116	2, 130	2, 217
Under proposed legislation			689
Refunds of receipts:			
Internal revenue:			
Individual income taxes	3, 845	3, 900	4, 300
Corporation income taxes	459	650	600
Excise taxes:			
Under existing legislation	86	89	298
Under proposed legislation			−208
Employment taxes	4	4	4
Estate and gift taxes	18	15	15
Internal revenue not otherwise classified	1	1	1
Total internal revenue:			
Under existing legislation	4, 413	4, 659	5, 217
Under proposed legislation			−208
Customs	18	18	18
Miscellaneous receipts	2	3	2
Total refunds of receipts:			
Under existing legislation	4, 433	4, 680	5, 237
Under proposed legislation			−208
Net budget receipts	69, 117	68, 000	77, 100

Footnote at end of table.

TABLE 10.—*Budget receipts, based on existing and proposed legislation, actual for the fiscal year 1958 and estimated for 1959 and 1960*—Continued

[In millions of dollars]

Source	1958 actual	1959 estimate	1960 estimate
NET BUDGET EXPENDITURES			
Legislative branch	99	119	152
The Judiciary	44	49	51
Executive Office of the President	75	70	75
Funds appropriated to the President:			
Mutual security	3, 611	3, 881	3, 498
Other	470	311	246
Independent Offices:			
Atomic Energy Commission	2, 268	2, 630	2, 745
Civil Aeronautics Board	43	65	70
Civil Service Commission	22	24	23
Export-Import Bank of Washington	340	243	[a] 7
Farm Credit Administration	[a] 3	4	2
Federal Aviation Agency	277	466	560
Federal Home Loan Bank Board	[a] 38	[a] 43	[a] 47
National Aeronautics and Space Administration	89	153	280
National Science Foundation	50	111	140
Saint Lawrence Seaway Development Corporation	48	17	4
Small Business Administration	79	165	168
Tennessee Valley Authority	38	48	25
United States Information Agency	109	107	114
Veterans' Administration	5, 098	5, 286	5, 168
Other	142	179	198
General Services Administration	425	428	411
Housing and Home Finance Agency	199	1, 064	318
Department of Agriculture	4, 875	7, 341	6, 450
Department of Commerce	327	418	476
Department of Defense:			
Military functions	39, 062	40, 800	40, 945
Civil functions	733	769	853
Department of Health, Education, and Welfare	2, 645	3, 051	3, 140
Department of the Interior	666	809	757
Department of Justice	229	252	259
Department of Labor	567	1, 007	562
Post Office Department	674	752	109
Department of State	206	277	243
Treasury Department:			
Interest on the public debt	7, 607	7, 500	8, 000
Other	839	2, 278	900
District of Columbia	25	38	42
Allowance for contingencies	----------	200	100
Net budget expenditures	71, 936	80, 871	77, 030
Budget surplus, or deficit (—)	—2, 819	—12, 871	70

*Less than $500,000.
[a]Excess of credit (deduct).

TABLE 11.—*Trust account and other transactions, actual for the fiscal year 1958 and estimated for 1959 and 1960*

[In millions of dollars. On basis of 1960 Budget document]

Source	1958 actual	1959 estimate	1960 estimate
RECEIPTS			
Federal disability insurance trust fund:			
Transfer from general fund receipts	863	870	940
Deposits by States	64	65	67
Interest on investments	16	40	49
Payments from railroad retirement account	----------	9	----------
Federal employees' retirement and disability funds:			
Deductions from employees' salaries and other receipts	667	748	723
Interest and profits on investments	195	214	225
Payments from general and special accounts	596	760	734
Federal old-age and survivors insurance trust fund:			
Transfer from general fund receipts	6,870	7,354	9,276
Deposits by States	472	550	660
Interest on investments	555	533	520
Interest payments from Railroad Retirement Board	2	----------	----------
Other	(*)	1	1
Highway trust fund:			
Transfer from general fund receipts	2,116	2,130	2,907
Interest and profits on investments	18	13	5
Railroad retirement account:			
Payments from general and special accounts	575	898	850
Interest and profits on investments	120	110	112
Unemployment trust fund:			
Deposits by States	1,501	1,600	1,700
Deposits by Railroad Retirement Board	90	100	110
Interest on investments	231	205	202
Payments from general fund, etc	33	----------	6
Veterans' life insurance funds:			
Premiums and other receipts } Interest on investments } Payments from general and special accounts }	707	712	721
Other trust funds	638	673	670
Total trust fund receipts	16,329	17,585	20,477
EXPENDITURES			
Other than investments and sales and redemptions of obligations of Government agencies:			
Federal disability insurance trust fund	181	417	524
Federal employees' retirement funds	699	836	947
Federal old-age and survivors insurance trust fund	8,116	9,656	10,578
Highway trust fund	1,602	2,553	3,102
Railroad retirement account	730	776	813
Unemployment trust fund	3,148	2,954	2,511
Veterans' life insurance funds	664	662	658
Other trust accounts	1,020	1,001	1,124
Deposit funds (net)	[a] 89	29	2
Total trust fund expenditures	16,069	18,884	20,259

Footnotes at end of table.

TABLE 11.—*Trust account and other transactions, actual for the fiscal year 1958 and estimated for 1959 and 1960*—Continued

[In millions of dollars]

Source	1958 actual	1959 estimate	1960 estimate
EXPENDITURES—Continued			
Investments in public debt securities:			
Federal disability insurance trust fund	729	555	540
Federal employees' retirement funds	671	867	735
Federal old-age and survivors insurance trust fund	a 499	a 1,005	a 60
Highway trust fund	418	a 254	a 153
Railroad retirement account	a 33	230	147
Unemployment trust fund	a 1,255	a 1,020	a 500
Veterans' life insurance funds	39	61	62
Other trust accounts	35	58	39
Wholly owned Government corporations and agencies	91	120	146
Total	195	a 388	956
Sales and redemptions of obligations of Government agencies in the market (net):			
Federal intermediate credit banks	a 225	110	----------
Federal National Mortgage Association: Secondary market operations	a 115	a 350	a 485
Housing and Home Finance Agency:			
Federal Housing Administration	6	a 4	9
Management and liquidation functions fund	a 233	6	----------
Tennessee Valley Authority	----------	a 40	a 80
Other	(*)	(*)	(*)
Total	a 567	a 277	a 556
Total expenditures	15,697	18,219	20,659
Net receipts, or expenditures (—)	633	—634	—183

(*) Less than $500,000.
a Excess of sales (deduct).

TABLE 12.—*Effect of financial operations on the public debt, actual for the fiscal year 1958 and estimated for 1959 and 1960*

[In millions of dollars. On basis of 1960 Budget document]

Source	1958 actual	1959 estimate	1960 estimate
Budget surplus, or deficit (−)	−2,819	−12,871	70
Net receipts, or expenditures (−), including investments, of trust accounts and other transactions	633	−634	−183
Increase, or decrease (−) in outstanding checks, deposits in transit, etc.[1]	670	177	112
Increase (−) in cash held outside the Treasury	−140	323	
Decrease, or increase (−) in balance in Treasurer's account	−4,159	4,349	
Decrease, or increase (−) in public debt	−5,816	−8,657	
Balance in Treasurer's account:			
Beginning of year	5,590	9,749	5,400
Change during year	4,159	−4,349	
End of year	9,749	5,400	5,400
Public debt outstanding:			
Beginning of year	270,527	276,343	285,000
Change during year	5,816	8,657	
End of year	276,343	[2] 285,000	[2] 285,000

[1] Gives effect to changes in amounts of outstanding checks, deposits in transit, public debt interest checks, coupons, accruals outstanding, and telegraphic reports from Federal Reserve Banks.

[2] Because of wide swings in receipts and expenditures and the heavy concentration of taxes in the latter half of the fiscal year, there will be periods during the year when the public debt will be greater than this amount.

TABLE 13.—*Internal revenue collections by tax sources, fiscal years 1929–58* [1]

[In thousands of dollars. As reported by Internal Revenue Service, see "Bases of Tables" and Note]

Fiscal year	Income and profits taxes					Employment taxes			Capital stock tax [4]	Estate tax	Gift tax
	Individual income taxes [2]			Corporation income and profits taxes [3]	Total income and profits taxes [2]	Old-age, disability, and unemployment insurance taxes [2]	Railroad retirement tax	Total employment taxes [2]			
	Withheld by employers	Other	Total individual income taxes								
1929		1,095,541	1,095,541	1,235,733	2,331,274				5,956	61,897	
1930		1,146,845	1,146,845	1,263,414	2,410,259				47	64,770	
1931		833,648	833,648	1,026,393	1,860,040					48,078	
1932		427,191	427,191	629,566	1,056,757					47,422	
1933		352,574	352,574	394,218	746,791					29,693	4,617
1934		419,509	419,509	400,146	819,656				80,168	103,985	9,153
1935		527,113	527,113	578,678	1,105,791				91,508	140,441	71,671
1936		674,416	674,416	753,032	1,427,448		48	48	94,943	218,781	160,059
1937		1,091,741	1,091,741	1,088,101	2,179,842	265,458	287	265,745	137,499	281,636	23,912
1938		1,286,312	1,286,312	1,342,718	2,629,030	593,185	149,476	742,660	139,349	382,175	34,699
1939		1,028,834	1,028,834	1,156,281	2,185,114	631,002	109,427	740,429	127,203	332,280	28,436
1940		982,017	982,017	1,147,592	2,129,609	711,473	122,048	833,521	132,739	330,886	29,185
1941		1,417,655	1,417,655	2,053,469	3,471,124	787,985	137,871	925,856	166,653	355,194	51,864
1942		3,262,800	3,262,800	4,744,083	8,006,884	1,014,953	170,409	1,185,362	281,900	340,323	92,217
1943	686,015	5,943,917	6,629,932	9,668,956	16,298,888	1,287,554	211,151	1,498,705	328,795	414,531	32,965
1944	7,823,435	10,437,570	18,261,005	14,766,796	33,027,802	1,473,361	265,011	1,738,372	380,702	473,466	37,745
1945	10,264,219	8,770,094	19,034,313	16,027,213	35,061,526	1,494,420	284,758	1,779,177	371,999	596,137	46,918
1946	9,857,589	8,846,947	18,704,536	12,553,602	31,258,138	1,416,570	284,258	1,700,828	352,121	629,601	47,232
1947	9,842,282	9,501,015	19,343,297	9,676,459	29,019,756	1,644,810	379,555	2,024,365	1,597	708,794	70,497
1948	11,533,577	9,464,204	20,997,781	10,174,410	31,172,191	1,821,229	560,113	2,381,342	1,723	822,380	76,965
1949	10,055,502	7,996,320	18,051,822	11,553,669	29,605,491	1,913,379	562,734	2,476,113	6,138	735,781	60,757
1950	9,888,976	7,264,332	17,153,308	10,854,351	28,007,659	2,096,537	548,038	2,644,575	266	657,441	48,785
1951	13,089,770	9,907,539	22,997,308	14,387,569	37,384,878	3,047,702	579,778	3,627,480	(4)	638,523	91,207
1952	17,929,047	11,345,060	29,274,107	21,466,910	50,741,017	3,843,642	620,622	4,464,261	(4)	750,591	82,556
1953	21,132,275	11,403,942	32,536,217	21,594,515	54,130,732	4,089,433	628,969	4,718,403	(4)	781,590	106,694
1954	22,077,113	10,736,578	32,813,691	21,546,322	54,360,014	4,502,402	605,221	5,107,623	(4)	863,344	71,778
1955	21,253,625	10,396,480	31,650,106	18,264,720	49,914,826	5,619,559	600,106	6,219,665	(4)	848,492	87,775
1956	24,015,676	11,321,966	35,337,642	21,298,522	56,636,164	6,661,461	634,323	7,295,784	(4)	1,053,867	117,370
1957	26,727,543	12,302,229	39,029,772	21,530,653	60,560,425	6,964,502	616,020	7,580,522	(4)	1,253,071	124,928
1958	27,040,911	11,527,648	38,568,559	20,533,316	59,101,874	8,069,104	575,282	8,644,386	(4)	1,277,052	133,873

Fiscal year	Excise taxes									
	Alcohol taxes [5]					Tobacco taxes [5]				Documents, other instruments, and playing cards [7]
	Distilled spirits [6]	Beer [6]	Wines	Other, including occupational taxes	Total alcohol taxes	Cigarettes	Cigars	Other	Total tobacco taxes, etc.	
1929	11,590	----	293	894	12,777	342,034	22,872	69,539	434,445	64,174
1930	10,718	----	239	738	11,695	359,881	21,443	69,015	450,339	77,729
1931	9,579	----	228	625	10,432	358,961	18,296	67,019	444,277	46,954
1932	7,907	----	187	610	8,704	317,565	14,434	66,580	398,579	32,241
1933	6,745	33,090	290	3,050	43,174	328,440	11,479	62,821	402,739	57,338
1934	68,468	163,271	3,411	23,762	258,911	350,299	11,806	63,063	425,169	66,580
1935	165,634	211,215	6,780	27,393	411,022	385,477	11,837	61,865	459,179	43,133
1936	222,431	244,581	8,968	29,484	505,464	425,505	12,361	63,299	501,166	68,990
1937	274,049	277,455	5,991	36,750	594,245	476,046	13,392	62,816	552,254	69,919
1938	260,066	269,348	5,892	32,673	567,979	493,454	12,882	61,846	568,182	46,233
1939	283,575	259,704	6,395	38,126	587,800	504,056	12,913	63,190	580,159	41,083
1940	317,732	264,579	8,060	33,882	624,253	533,059	12,995	62,464	608,518	38,681
1941	428,642	316,741	11,423	63,250	820,056	616,757	13,514	67,805	698,077	39,057
1942	574,598	366,161	23,986	83,772	1,048,517	704,949	14,482	61,551	780,982	41,702
1943	781,873	455,634	33,663	152,476	1,423,646	835,260	23,172	65,425	923,857	45,155
1944	899,437	559,152	34,095	126,091	1,618,775	904,046	30,259	54,178	988,483	50,800
1945	1,484,306	638,682	47,391	139,487	2,309,866	836,753	36,678	58,714	932,145	65,528
1946	1,746,580	650,824	60,844	67,917	2,526,165	1,072,971	41,454	51,094	1,165,519	87,676
1947	1,685,369	661,418	57,196	70,779	2,474,762	1,145,268	48,354	44,146	1,237,768	79,978
1948	1,436,233	697,097	60,962	61,035	2,255,327	1,208,204	46,752	45,325	1,300,280	79,466
1949	1,397,954	686,368	65,782	60,504	2,210,607	1,232,735	45,590	43,550	1,321,875	72,828
1950	1,421,900	667,411	72,601	57,291	2,219,202	1,242,851	42,170	43,443	1,328,464	84,648
1951	1,746,834	665,009	67,254	67,711	2,546,808	1,293,973	44,275	42,148	1,380,396	93,107
1952	1,589,730	727,604	72,374	159,412	2,549,120	1,474,072	44,810	46,281	1,565,162	84,995
1953	1,846,727	762,983	80,535	90,681	2,780,925	1,586,782	46,326	21,803	1,654,911	90,319
1954	1,888,336	769,774	78,678	60,929	2,797,718	1,513,740	45,899	20,873	1,580,512	90,000
1955	1,870,599	737,233	81,824	53,183	2,742,840	1,504,197	46,246	20,770	1,571,213	112,049
1956	2,023,334	765,441	86,580	45,219	2,920,574	1,549,045	45,040	19,412	1,613,497	114,927
1957	r 2,080,104	r 760,520	87,428	45,143	2,973,195	1,610,908	44,858	18,283	1,674,050	107,546
1958	2,054,183	757,597	90,303	44,378	2,946,461	1,668,208	47,245	18,568	1,734,021	109,452

Footnotes at end of table.

TABLE 13.—*Internal revenue collections by tax sources, fiscal years 1929–58* [1]—Continued

[In thousands of dollars]

Fiscal year	Excise taxes—Continued											
	Manufacturers' excise taxes [8]											
	Gasoline	Lubricating oils	Passenger automobiles and motorcycles	Automobile trucks and busses	Parts and accessories for automobiles	Tires, tubes, and tread rubber	Electrical energy	Refrigerators, air-conditioners, etc.	Radio and television receiving sets and phonographs, parts	Electric, gas, and oil appliances	All other [9]	Total manufacturers' excise taxes
1929											5,712	5,712
1930											2,665	2,665
1931											138	138
1932											87	87
1933	124,929	16,233	12,574	1,654	3,597	14,980	28,563	2,112	2,207		36,751	243,600
1934	202,575	25,255	32,527	5,048	5,696	27,630	33,134	5,526	3,157		44,743	385,291
1935	161,532	27,800	38,003	6,158	6,456	26,638	32,577	6,664	3,625		32,692	342,145
1936	177,340	27,103	48,201	7,000	7,110	32,208	33,575	7,939	5,075		37,165	382,716
1937	196,533	31,463	65,265	9,031	10,086	40,819	35,975	9,913	6,754		44,744	450,581
1938	203,648	31,565	43,365	6,697	7,989	31,567	38,455	8,829	5,849		39,188	417,152
1939	207,019	30,497	42,723	6,008	7,935	34,819	39,859	6,958	4,834		16,323	396,975
1940	226,187	31,233	59,351	7,866	10,630	41,555	42,339	9,954	6,080		11,957	447,152
1941	343,021	38,221	81,403	10,747	13,084	51,054	47,021	13,279	6,935		12,609	617,373
1942	369,587	46,432	77,172	18,361	28,088	64,811	49,978	16,246	19,144	17,702	64,377	771,898
1943	288,786	43,318	1,424	4,230	20,478	18,345	48,705	5,966	5,561	6,913	61,021	504,746
1944	271,217	52,473	1,222	3,247	31,551	40,334	51,239	2,406	3,402	5,027	41,344	503,462
1945	405,563	92,865	2,558	20,847	49,440	75,257	57,004	1,637	4,753	12,060	60,525	782,511
1946	405,695	74,602	25,893	37,144	68,871	118,092	59,112	9,229	13,385	29,492	81,156	922,671
1947	433,676	82,015	204,680	62,099	99,932	174,927	63,014	37,352	63,856	65,608	138,236	1,425,395
1948	478,638	80,887	270,958	91,963	122,951	159,284	69,701	58,473	67,267	87,858	161,255	1,649,234
1949	503,647	81,760	332,812	136,797	120,138	150,899	79,347	77,833	49,160	80,935	158,204	1,771,533
1950	534,270	70,072	452,066	123,630	88,733	151,795	85,704	64,316	42,085	80,406	142,978	1,836,053
1951	588,647	77,639	653,363	121,285	119,475	198,383	93,184	96,319	128,187	121,996	185,197	2,383,677
1952	734,715	73,746	578,149	147,445	164,135	161,328	53,094	57,970	118,244	89,544	170,574	2,348,943
1953	890,679	73,321	785,716	210,032	177,924	180,047	(10)	87,424	159,383	113,390	184,872	2,862,788
1954	836,893	68,029	867,482	149,914	134,759	152,567	(10)	75,059	135,535	97,415	171,480	2,689,133
1955	954,678	69,818	1,047,813	134,805	136,709	164,316	(10)	38,004	136,849	50,859	151,164	2,885,016
1956	1,030,397	74,584	1,376,372	189,434	145,797	177,872	(10)	49,078	161,098	71,064	180,317	3,456,013
1957	1,458,217	73,601	1,144,233	199,298	157,291	251,454	(10)	46,894	149,192	75,196	206,549	3,761,925
1958	1,636,629	69,996	1,170,003	206,104	166,720	259,820	(10)	39,379	146,422	61,400	217,661	3,974,135

Fiscal year	Excise taxes—Continued										
	Retailers' excise taxes					Miscellaneous excise taxes					
	Jewelry	Furs	Toilet preparations	Luggage, handbags, wallets	Total retailers' excise taxes	Telephone, telegraph, radio and cable facilities	Local telephone service	Transportation of persons	Transportation of property	Admissions: General admissions	Admissions: Cabarets
1929	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	5, 419	664
1930	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	3, 519	712
1931	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	2, 271	508
1932	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	1, 460	399
1933	---	---	---	---	---	14, 565	---	---	---	14, 771	750
1934	---	---	---	---	---	19, 251	---	---	---	14, 019	595
1935	---	---	---	---	---	19, 741	---	---	---	14, 426	954
1936	---	---	---	---	---	21, 098	---	---	---	15, 773	1, 339
1937	---	---	---	---	---	24, 570	---	---	---	18, 185	1, 555
1938	---	---	---	---	---	23, 977	---	---	---	19, 284	1, 517
1939	---	---	---	---	---	24, 094	---	---	---	18, 029	1, 442
1940	---	---	---	---	---	26, 368	---	---	---	20, 265	1, 623
1941	---	---	---	---	---	27, 331	---	---	---	68, 620	2, 343
1942	41, 501	19, 744	18, 922	---	80, 167	48, 231	26, 791	21, 379	---	107, 633	7, 400
1943	88, 366	44, 223	32, 677	---	165, 266	91, 174	66, 987	87, 132	82, 556	138, 054	16, 397
1944	113, 373	58, 726	44, 790	8, 343	225, 232	141, 275	90, 199	153, 683	215, 488	178, 563	26, 726
1945	184, 220	79, 418	86, 615	73, 851	424, 105	208, 018	133, 569	234, 182	221, 088	300, 589	56, 877
1946	223, 342	91, 706	95, 574	81, 423	492, 046	234, 393	145, 689	226, 750	220, 121	343, 191	72, 077
1947	236, 615	97, 481	95, 542	84, 588	514, 227	252, 746	164, 944	244, 003	275, 701	392, 873	63, 350
1948	217, 899	79, 539	91, 852	80, 632	469, 923	275, 255	193, 521	246, 323	317, 203	385, 101	53, 527
1949	210, 688	61, 946	93, 969	82, 607	449, 211	311, 380	224, 531	251, 389	337, 030	385, 844	48, 857
1950	190, 820	45, 781	94, 995	77, 532	409, 128	312, 339	247, 281	228, 738	321, 193	371, 244	41, 453
1951	210, 239	57, 604	106, 339	82, 831	457, 013	354, 660	290, 320	237, 617	381, 342	346, 492	42, 646
1952	220, 339	51, 436	112, 892	90, 799	475, 466	395, 434	310, 337	275, 174	388, 589	330, 816	45, 489
1953	234, 659	49, 923	115, 676	95, 750	496, 009	417, 940	357, 933	287, 408	419, 604	312, 831	46, 691
1954	209, 256	39, 036	110, 149	79, 891	438, 332	412, 508	359, 473	247, 415	395, 554	271, 952	38, 312
1955	142, 366	27, 053	71, 829	50, 896	292, 145	230, 251	290, 198	200, 465	398, 039	106, 086	39, 271
1956	152, 340	28, 261	83, 776	57, 519	321, 896	241, 543	315, 690	214, 903	450, 579	104, 018	42, 255
1957	156, 604	29, 494	92, 868	57, 116	336, 081	266, 186	347, 024	222, 158	467, 978	75, 847	43, 241
1958	156, 134	28, 544	98, 158	58, 785	341, 621	279, 375	370, 810	225, 809	462, 989	54, 683	42, 919

Footnotes at end of table.

TABLE 13.—*Internal revenue collections by tax sources, fiscal years 1929–58* [1]—Con.

[In thousands of dollars]

Fiscal year	Excise taxes—Continued						Taxes not otherwise classified	Grand total
	Miscellaneous excise taxes—Continued				Unclassified excise taxes [12]	Total excise taxes		
	Club dues and initiation fees	Sugar	All other [11]	Total miscellaneous excise taxes				
1929	11,245	----------	5,492	22,820	----------	539,927	----------	2,939,054
1930	12,521	----------	5,891	22,642	----------	565,070	----------	3,040,146
1931	11,478	----------	4,053	18,310	----------	520,110	----------	2,428,229
1932	9,205	----------	2,876	13,939	----------	453,550	----------	1,557,729
1933	6,679	----------	55,122	91,886	----------	838,738	----------	1,619,839
1934	5,986	----------	112,052	151,902	----------	1,287,854	[13] 371,423	2,672,239
1935	5,784	----------	67,418	108,324	----------	1,363,802	[13] 526,222	3,299,436
1936	6,091	----------	44,656	88,957	----------	1,547,293	[13] 71,637	3,520,208
1937	6,288	----------	46,964	97,561	----------	1,764,561	----------	4,653,195
1938	6,551	30,569	49,410	131,307	----------	1,730,853	----------	5,658,765
1939	6,217	65,414	46,900	162,096	----------	1,768,113	----------	5,181,574
1940	6,335	68,145	43,171	165,907	----------	1,884,512	----------	5,340,452
1941	6,583	74,835	45,143	224,855	----------	2,399,417	----------	7,370,108
1942	6,792	68,230	131,461	417,916	----------	3,141,183	----------	13,047,869
1943	6,520	53,552	192,460	734,831	----------	3,797,503	----------	22,371,386
1944	9,182	68,789	193,017	1,076,921	----------	4,463,674	----------	40,121,760
1945	14,160	73,294	188,700	1,430,476	----------	5,944,630	----------	43,800,388
1946	18,899	56,732	172,249	1,490,101	----------	6,684,178	----------	40,672,097
1947	23,299	59,152	75,176	1,551,245	----------	7,283,376	----------	39,108,386
1948	25,499	71,247	88,035	1,655,711	----------	7,409,941	----------	41,864,542
1949	27,790	76,174	89,799	1,752,792	----------	7,578,846	----------	40,463,125
1950	28,740	71,188	98,732	1,720,908	----------	7,598,405	----------	38,957,132
1951	30,120	80,192	79,210	1,842,598	----------	8,703,599	----------	50,445,686
1952	33,592	78,473	89,568	1,947,472	----------	8,971,158	----------	65,009,586
1953	36,829	78,130	103,799	2,061,164	----------	9,946,116	----------	69,686,535
1954	31,978	74,477	104,858	1,936,527	----------	9,532,222	----------	69,934,980
1955	41,963	78,512	107,848	1,492,633	114,687	9,210,582	[14] 7,352	66,288,692
1956	47,171	82,894	109,445	1,608,497	−31,209	10,004,195	[14] 5,269	75,112,649
1957	54,236	86,091	155,749	1,718,509	66,237	10,637,544	[14] 15,482	80,171,971
1958	60,338	85,911	158,494	1,741,327	−32,749	10,814,268	[14] 7,024	79,978,476

NOTE.—These figures are from Internal Revenue Service reports of collections and are not directly comparable to budget receipts from Internal revenue as reported in other tables. The differences in amounts occur because of differences in the time when payments are included in the respective reports. Tax payments are included in budget receipts when reported in the account of the Treasurer of the United States. Through 1954, the payments were included in Internal Revenue Service collection reports after the returns to which they applied had been received in internal revenue offices.

Under arrangements begun in 1950, for withheld income tax and old-age insurance taxes and later extended to railroad retirement taxes and many excises, these taxes are paid currently into Treasury depositaries and the depositary receipts, as evidence of such payment, are attached to quarterly returns to the Internal Revenue Service. Under this procedure, the payments are included in budget receipts in the month in which the depositary receipts are issued to taxpayers.

Revised accounting procedures effective July 1, 1954, extended this practice to Internal Revenue Service collection reports, so that these reports likewise include depositary receipts in the month in which they are issued instead of the previous practice of including them in the month in which tax returns supported by the receipts were received in directors' offices. It is not possible to make a complete classification of excise taxes paid into depositaries until the returns are received. Accordingly, the item "Unclassified excise taxes" includes the amount of "undistributed depositary receipts", i. e., the amount of depositary receipts issued, less the amount of depositary receipts received with returns and distributed by classes of tax.

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1 For figures for 1863–1915, see 1929 annual report, p. 419; and for 1916–1928, see 1947 annual report, p. 310.

2 Beginning with January 1951, withheld income taxes and old-age insurance taxes on employees and employers and, beginning with January 1957, disability insurance taxes on employees and employers are paid into the Treasury in combined amounts without separation as to type of tax. Similarly, for the same periods, the old-age insurance and disability insurance taxes on self-employment income are combined with income tax other than withheld. The distribution of amounts of these taxes by type is based on estimates made in accordance with provisions of Section 201 (a) of the Social Security Act, as amended (42 U. S. C. 401 (a)). Individual income taxes withheld by employers, 1951 through 1956, include amounts subsequently transferred to the Government of Guam, under the provisions of the act approved August 1, 1950 (48 U. S. C. 1421 h). Beginning with 1957 these amounts are excluded.

3 Beginning with 1952 includes the tax on business income of exempt organizations. Includes income tax on the Alaska Railroad, which was repealed effective for taxable years ending after June 30, 1952.

4 Repealed for years ending in period July 1, 1926, through June 30, 1932, and for years ending after June 30, 1945. Beginning with 1951 included under "Miscellaneous excise taxes, All other."

5 Beginning with 1954 includes amounts of tax collected in Puerto Rico upon alcohol and tobacco products of Puerto Rican manufacture coming into the United States; data for earlier years are exclusive of such amounts.

6 For 1956 and earlier years amounts shown for "Distilled spirits" include amounts collected by Customs on imports of both distilled spirits and beer. Beginning with 1957 the method of reporting has been revised to include imported beer under "Beer" instead of "Distilled spirits."

7 Includes stamp taxes on bonds, issues of capital stock, deeds of conveyance, transfers of capital stock and similar interest sales, playing cards, and silver bullion sales or transfers.

8 Includes taxes on sales under the act of October 22, 1914; manufacturers', consumers', and dealers' excise taxes under war revenue and subsequent acts; and for 1932 and subsequent years, manufacturers' excise taxes under the act of 1932, as amended. Soft drink taxes are included under "Miscellaneous excise taxes, All other."

9 Beginning with 1933 includes manufacturers' excise taxes on jewelry, furs, and toilet preparations; beginning 1942 includes manufacturers' excise taxes on phonograph records, musical instruments, and luggage. The tax on phonograph records for 1933 through 1941 was not reported separately and is included in "Radio and television receiving sets and phonographs, parts."

10 Repealed by Revenue Act of 1951. Collections for the years subsequent to 1952 are included under "Miscellaneous excise taxes, All other."

11 Includes collections from sources other than the miscellaneous excise taxes shown, and also (a) certain delinquent taxes collected under repealed laws, except automobile taxes for 1929 and 1930 which are included under "Manufacturers' excise taxes, All other," and capital stock taxes prior to 1951 which are shown under "Capital stock"; (b) internal revenue collected through customs offices for 1929–33; subsequently such collections are included under "Alcohol taxes"; and (c) various other taxes not shown separately.

12 Includes undistributed depositary receipts and unapplied collections of excise taxes.

13 Consists of agricultural adjustment taxes.

14 Beginning with 1955, includes unidentified and excess collections, and profit from sale of acquired property. For 1954 and earlier years such amounts are included in "Miscellaneous excise taxes, All other." For 1955 through 1957 also includes depositary receipts outstanding six months or more for which no tax accounts were found.

TABLE 14.—*Customs collections and refunds, fiscal years 1957 and 1958*

[On basis of Bureau of Customs accounts]

	1957	1958	Percentage increase, or decrease (−)
Collections:			
Duties:			
Consumption entries	$596, 191, 390	$637, 640, 194	7. 0
Warehouse withdrawals	131, 604, 910	135, 348, 449	2. 8
Mail entries	7, 509, 326	8, 003, 280	6. 6
Baggage entries	1, 612, 656	1, 920, 263	19. 1
Informal entries	5, 177, 380	5, 336, 182	3. 1
Appraisement entries	246, 081	316, 633	28. 7
Supplemental duties	10, 991, 163	10, 082, 654	−8. 3
Withheld duties	93, 286	56, 613	39. 3
Other duties	1, 035, 254	800, 541	−22. 7
Total duties	754, 461, 446	799, 504, 809	6. 0
Miscellaneous: [1]			
Violations of customs laws	1, 136, 470	1, 348, 475	18. 7
Navigation fines	33, 834	24, 283	−28. 2
Storage and related charges	164, 046	170, 012	3. 6
Tonnage tax	4, 441, 071	4, 253, 614	4. 2
Fees	535, 544	553, 453	3. 3
Unclaimed funds	34, 596	34, 714	0. 3
Recoveries	8, 298	4, 871	−41. 3
Sale of Government property	11, 127	13, 548	21. 8
All other customs receipts	76, 457	40, 600	−46. 9
Total miscellaneous	6, 441, 443	6, 443, 570	0. 03
Total customs collections	760, 902, 889	805, 948, 379	5. 9
Refunds:			
Excessive duties	8, 836, 764	9, 107, 485	3. 1
Drawback payments	11, 058, 261	8, 690, 254	−21. 4
Other	12, 732	40, 209	215. 8
Total refunds	19, 907, 757	17, 837, 948	−10. 4

NOTE.—Additional customs statistics will be found in tables 88 through 96.
[1] Includes miscellaneous customs collections of Puerto Rico.

TABLE 15.—*Deposits by the Federal Reserve Banks representing interest charges on Federal Reserve notes, fiscal years 1947–58* [1]

Federal Reserve Bank	1947–55	1956	1957	1958	Cumulative through 1958
Boston	$117, 252, 104. 24	$14, 116, 148. 98	$22, 321, 826. 87	$33, 819, 953. 16	$187, 510, 033. 25
New York	448, 768, 968. 97	79, 186, 116. 57	117, 349, 890. 92	174, 921, 152. 96	820, 226, 129. 42
Philadelphia	120, 616, 984. 59	17, 747, 576. 21	27, 281, 550. 19	39, 222, 640. 20	204, 868, 751. 19
Cleveland	173, 809, 779. 71	24, 101, 524. 45	37, 146, 481. 16	57, 464, 267. 45	292, 522, 052. 77
Richmond	118, 052, 878. 04	15, 776, 749. 04	25, 539, 682. 39	40, 699, 017. 41	200, 068, 326. 88
Atlanta	99, 781, 366. 84	14, 041, 365. 35	21, 410, 801. 39	33, 009, 026. 22	168, 242, 559. 80
Chicago	293, 460, 948. 58	54, 119, 653. 23	82, 758, 458. 18	121, 229, 268. 57	551, 568, 328. 56
St. Louis	92, 215, 629. 98	10, 693, 943. 00	16, 411, 427. 92	24, 957, 699. 78	144, 278, 700. 68
Minneapolis	54, 424, 508. 19	6, 910, 483. 81	8, 810, 368. 75	12, 623, 685. 52	82, 769, 046. 27
Kansas City	83, 431, 821. 15	12, 380, 370. 49	18, 749, 435. 60	27, 858, 917. 69	142, 420, 544. 93
Dallas	73, 812, 398. 17	7, 989, 036. 20	14, 330, 829. 28	22, 972, 130. 52	119, 104, 394. 17
San Francisco	174, 534, 091. 49	30, 217, 532. 25	41, 389, 729. 07	74, 951, 077. 93	321, 092, 430. 74
Total	1, 850, 161, 479. 95	287, 280, 499. 58	433, 500, 481. 72	663, 728, 837. 41	3, 234, 671, 298. 66

[1] Pursuant to Sec. 16 of the Federal Reserve Act, as amended (12 U. S. C. 414).

TABLE 16.—*Postal receipts and expenditures, fiscal years 1916–58* [1]

Year	Postal revolving fund as reported to the Treasury by the Post Office Department				Surplus revenue paid into the Treasury [3]	Advances from the Treasury to cover postal deficiencies [4]
	Postal revenues	Postal expenditures [2]		Surplus, or deficit (−)		
		Extraordinary expenditures as reported under act of June 9, 1930	Other			
1916	$312,057,689		$306,228,453	$5,829,236		$5,500,000
1917	329,726,116		319,889,904	9,836,212	$5,200,000	
1918	388,975,962		324,849,188	64,126,774	48,630,701	2,221,095
1919	436,239,126		362,504,274	73,734,852	89,906,000	343,511
1920	437,150,212		[5] 418,722,295	18,427,917	5,213,000	[5] 114,854
1921	463,491,275		[5] 619,634,948	−156,143,673		[5] 130,128,458
1922	484,853,541		[5] 545,662,241	−60,808,700	81,494	[5] 64,346,235
1923	532,827,925		[5] 556,893,129	−24,065,204		[5] 32,526,915
1924	572,948,778		[5] 587,412,755	−14,463,976		[5] 12,638,850
1925	599,591,478		[5] 639,336,505	−39,745,027		[5] 23,216,784
1926	659,819,801		[5] 679,792,180	−19,972,379		[5] 39,506,490
1927	683,121,989		714,628,189	−31,506,201		27,263,191
1928	693,633,921		725,755,017	−32,121,096		32,080,202
1929	696,947,578		782,408,754	−85,461,176		94,699,744
1930	705,484,098	$39,669,718	764,030,368	−98,215,987		91,714,451
1931	656,463,383	48,047,308	754,482,265	−146,066,190		145,643,613
1932	588,171,923	53,304,423	740,418,111	−205,550,611		202,876,341
1933	587,631,364	61,691,287	638,314,969	−112,374,892		117,380,192
1934	586,733,166	66,623,130	564,143,871	−44,033,835		52,003,296
1935	630,795,302	69,537,252	627,066,001	−65,807,951		63,970,405
1936	665,343,356	68,585,283	685,074,398	−88,316,324		86,038,862
1937	726,201,110	51,587,336	721,228,506	−46,614,732		41,896,945
1938	728,634,051	42,799,687	729,645,920	−43,811,556		44,258,861
1939	745,955,075	48,540,273	736,106,665	−38,691,863		41,237,263
1940	766,948,627	53,331,172	754,401,694	−40,784,239		40,870,336
1941	812,827,736	58,837,470	778,108,078	−24,117,812		30,064,048
1942	859,817,491	73,916,128	800,040,400	−14,139,037		18,308,869
1943	966,227,289	122,343,916	830,191,463	13,691,909		14,620,875
1944	1,112,877,174	126,639,650	942,345,968	43,891,556	1,000,000	[6] −28,999,995
1945	1,314,240,132	116,198,782	1,028,902,402	169,138,948	188,102,579	649,769
1946	1,224,572,173	100,246,983	1,253,406,696	−129,081,506		160,572,098
1947	1,299,141,041	92,198,225	1,412,600,531	−205,657,715	12,000,000	241,787,174
1948	1,410,971,284	96,222,339	1,591,583,096	−276,834,152		310,213,451
1949	1,571,851,202	120,118,663	2,029,203,465	−577,470,926		524,297,262
1950	1,677,486,967	119,960,324	2,102,988,758	−545,462,114		592,514,046
1951	1,776,816,354	104,895,553	2,236,503,513	−564,582,711		624,169,406
1952	1,947,316,280	107,209,837	2,559,650,534	−719,544,090		740,000,000
1953	2,091,714,112	103,445,741	2,638,680,670	−650,412,299		660,121,483
1954 [7]	2,263,389,229	(8)	2,575,386,760	−311,997,531		521,999,804
1955 [7]	2,336,667,658	(8)	2,692,966,698	−356,299,040		285,261,181
1956 [7]	2,419,211,749	(8)	2,882,291,063	−463,079,314		382,311,040
1957 [7]	2,547,589,618	(8)	3,065,126,065	−517,536,447		516,502,460
1958 [7]	2,583,459,773	(9)	3,257,452,203	−673,992,431		921,750,883

[1] For figures from 1789 through 1915 see Secretary's annual report for 1946, p. 419.

[2] Includes adjusted losses, etc., postal funds and expenditures from postal balances, but excludes departmental expenditures in Washington, D. C., through 1922, and amounts transferred to the civil service retirement and disability fund, 1921 through 1926. From 1927 to date includes salary deductions paid to and deposited for credit to the retirement fund.

[3] On basis of warrants-issued adjusted to basis of daily Treasury statements through 1947.

[4] Advances to the Postmaster General to meet estimated deficiencies in postal revenues, reduced by repayments from prior year advances. Excludes allowances for offsets of extraordinary expenditures or the cost of free mailings. Figures are on basis of warrants issued adjusted to basis of daily Treasury statements through 1953, and thereafter on basis of the central accounts of the U. S. Government maintained by the Treasury Department.

[5] Excludes payments from general fund appropriation "Additional Compensation, Postal Service," pursuant to act of November 8, 1919, as follows: 1920, $35,698,400; 1921, $1,374,015; and 1922, $6,700. Also excludes transfers to the civil service retirement and disability fund on account of salary deductions, as follows: 1921, $6,519,683; 1922, $7,899,006; 1923, $8,284,081; 1924, $8,679,658; 1925, $10,266,977; and 1926, $10,472,289 (see note 2).

[6] Repayment of unexpended portion of prior years' advances.

[7] Transactions for 1954 through 1958 are on the basis of cash receipts and expenditures as reported by the Post Office Department. Reports of the Postmaster General, are on a modified accrual basis.

[8] See letter of the Postmaster General in the end exhibit in previous annual reports.

[9] Under the act of May 27, 1958 (72 Stat. 143), the Postmaster General is no longer required to certify the estimated amounts of postage that would have been collected on certain free or reduced-rate mailings.

TABLE 17.—*Cash income and outgo, fiscal years 1950–58*

[In millions of dollars. On basis of daily Treasury statements through 1952, and on basis of the daily Treasury statements and the "Monthly Statement of Receipts and Expenditures of the United States Government" for 1953–58. See Note at end of table]

I.—SUMMARY OF FEDERAL GOVERNMENT CASH TRANSACTIONS WITH THE PUBLIC

Fiscal year	Net cash transactions with the public other than borrowing			Plus: Net cash borrowing from the public, or repayment (−)	Plus: Receipts from exercise of monetary authority	Equals: Change in cash balances	
	Federal receipts from the public	Federal payments to the public	Excess of receipts, or payments (−)			Treasurer's account balance, increase, or decrease (−)	Cash held outside Treasury, increase, or decrease (−)
1950	40,940	43,147	−2,207	4,229	25	2,047	
1951	53,390	45,797	7,593	−5,796	43	1,839	
1952	68,013	67,964	49	−505	68	−388	
1953	71,499	76,773	−5,274	2,919	56	−2,299	
1954	71,627	71,860	−232	2,512	73	2,096	257
1955	67,836	70,538	−2,702	1,809	29	−551	−312
1956	77,088	72,617	4,471	−4,366	23	331	−202
1957	r 82,107	r 80,008	2,099	−3,100	49	−956	5
1958	81,893	83,413	−1,520	5,760	59	4,159	140

II.—SUMMARY OF CASH TRANSACTIONS THROUGH THE ACCOUNT OF THE TREASURER OF THE UNITED STATES

Fiscal year	Net cash transactions other than borrowing			Plus: Net cash borrowing, or repayment of borrowing (−)	Equals: Treasurer's account balance, increase, or decrease (−)
	Cash deposits	Cash withdrawals	Excess of deposits, or withdrawals (−)		
1950	40,965	43,079	−2,114	4,161	2,047
1951	53,433	45,718	7,715	−5,875	1,839
1952	68,081	67,794	287	−674	−388
1953	71,345	76,407	−5,062	2,763	−2,299
1954	71,815	71,974	−159	2,255	2,096
1955	67,758	69,888	−2,130	1,579	−551
1956	77,079	71,984	5,096	−4,765	331
1957	81,875	79,183	2,692	−3,648	−956
1958	82,094	83,188	−1,094	5,253	4,159

r Revised.

III. DERIVATION OF FEDERAL GOVERNMENT RECEIPTS FROM THE PUBLIC, AND RECONCILIATION TO CASH DEPOSITS IN THE ACCOUNT OF THE TREASURER OF THE UNITED STATES

Fiscal year	Receipts			Less: Deductions from receipts				Equals: Federal receipts from the public	Reconciliation to cash transactions in the Treasurer's account		Equals: Cash deposits in the Treasurer's account
	Budget (net) [1]	Trust account [2]	Total	Intragovernmental transactions (see V)	Excess profits tax refund bond redemptions [3]	Receipts from exercise of monetary authority [4]	Total deductions		Plus: Receipts from exercise of monetary authority [4]	Adjustment for net difference due to reporting method (see IV)	
1950	36, 495	6, 669	43, 164	2, 197	1	25	2, 224	40, 940	25	----------	40, 965
1951	47, 568	7, 796	55, 364	1, 930	1	43	1, 974	53, 390	43	----------	53, 433
1952	61, 391	8, 807	70, 198	2, 116	1	68	2, 185	68, 013	68	----------	68, 081
1953	64, 825	8, 929	73, 754	2, 199	(*)	56	2, 255	71, 499	56	−210	71, 345
1954	64, 655	9, 155	73, 811	2, 110	(*)	73	2, 183	71, 627	73	114	71, 815
1955	60, 390	9, 536	69, 926	2, 061	(*)	29	2, 090	67, 836	29	−107	67, 758
1956	68, 165	11, 685	79, 851	2, 739	(*)	23	2, 763	77, 088	23	−32	77, 079
1957	71, 029	14, 369	85, 397	r 3, 242	(*)	49	r 3, 290	r 82, 108	49	r −281	81, 875
1958	69, 117	16, 329	85, 446	3, 493	(*)	59	3, 553	81, 893	59	141	82, 094

*Less than $500,000.
r Revised.
[1] For further detail, see table 3.
[2] For further detail, see table 5.
[3] Treated as noncash refund deductions from receipts when issued and as cash refund deductions when redeemed.
[4] Consists of seigniorage on silver and increment resulting from reduction in the weight of the gold dollar; excluded from receipts from the public but included in cash deposits in the Treasurer's account.

TABLE 17.—*Cash income and outgo, fiscal years 1950–58*—Continued

IV.—DERIVATION OF FEDERAL GOVERNMENT PAYMENTS TO THE PUBLIC, AND RECONCILIATION TO CASH WITHDRAWALS FROM THE ACCOUNT OF THE TREASURER OF THE UNITED STATES

Fiscal year	Expenditures				Less: Deductions from expenditures		Equals: Federal payments to the public	Reconciliation to cash transactions in the Treasurer's account			Equals: Cash withdrawals from the Treasurer's account
								Less: Payments to the public not reflected in the Treasurer's account			
	Budget [1]	Trust and deposit fund account [2] [5]	Government-sponsored enterprise expenditures, or receipts (−), (net) [6]	Total	Intragovernmental transactions (see V)	Accrued interest and other noncash expenditures (see VI)		From cash held outside the Treasury [7]	From proceeds of sales in the market of agency obligations and public debt securities (see VII)	Adjustment for net difference due to reporting method (see III)	
1950	39, 617	6, 964	−83	46, 497	2, 197	1, 153	43, 147		68		43, 079
1951	41, 058	3, 654	291	48, 002	1, 930	275	45, 797		79		45, 718
1952	65, 408	5, 317	−366	70, 359	2, 116	279	67, 964		170		67, 794
1953	74, 274	5, 288	−119	79, 443	2, 199	472	76, 773		155	−210	76, 407
1954	67, 772	[8] 7, 204	[8] −435	74, 542	2, 110	572	71, 860	−257	256	114	71, 974
1955	64, 570	8, 546	98	73, 214	2, 061	615	70, 538	312	230	−107	69, 888
1956	66, 540	[9] 9, 436	321	76, 299	2, 739	943	72, 617	202	399	−32	71, 981
1957	69, 433	12, 961	45	82, 439	r 3, 242	−811	r 80, 008	−5	549	r −281	79, 183
1958	71, 936	16, 069	−629	87, 377	3, 493	470	83, 413	−140	506	141	83, 188

r Revised.

[1] For further detail, see table 3.

[2] For further detail, see table 5.

[5] Includes net change in balances in Government-sponsored enterprise deposit fund accounts with the Treasurer of the United States.

[6] As measured by net security transactions reflected in Treasury reports, on the basis that Government-sponsored enterprises obtain funds for their operations through direct borrowing from the public or by cashing United States securities which they hold, and apply the net income received from their operations to the redemption of their obligations in the market and to the purchase of United States securities.

[7] Not reported prior to 1954.

[8] Beginning with 1954, figures in this column include small amounts of net security transactions by other agencies, in accordance with the classification followed by the Bureau of the Budget. In table 9, these amounts are excluded from deposit fund expenditures and included with appropriate security transactions.

[9] Excludes revolving fund receipts representing acquired securities amounting to $1,643,070 (par value).

V.—INTRAGOVERNMENTAL TRANSACTIONS EXCLUDED FROM BOTH RECEIPTS AND PAYMENTS

Fiscal year	Budget receipts which are also budget expenditures		Budget receipts which are also trust fund expenditures [11]	Budget receipts which are also Government-sponsored enterprise expenditures [12]	Trust fund receipts which are also budget expenditures				Trust fund receipts which are also trust fund expenditures [15]	Total
	Interest paid to Treasury by public enterprise funds	Other [10]			Interest on investment in public debt securities	Interest on uninvested trust funds	Payroll deductions for employees' retirement [13]	Other [14]		
1950	73	(*)	18	29	880	4	358	834	2	2,197
1951	87	(*)	20	147	892	6	378	398	2	1,930
1952	102	(*)	25	10	987	5	411	573	3	2,116
1953	144	6	59	----------	1,094	5	420	463	7	2,199
1954	228	6	68	----------	1,188	5	430	167	18	2,110
1955	173	7	81	1	1,173	5	439	166	16	2,061
1956	297	18	102	2	1,207	5	574	521	12	2,739
1957	455	10	r 104	1	1,318	6	644	695	10	r 3,242
1958	557	9	221	1	1,342	8	662	681	11	3,493

*Less than $500,000.

r Revised.

[10] Consists of Federal intermediate credit bank franchise tax through December 1956 and, beginning with 1953, also reimbursement by the Panama Canal Company for expenses and services.

[11] Includes reimbursements for administrative and other expenses, and for refunds of taxes; dividend, interest, and related payments by trust enterprise funds, including Federal intermediate credit bank franchise tax beginning after December 1956, and repayment of loans and advances by trust enterprise funds.

[12] Consists of payment of earnings and repayment of capital stock to the Treasury through 1952, and beginning 1955, payment of franchise tax by banks for cooperatives, and the Federal intermediate credit banks beginning January 1959.

[13] Includes relatively small amounts of deductions from salaries paid by trust funds and Government-sponsored enterprises. Beginning with fiscal year 1958 excludes deductions from salaries of District of Columbia employees (see footnote 15).

[14] Consists of United States and Government corporation shares of contributions to employees' retirement funds; and payments to the railroad retirement account (for creditable military service), the unemployment trust fund, veterans' life insurance funds, judicial survivors annuity fund, trust fund for technical services and other assistance under the agricultural conservation program, the District of Columbia; and awards of the Indian Claims Commission.

[15] Includes District of Columbia share of contributions to the civil service retirement fund, and beginning with fiscal year 1958 also deductions from its payroll; payments by the Railroad Retirement Board to the Federal old-age and survivors insurance trust fund, transfers from the civil service retirement fund to the foreign service retirement fund from fiscal year 1955 through fiscal year 1957, and transfers from the railroad unemployment insurance administration fund to the unemployment trust fund through fiscal year 1955.

TABLE 17.—*Cash income and outgo, fiscal years 1950–58*—Continued

VI.—ACCRUED INTEREST AND OTHER NONCASH EXPENDITURES EXCLUDED FROM PAYMENTS

Fiscal year	Net accrued interest on savings bonds and Treasury bills [16]	Clearing account for public debt interest [17]	Noncash expenditures involving issuance of public debt securities [18]				Net investment in public debt securities included in expenditures [22]	Clearing account for checks outstanding, etc.[23]	Total
			Adjusted service bonds [19]	Armed forces leave bonds [20]	Special notes of U. S.[21]				
					International Bank series	International Monetary Fund series			
1950	574		−2	−95	−41	207	28	483	1,153
1951	638		−1	−160		13		−214	275
1952	758		−1	−68		−9		−401	279
1953	718		−1	−24		28		−250	472
1954	524	68	−1	−14		109		−115	572
1955	497	26	−1	−8		156		−55	615
1956	456	−15	(*)	−7		175		335	943
1957	388	234	(*)	−6		−674		−753	−811
1958	254	91	(*)	−4		−450		579	470

*Less than $500,000.

[16] Accrued discount on savings bonds and bills less interest paid on savings bonds and bills redeemed.

[17] Public debt interest accrued and unpaid beginning June 30, 1955, effective date of the change in accounting and reporting interest on the public debt from a due and payable basis to an accrual basis. For 1954, consists only of public debt interest checks and coupons outstanding. Not reported as a separate clearing account prior to 1954. Net increase, or decrease (−).

[18] Treated as noncash expenditures at the time of issuance of the securities and as cash expenditures at the time of their redemption; net issuance or redemption (−).

[19] Issued in 1936 in exchange for adjusted service certificates held by veterans of World War I. The bonds matured in 1945.

[20] Issued in 1947 in payment for accumulated leave. The last of these bonds matured in 1951.

[21] Part of the United States subscription to the capital of the International Bank for Reconstruction and Development and to the International Monetary Fund was paid in the form of noninterest-bearing, nonnegotiable notes payable on demand (see 1947 Annual Report of the Secretary of the Treasury, pages 48, 350, and 385). The last of the notes issued to the Bank was redeemed in 1950.

[22] By wholly owned Government enterprises; beginning 1951, such net investments are reported separately and are not included in expenditures (see table 9).

[23] Checks outstanding less deposits in transit, and changes in other accounts; net increase, or decrease (−). Prior to 1954 includes also public debt interest due and unpaid (see also footnote 17).

[In millions of dollars; negative figures indicate net repayment of borrowing]

VII.—DERIVATION OF FEDERAL GOVERNMENT NET CASH DEBT TRANSACTIONS WITH THE PUBLIC AND RECONCILIATION TO NET CASH DEBT TRANSACTIONS THROUGH THE ACCOUNT OF THE TREASURER OF THE UNITED STATES

Fiscal year	Change in public debt and agency obligations held by the public						
	Public debt increase, or decrease (−)	Plus: Net sale of obligations of Government enterprises in the market		Less: Net investment in Federal securities by Government agencies			Equals: Increase in securities held by the public, or decrease (−)
		Public and trust enterprise funds	Government-sponsored enterprises	Trust funds	Public enterprise funds	Government-sponsored enterprises	
1950	4, 587	−8	−14	−402	28	69	4, 870
1951	−2, 135	10	374	3, 369	104	84	−5, 308
1952	3, 883	114	−186	3, 355	101	179	175
1953	6, 966	−59	33	3, 068	79	153	3, 640
1954	5, 189	−14	11	[8] 1, 686	−77	[8] 446	3, 130
1955	3, 115	602	269	1, 236	126	171	2, 454
1956	−1, 623	173	872	[24] 2, 516	101	549	−3, 743
1957	−2, 224	1, 085	86	2, 262	36	41	−3, 392
1958	5, 816	567	−167	105	91	461	5, 560

[8] Beginning with 1954, figures in this column include small amounts of net security transactions by other agencies, in accordance with the classification followed by the Bureau of the Budget. In table 9, these amounts are excluded from deposit fund expenditures and included with appropriate security transactions.

[24] Excludes investments representing acquired securities amounting to $1,643,070 (par value) and donation of securities amounting to $45,800 (par value).

[25] Accrued discount on savings bonds and bills, which is included in the principal of the public debt, less interest paid on savings bonds and bills redeemed.

[26] Treated as noncash transactions at the time of issuance and as cash transactions at the time of redemption; net issuance, or redemption (−).

[27] Excluded from borrowing because the transactions are treated as expenditures in VI.

[28] Excluded from borrowing because the transactions are treated as deductions from receipts in III.

[29] Consists of only those transactions in public debt securities and agency obligations not cleared through the Treasurer's account.

TABLE 17.—*Cash income and outgo, fiscal years 1950–58*—Continued

Fiscal year	Less: Deductions for noncash transactions							Equals: Net cash borrowing from the public, or repayment (−)	Less: Transactions not reflected in the Treasurer's account [29]	Equals: Net cash borrowing through the Treasurer's account, or repayment (−)
	Net accrued interest on savings bonds and Treasury bills [25]	Issuance of public debt securities representing expenditures, or refunds of receipts [26]					Total deductions			
		Adjusted service bonds [27]	Armed forces leave bonds [27]	Special notes of U. S.[27]		Excess profits tax refund bonds [28]				
				International Bank series	International Monetary Fund series					
1950	574	−2	−95	−41	207	−1	642	4,229	68	4,161
1951	638	−1	−160		13	−1	489	−5,796	79	−5,875
1952	758	−1	−68		−9	−1	680	−505	170	−674
1953	718	−1	−24		28	(*)	722	2,919	155	2,763
1954	524	−1	−14		109	(*)	618	2,512	256	2,255
1955	497	−1	−8		156	(*)	644	1,809	230	1,579
1956	456	(*)	−7		175	(*)	623	−4,366	399	−4,765
1957	388	(*)	−6		−674	(*)	−292	−3,100	549	−3,648
1958	254	(*)	−4		−450	(*)	−200	5,760	506	5,253

NOTE.—The cash income and outgo data in this table are on a basis consistent with receipts from and payments to the public as derived in the 1957 and subsequent Budget documents, Special Analysis A. Reconciliation to cash deposits and withdrawals in the account of the Treasurer of the United States is shown on the same basis as in the Budget documents. There is also shown the amount of net cash borrowing from, or repayment of borrowing to, the public.

The Budget series of cash transactions is designed to provide information on the flow of money between the public and the Federal Government as a whole, and therefore includes transactions not cleared through the Treasurer's account. Receipts and payments include transactions both in budget accounts and in trust and deposit fund accounts. Operations of Government-sponsored enterprises are included in payments on a net basis as reflected in Treasury reports. Major intragovernmental transactions which are reported as both expenditures and receipts are eliminated from both. Noncash items which represent accrued obligations of the Government to make payments in the future are also eliminated from expenditures but are added later when actual payments are made. Receipts from the exercise of monetary authority (mostly seigniorage on silver) are excluded as not representing cash received from the public. Federal cash borrowing from the public includes net borrowing by the Treasury through public debt transactions and also net borrowing by Government agencies and Government-sponsored enterprises through sales of their own securities. It excludes changes in the public debt which do not represent direct cash borrowing from the public. The net effect of all these transactions with the public is reflected in changes in the balance in the Treasurer's account and in cash held outside the Treasury.

Cash transactions through the Treasurer's account are similar in general concept to those included in the Budget series, but are limited in coverage to transactions which affect the balance in that account. On the other hand, they include receipts from the exercise of monetary authority, which are excluded from receipts from the public in the Budget series.

Beginning with figures for the fiscal year 1953, the series of transactions with the public is based on the *Monthly Statement of Receipts and Expenditures of the United States Government*, which is compiled from reports by all collecting and disbursing officers and includes those transactions not cleared through the Treasurer's account. Cash deposits and withdrawals in the Treasurer's account, beginning with figures for the same year, are reported in daily Treasury statements. For those years prior to 1953 both cash transactions series are based on a single source, namely, the earlier basis of daily Treasury statements which reported separate classifications for budget results, trust account transactions, etc. Because of later reclassifications of certain transactions, the cash deposits and withdrawals may differ from those originally published in the daily Treasury statements.

*Less than $500,000.

Public Debt, Guaranteed Obligations, Etc.

I.—Outstanding

Table 18.—*Principal of the public debt, 1790–1958*

[On basis of Public Debt accounts from 1790 through 1915, and on basis of daily Treasury statements from 1916 to date, see "Bases of Tables" and Note]

Date	Total gross debt	Date	Total gross debt	Date	Total gross debt
December 31—		December 31—		December 31—	
1790	$75,463,477	1812	$55,962,828	1833	$4,760,082
1791	77,227,925	1813	81,487,846	1834	37,733
1792	80,358,634	1814	99,833,660	1835	37,513
1793	78,427,405	1815	127,334,934	1836	336,958
1794	80,747,587	1816	123,491,965	1837	3,308,124
1795	83,762,172	1817	103,466,634	1838	10,434,221
1796	82,064,479	1818	95,529,648	1839	3,573,344
1797	79,228,529	1819	91,015,566	1840	5,250,876
1798	78,408,670	1820	89,987,428	1841	13,594,481
1799	82,976,294	1821	93,546,677	1842	20,201,226
1800	83,038,051	1822	90,875,877	June 30—	
1801	80,712,632	1823	90,269,778	1843	32,742,922
1802	77,054,686	1824	83,788,433	1844	23,461,653
1803	86,427,121	1825	81,054,060	1845	15,925,303
1804	82,312,151	1826	73,987,357	1846	15,550,203
1805	75,723,271	1827	67,475,044	1847	38,826,535
1806	69,218,399	1828	58,421,414	1848	47,044,862
1807	65,196,318	1829	48,565,407	1849	63,061,859
1808	57,023,192	1830	39,123,192	1850	63,452,774
1809	53,173,218	1831	24,322,235	1851	68,304,796
1810	48,005,588	1832	7,011,699	1852	66,199,342
1811	45,209,738				

June 30	Interest-bearing [1]	Matured debt on which interest has ceased	Debt bearing no interest	Total gross debt	Gross debt per capita [2]
1853	$59,642,412	$162,249		$59,804,661	$2.32
1854	42,044,517	199,248		42,243,765	1.59
1855	35,418,001	170,498		35,588,499	1.30
1856	31,805,180	168,901		31,974,081	1.13
1857	28,503,377	197,998		28,701,375	.99
1858	44,743,256	170,168		44,913,424	1.50
1859	58,333,156	165,225		58,498,381	1.91
1860	64,683,256	160,575		64,843,831	2.06
1861	90,423,292	159,125		90,582,417	2.80
1862	365,356,045	230,520	$158,591,390	524,177,955	15.79
1863	707,834,255	171,970	411,767,456	1,119,773,681	32.91
1864	1,360,026,914	366,629	455,437,271	1,815,830,814	52.08
1865	2,217,709,407	2,129,425	458,090,180	2,677,929,012	75.01
1866	2,322,116,330	4,435,865	429,211,734	2,755,763,929	75.42
1867	2,238,954,794	1,739,108	409,474,321	2,650,168,223	70.91
1868	2,191,326,130	1,246,334	390,873,992	2,583,446,456	67.61
1869	2,151,495,065	5,112,034	388,503,491	2,545,110,590	65.17
1870	2,035,881,095	3,569,664	397,002,510	2,436,453,269	61.06
1871	1,920,696,750	1,948,902	399,406,489	2,322,052,141	56.72
1872	1,800,794,100	7,926,547	401,270,191	2,209,990,838	52.65
1873	1,696,483,950	51,929,460	402,796,935	2,151,210,345	50.02
1874	1,724,930,750	3,216,340	431,785,640	2,159,932,730	49.05
1875	1,708,676,300	11,425,570	436,174,779	2,156,276,649	47.84
1876	1,696,685,450	3,902,170	430,258,158	2,130,845,778	46.22
1877	1,697,888,500	16,648,610	393,222,793	2,107,759,903	44.71
1878	1,780,735,650	5,594,070	373,088,595	2,159,418,315	44.82
1879	1,887,716,110	37,015,380	374,181,153	2,298,912,643	46.72
1880	1,709,993,100	7,621,205	373,294,567	2,090,908,872	41.60
1881	1,625,567,750	6,723,615	386,994,363	2,019,285,728	39.18
1882	1,449,810,400	16,260,555	390,844,689	1,856,915,644	35.16
1883	1,324,229,150	7,831,165	389,898,603	1,721,958,918	31.83
1884	1,212,563,850	19,655,955	393,087,639	1,625,307,444	29.35
1885	1,182,150,950	4,100,745	392,299,474	1,578,551,169	27.86
1886	1,132,014,100	9,704,195	413,941,255	1,555,659,550	26.85
1887	1,007,692,350	6,114,915	451,678,029	1,465,485,294	24.75
1888	936,522,500	2,495,845	445,613,311	1,384,631,656	22.89
1889	815,853,990	1,911,235	431,705,286	1,249,470,511	20.23
1890	711,313,110	1,815,555	409,267,919	1,122,396,584	17.80
1891	610,529,120	1,614,705	393,662,736	1,005,806,561	15.63
1892	585,029,330	2,785,875	380,403,636	968,218,841	14.74
1893	585,037,100	2,094,060	374,300,606	961,431,766	14.36
1894	635,041,890	1,851,240	380,004,687	1,016,897,817	14.89
1895	716,202,060	1,721,590	378,989,470	1,096,913,120	15.76

Footnotes at end of table.

TABLE 18.—*Principal of the public debt, 1790–1958*—Continued

June 30	Interest-bearing [1]	Matured debt on which interest has ceased	Debt bearing no interest	Total gross debt [3]	Gross debt per capita [2]
1896	$847,363,890	$1,636,890	$373,728,570	$1,222,729,350	$17.25
1897	847,365,130	1,346,880	378,081,703	1,226,793,713	16.99
1898	847,367,470	1,262,680	384,112,913	1,232,743,063	16.77
1899	1,046,048,750	1,218,300	389,433,654	1,436,700,704	19.21
1900	1,023,478,860	1,176,320	238,761,733	1,263,416,913	16.60
1901	987,141,040	1,415,620	233,015,585	1,221,572,245	15.74
1902	931,070,340	1,280,860	245,680,157	1,178,031,357	14.88
1903	914,541,410	1,205,090	243,659,413	1,159,405,913	14.38
1904	895,157,440	1,970,920	239,130,656	1,136,259,016	13.83
1905	895,158,340	1,370,245	235,828,510	1,132,357,095	13.51
1906	895,159,140	1,128,135	246,235,695	1,142,522,970	13.37
1907	894,834,280	1,086,815	251,257,098	1,147,178,193	13.19
1908	897,503,990	4,130,015	276,056,398	1,177,690,403	13.28
1909	913,317,490	2,883,855	232,114,027	1,148,315,372	12.69
1910	913,317,490	2,124,895	231,497,584	1,146,939,969	12.41
1911	915,353,190	1,879,830	236,751,917	1,153,984,937	12.29
1912	963,776,770	1,760,450	228,301,285	1,193,838,505	12.52
1913	965,706,610	1,659,550	225,681,585	1,193,047,745	12.27
1914	967,953,310	1,552,560	218,729,530	1,188,235,400	11.99
1915	969,759,090	1,507,260	219,997,718	1,191,264,068	11.85
1916	971,562,590	1,473,100	252,109,877	1,225,145,568	12.02
1917	2,712,549,477	14,232,230	248,836,878	2,975,618,585	28.77
1918	12,197,507,642	20,242,550	237,475,173	12,455,225,365	119.13
1919	25,236,947,172	11,176,250	236,382,738	25,484,506,160	242.56
1920	24,062,500,285	6,745,237	230,075,945	24,299,321,467	228.23
1921	23,738,900,085	10,688,160	227,862,308	23,977,450,553	220.91
1922	22,710,338,105	25,250,880	227,792,723	22,963,381,708	208.65
1923	22,007,043,612	98,738,910	243,924,844	22,349,707,365	199.64
1924	20,981,242,042	30,278,200	239,292,747	21,250,812,989	186.23
1925	20,210,906,915	30,258,980	275,027,993	20,516,193,888	177.12
1926	19,383,770,860	13,359,900	246,085,555	19,643,216,315	167.32
1927	18,252,664,666	14,718,585	244,523,681	18,511,906,932	155.51
1928	17,317,694,182	45,335,060	241,263,959	17,604,293,201	146.09
1929	16,638,941,379	50,749,199	241,397,905	16,931,088,484	139.04
1930	15,921,892,350	31,716,870	231,700,611	16,185,309,831	131.51
1931	16,519,588,640	51,819,095	229,873,756	16,801,281,492	135.45
1932	19,161,273,540	60,079,385	265,649,519	19,487,002,444	156.10
1933	22,157,643,120	65,911,170	315,118,270	22,538,672,560	179.48
1934	26,480,487,870	54,266,830	518,386,714	27,053,141,414	214.07
1935	27,645,241,089	230,662,155	824,989,381	28,700,892,625	225.55
1936	32,988,790,135	169,363,395	620,389,964	33,778,543,494	263.79
1937	35,800,109,418	118,529,815	505,974,499	36,424,613,732	282.75
1938	36,575,925,880	141,362,460	447,451,975	37,164,740,315	286.27
1939	39,885,969,732	142,283,140	411,279,539	40,439,532,411	308.98
1940	42,376,495,928	204,591,190	386,443,919	42,967,531,038	325.23
1941	48,387,399,539	204,999,860	369,044,137	48,961,443,536	367.09
1942	71,968,418,098	98,299,730	355,727,288	72,422,445,116	537.13
1943	135,380,305,795	140,500,090	1,175,284,445	136,696,090,330	999.83
1944	199,543,355,301	200,851,160	1,259,180,760	201,003,387,221	1,452.44
1945	256,356,615,818	268,667,135	2,056,904,457	258,682,187,410	1,848.60
1946	268,110,872,218	376,406,860	934,820,095	269,422,099,173	1,905.42
1947	255,113,412,039	230,913,536	2,942,057,534	258,286,383,109	1,792.05
1948	250,063,348,379	279,751,730	1,949,146,403	252,292,246,513	1,720.71
1949	250,761,636,723	244,757,458	1,763,965,680	252,770,359,860	1,694.75
1950	255,209,353,372	264,770,705	1,883,228,274	257,357,352,351	1,696.68
1951	252,851,765,497	512,046,600	1,858,164,718	255,221,976,815	1,653.42
1952	256,862,861,128	418,692,165	1,823,625,492	259,105,178,785	1,650.06
1953	263,946,017,740	298,420,570	1,826,623,328	266,071,061,639	1,666.74
1954	268,909,766,654	437,184,655	1,912,647,799	271,259,599,108	1,670.14
1955	271,741,267,507	588,601,480	2,044,353,816	274,374,222,803	1,660.16
1956	269,883,068,041	666,051,697	2,201,693,911	272,750,813,649	1,621.84
1957	268,485,562,677	529,241,585	1,512,367,635	270,527,171,896	1,579.91
1958	274,697,560,009	597,324,889	1,048,332,847	276,343,217,746	1,587.60

NOTE.—From 1789–1842, the fiscal year ended December 31; from 1843, on June 30. Detailed figures for 1790–1852 are not available on a basis comparable with those of later years. The amounts for 1790–1852, except for 1835, are from the 1900 annual report of the Secretary of the Treasury; for 1835, from the 1834–35 annual reports, pp. 504 and 629; for 1853–85, from the "Statement of Receipts and Expenditures of the Government from 1855 to 1885 and Principal of Public Debt from 1791 to 1885" compiled from the Register's official records; from 1886–1915, from the monthly debt statements and revised figures in the Secretary's annual reports; and for 1916 to date, from the "Statement of the Public Debt" in the daily Treasury statements.

[1] Exclusive of bonds issued to the Pacific railroads (acts of 1862, 1864, and 1878), since statutory provision was made to secure the Treasury against both principal and interest, and the Navy pension fund, which was not a debt as principal and interest were the property of the United States. The Statement of the Public Debt included the railroad bonds from issuance and the Navy fund from September 1, 1866, until the Statement of June 30, 1890.

[2] Based on the Bureau of the Census estimated population for continental United States.

[3] Includes certain obligations not subject to statutory limitation; see table 1, notes 6 and 7.

Table 19.—*Public debt and guaranteed obligations outstanding, June 30, 1934–58*

[Gross public debt on basis of daily Treasury statements. Guaranteed obligations from 1934 through 1939 on basis of Public Debt accounts, and for 1940 and subsequent years on basis of daily Treasury Statements]

June 30	Gross public debt [1]	Guaranteed obligations held outside the Treasury [2]			Total gross public debt and guaranteed obligations [1]	
		Interest-bearing	Matured [3]	Total	Total	Per capita [4]
1934	$27, 053, 141, 414	$680, 767, 817	----------	$680, 767, 817	$27, 733, 909, 231	$219. 46
1935	28, 700, 892, 625	4, 122, 684, 692	----------	4, 122, 684, 692	32, 823, 577, 316	257. 95
1936	33, 778, 543, 494	4, 718, 033, 242	----------	4, 718, 033, 242	38, 496, 576, 735	300. 63
1937	36, 424, 613, 732	4, 664, 594, 533	$10, 000	4, 664, 604, 533	41, 089, 218, 265	318. 95
1938	37, 164, 740, 315	4, 852, 559, 151	232, 500	4, 852, 791, 651	42, 017, 531, 967	323. 65
1939	40, 439, 532, 411	5, 450, 012, 899	821, 200	5, 450, 834, 099	45, 890, 366, 510	350. 63
1940	42, 967, 531, 038	5, 497, 556, 555	31, 514, 100	5, 529, 070, 655	48, 496, 601, 693	367. 08
1941	48, 961, 443, 536	6, 359, 619, 105	10, 633, 475	6, 370, 252, 580	55, 331, 696, 116	414. 85
1942	72, 422, 445, 116	4, 548, 529, 255	19, 730, 375	4, 568, 259, 630	76, 990, 704, 746	571. 02
1943	136, 696, 090, 330	4, 091, 686, 621	8, 256, 425	4, 099, 943, 046	140, 796, 033, 376	1, 029. 82
1944	201, 003, 387, 221	1, 515, 638, 626	107, 430, 675	1, 623, 069, 301	202, 626, 456, 522	1, 464. 17
1945	258, 682, 187, 410	409, 091, 867	24, 066, 525	433, 158, 392	259, 115, 345, 802	1, 851. 70
1946	269, 422, 099, 173	466, 671, 984	9, 712, 875	476, 384, 859	269, 898, 484, 033	1, 908. 79
1947	258, 286, 383, 109	83, 212, 285	6, 307, 900	89, 520, 185	258, 375, 903, 294	1, 792. 67
1948	252, 292, 246, 513	68, 768, 043	4, 692, 775	73, 460, 818	252, 365, 707, 331	1, 721. 21
1949	252, 770, 359, 860	23, 862, 383	3, 413, 025	27, 275, 408	252, 797, 635, 268	1, 694. 93
1950	257, 357, 352, 351	17, 077, 809	2, 425, 225	19, 503, 034	257, 376, 855, 385	1, 696. 81
1951	255, 221, 976, 815	27, 364, 069	1, 863, 100	29, 227, 169	255, 251, 203, 984	1, 653. 61
1952	259, 105, 178, 785	44, 092, 646	1, 472, 700	45, 565, 346	259, 150, 744, 131	1, 650. 35
1953	266, 071, 061, 639	50. 881, 686	1, 191, 075	52, 072, 761	266, 123, 134, 400	1, 667. 06
1954	271, 259, 599, 108	80, 415, 386	1, 026, 000	81, 441, 386	271, 341, 040, 495	1, 670. 64
1955	274, 374, 222, 803	43, 257, 786	885, 175	44, 142, 961	274, 418, 365, 764	1, 660. 42
1956	272, 750, 813, 649	73, 100, 900	787, 575	73, 888, 475	272, 824, 702, 124	1, 622. 28
1957	270. 527, 171, 896	106, 434, 150	703, 800	107, 137, 950	270, 634, 309, 846	1, 580. 54
1958	276, 343, 217, 746	100, 565, 250	655, 350	101, 220, 600	276, 444, 438, 346	[5] 1, 588. 18

[1] Includes certain obligations not subject to statutory limitation. For amounts subject to limitation, see table 1.

[2] Consists of obligations issued by certain Government corporations and credit agencies, obligations which are guaranteed by the United States as to both principal and interest. They were first authorized in 1932, but no such obligations were outstanding at the end of the fiscal years 1932 and 1933.

[3] Amounts shown represent outstanding principal only. The amount of interest for the fiscal year 1958 was $126,628.

[4] Based on Bureau of the Census estimated population for continental United States.

[5] Subject to revision.

TABLE 20.—*Public debt outstanding by security classes, June 30, 1946–58*

[In millions of dollars. On basis of daily Treasury statements, see "Bases of Tables"]

Class	1946	1947	1948	1949	1950	1951	1952	1953	1954	1955	1956	1957	1958
Interest-bearing:													
Public issues:													
Marketable issues:													
Treasury bills [1]	17,039	15,775	13,757	11,536	13,533	13,614	17,219	19,707	19,515	19,514	20,808	23,420	22,406
Certificates of indebtedness	31,801	25,296	22,588	29,427	18,418	9,509	28,423	15,854	18,405	13,836	16,303	20,473	32,920
Treasury notes	18,261	8,142	11,375	3,596	20,404	35,806	18,963	30,425	31,960	40,729	35,952	30,973	20,416
Treasury bonds:													
Bank eligible	65,864	69,686	62,826	60,789	53,159	42,772	48,200	63,980	71,706	81,057	81,840	80,789	90,883
Bank restricted [2]	53,459	19,636	49,636	49,636	49,636	36,061	27,460	17,245	8,672				
Panama Canal loan bonds	50	50	50	50	50	50	50	50	50	50	50	50	50
Conversion bonds of 1946–47	13												
Postal savings bonds	117	116	114	112	110	106	92	74	46	21			
Total marketable issues	189,606	168,702	160,346	155,147	155,310	137,917	140,407	147,335	150,354	155,206	154,953	155,705	166,675
Nonmarketable issues:													
Treasury notes—tax and savings	6,711	5,560	4,394	4,860	8,472	7,818	6,612	4,453	5,079	1,913			
United States savings bonds	49,035	51,367	53,274	56,260	57,536	57,572	57,685	57,886	58,061	58,365	57,497	54,622	51,984
Depositary bonds	427	325	316	369	285	319	373	447	411	417	310	196	171
Armed forces leave bonds		1,793	563	396	297	47							
Treasury bonds—investment series			959	954	954	14,526	14,046	13,288	12,775	12,589	12,009	11,135	9,621
Total nonmarketable issues	56,173	59,045	59,506	62,839	67,544	80,281	78,717	76,073	76,326	73,285	69,817	65,953	61,777
Total public issues	245,779	227,747	219,852	217,986	222,853	218,198	219,124	223,408	226,681	228,491	224,769	221,658	228,452
Special issues:													
Adjusted service certificate fund certificates	12	12	6	6	5	5	5	5	5	5	5		
Alaska Railroad retirement fund notes	2	3	3	3	(3)	(3)	(3)	(3)	(3)	(3)	(3)	(3)	(3)
Canal Zone Postal Savings System notes	4	4	3	3	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	(*)	
Canal Zone retirement fund notes	11	12	13	14	(3)	(3)	(3)	(3)	(3)	(3)	(3)	(3)	(3)
Civil service retirement fund:													
Certificates								846	2,268	4,055	6,051	5,707	4,219
Notes [3]	2,155	2,435	2,795	3,238	3,801	4,374	4,998	4,739	3,571	2,097	596	740	1,540
Bonds												925	1,925
Farm tenant mortgage insurance fund notes			1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1			
Federal Deposit Insurance Corp. notes	120	408	549	666	808	868	888	846	892	835	673	718	673
Federal disability insurance trust fund:													
Certificates												258	658
Notes												30	150
Bonds												38	188
Federal home loan banks:													
Certificates											2	10	
Notes			37	117	119	77	50	50	232	200	50	10	165
Federal Housing Administration notes:													
Armed services housing mortgage insurance fund											2	3	1
Housing insurance fund							(*)	2	(*)		1	2	1
Housing investment insurance fund								(*)					(*)
Military housing insurance fund								2		2			

Mutual mortgage insurance fund		14	4					16	10	16	26	26	18
National defense housing insurance fund								2	5	2	2	2	4
Section 220 housing insurance fund										1	1	1	1
Section 221 housing insurance fund										1	1	1	1
Servicemen's mortgage insurance fund										1	1	2	3
Title I housing insurance fund										1	1	1	1
Title I insurance fund										38	43	43	34
War housing insurance fund		3				7	2	4		3	8	8	7
Federal old-age and survivors insurance trust fund:													
Certificates	3, 401	5, 995	7, 709	9, 003	10, 418	12, 096	14, 047	15, 532	17, 054	18, 239	19, 467	14, 963	9, 925
Notes	2, 509	1, 109										2, 000	3, 860
Bonds												2, 500	4, 825
Federal Savings and Loan Insurance Corporation notes	49	62	74	95	79	86	79	61	84	94	103	103	112
Foreign service retirement fund:													
Certificates								3	9	10	16	22	24
Notes	9	10	12	14	17	17	17	13	6	6	4		
Government life insurance fund:													
Certificates	682	1, 254	1, 286	1, 318	1, 292	1, 300	1, 300	1, 299	1, 234	1, 233	1, 217	1, 200	1, 144
Notes	2												
Highway trust fund certificates												404	822
National service life insurance fund notes	5, 240	6, 474	6, 935	7, 288	5, 342	5, 436	5, 191	5, 249	5, 272	5, 346	5, 481	5, 570	5, 665
Postal Savings System notes	779	1, 624	1, 909	1, 949	1, 799	706	551	451	212	90	5	5	
Railroad retirement account notes	657	806	1, 374	1, 720	2, 058	2, 414	2, 863	3, 128	3, 345	3, 486	3, 600	3, 475	3, 531
Unemployment trust fund certificates	6, 699	7, 142	7, 500	7, 340	6, 616	7, 266	7, 745	8, 287	8, 024	7, 479	7, 737	7, 996	6, 671
Veterans special term insurance fund certificates								(*)	3	10	20	34	48
Total special issues	22, 332	27, 366	30, 211	32, 776	32, 356	34, 653	37, 739	40, 538	42, 229	43, 250	45, 114	46, 827	46, 246
Total interest-bearing debt	268, 111	255, 113	250, 063	250, 762	255, 209	252, 852	256, 863	263, 946	268, 910	271, 741	269, 883	268, 486	274, 698
Matured debt on which interest has ceased	376	231	280	245	265	512	419	298	437	589	666	529	597
Debt bearing no interest:													
Special notes of the United States, series of:													
International Bank for Reconstruction and Development		416	66	41									
International Monetary Fund		1, 721	1, 161	1, 063	1, 270	1, 283	1, 274	1, 302	1, 411	1, 567	1, 742	1, 068	618
United States savings stamps[4]	96	70	58	52	49	48	50	50	50	48	49	51	51
Excess profits tax refund bonds	58	19	9	5	3	2	2	1	1	1	1	1	1
United States notes (less gold reserve)	191	191	191	191	191	191	191	191	191	191	191	191	191
Deposits for retirement of national bank and Federal Reserve Bank notes	584	517	459	407	365	328	301	277	254	232	213	196	182
Other debt bearing no interest	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6
Total debt bearing no interest	935	2, 942	1, 949	1, 764	1, 883	1, 858	1, 824	1, 827	1, 913	2, 044	2, 202	1, 512	1, 048
Total gross debt[5]	269, 422	258, 286	252, 292	252, 770	257, 357	255, 222	259, 105	266, 071	271, 260	274, 374	272, 751	270, 527	276, 343

NOTE.—For information on the composition of the public debt beginning June 30, 1916, see 1947 annual report, p. 361. For reconciliation with basis of Public Debt accounts for 1958, see table 23. *Less than $500,000.

[1] Includes tax anticipation series in fiscal years 1953 and 1957.

[2] For explanation, see 1946 annual report, pp. 42, 43, and 654, subsequent reports, and footnote 5, p. 515 of the 1955 annual report.

[3] Notes transferred to civil service retirement fund from Canal Zone and Alaska Railroad retirement funds under act of July 21, 1949 (5 U. S. C. 740).

[4] Postal savings stamps, obligations of the Postal Savings System, were sold from May 1, 1941, to Oct. 1, 1942, when they were replaced by United States war savings stamps. All outstanding stamps then became public debt obligations.

[5] Includes certain obligations not subject to statutory limitation; see table 1.

TABLE 21.—*Guaranteed obligations held outside the Treasury,*[1] *classified by issuing Government corporations and other business-type activities, June 30, 1946–58*

[Face amount, in thousands of dollars. On basis of daily Treasury statements, see "Bases of Tables"]

Agency	1946	1947	1948	1949	1950	1951	1952	1953	1954	1955	1956	1957	1958
UNMATURED OBLIGATIONS													
Commodity Credit Corporation notes, etc.	424,147	45,002	41,703	10,909	1,432	14	558						
Federal Housing Administration debentures:													
Mutual mortgage insurance fund	8,370	7,497	7,445	7,480	7,673	8,433	9,180	8,127	8,501	9,021	8,471	10,638	9,987
Armed services housing mortgage insurance fund										725	9,695	10,209	8,324
Housing insurance fund	7,038	5,938	5,938	3,938	3,440	1,390		1,632	1,742	2,317	5,838	10,135	8,987
National defense housing insurance fund										1,462	16,108	40,738	47,734
Section 221 housing insurance fund													8
Servicemen's mortgage insurance fund												12	78
Title I housing insurance fund								23	31	35	224	482	377
War housing insurance fund	27,117	24,775	13,682	1,536	4,532	17,528	34,355	41,100	70,141	29,697	32,765	34,220	25,070
Total unmatured obligations	466,672	83,212	68,768	23,862	17,078	27,364	44,093	50,882	80,415	43,258	73,101	106,434	100,565
MATURED OBLIGATIONS													
Federal Farm Mortgage Corporation	3,714	2,425	1,738	1,188	841	636	521	434	383	333	295	265	240
Public Housing Administration	2	2	2	1									
Home Owners' Loan Corporation	5,988	3,878	2,953	2,224	1,584	1,227	952	757	643	552	493	438	415
Reconstruction Finance Corporation	8	3											
Total matured obligations	9,713	6,308	4,693	3,413	2,425	1,863	1,473	1,191	1,026	885	788	704	655
Total based on guarantees	476,385	89,520	73,461	27,275	19,503	29,227	45,565	52,073	81,441	44,143	73,888	107,138	101,221

[1] For obligations held by the Treasury and reflected in the public debt, see table 114.

Table 22.—*Maturity distribution of marketable interest-bearing public debt and guaranteed obligations, June 30, 1946–58* [1]

[In millions of dollars. On basis of daily Treasury statements]

Fiscal year	By call classes (due or first becoming callable)							
	Within 1 year	1 to 5 years	5 to 10 years	10 to 15 years	15 to 20 years	Over 20 years	Various [2]	Total
1946	62,091	35,057	32,847	16,012	21,227	22,372	43	189,649
1947	52,442	42,522	18,932	13,326	27,076	14,405	38	168,740
1948	49,870	46,124	10,464	12,407	41,481		27	160,373
1949	52,302	39,175	15,067	13,715	34,888		13	155,160
1950	42,448	51,802	15,926	19,281	25,853		16	155,325
1951	60,860	31,022	16,012	21,226	8,797		27	137,944
1952	70,944	29,434	13,321	20,114	6,594		44	140,451
1953	76,017	30,162	13,018	26,546		1,592	51	147,386
1954	63,291	38,407	27,113	19,937		1,606	80	150,435
1955	51,152	46,399	42,755	11,371		3,530	43	155,250
1956	64,910	36,942	40,363	8,387		4,351	73	155,026
1957	76,697	41,497	26,673	6,488		4,349	106	155,811
1958	73,050	39,401	45,705	657	2,258	5,604	101	166,776

Fiscal year	By maturity classes [3]							
	Within 1 year	1 to 5 years	5 to 10 years	10 to 15 years	15 to 20 years	Over 20 years	Various [2]	Total
1946	61,974	22,129	44,442	8,707	8,754	43,599	43	189,649
1947	51,211	21,851	35,562	13,009	5,588	41,481	38	168,740
1948	48,742	21,630	32,264	14,111	2,118	41,481	27	160,373
1949	48,130	32,562	16,746	14,111	8,710	34,888	13	155,160
1950	42,338	51,292	7,792	10,289	17,746	25,853	16	155,325
1951	43,908	46,526	8,707	8,754	21,226	8,797	27	137,944
1952	46,367	47,814	13,933	5,586	20,114	6,594	44	140,451
1953	65,270	36,161	15,651	2,117	26,546	1,592	51	147,386
1954	62,734	29,866	27,515	8,696	19,937	1,606	80	150,435
1955	49,703	39,107	34,253	17,242	11,371	3,530	43	155,250
1956	58,714	34,401	28,908	20,192	8,387	4,351	73	155,026
1957	71,952	40,669	12,328	19,919	6,488	4,349	106	155,811
1958	67,782	42,557	21,476	26,999	654	7,208	101	166,776

[1] Excludes guaranteed obligations held by the Treasury.
[2] Federal Housing Administration debentures are the only public marketable guaranteed obligations outstanding.
[3] All issues classified to final maturity except partially tax-exempt bonds which are classified to earliest call date.

TABLE 23.—*Summary of public debt and guaranteed obligations by security classes, June 30, 1958*

Class of security	Computed rate of interest [1]	Amount outstanding on basis of Public Debt accounts	Net adjustment to basis of daily Treasury statement [2]	Amount outstanding on basis of daily Treasury statement
PUBLIC DEBT				
Interest-bearing debt:				
Public issues:				
Marketable obligations:				
Treasury bills [3]	1.033	$22,406,332,000.00		$22,406,332,000.00
Certificates of indebtedness	3.330	32,936,729,000.00	−$16,785,000.00	32,919,944,000.00
Treasury notes	2.806	20,422,928,000.00	−6,622,000.00	20,416,306,000.00
Treasury bonds	2.576	90,869,838,450.00	+12,739,000.00	90,882,577,450.00
Other bonds	3.000	49,800,000.00		49,800,000.00
Total marketable obligations	2.546	166,685,627,450.00	−10,668,000.00	166,674,959,450.00
Nonmarketable obligations:				
Depositary bonds	2.000	170,816,500.00		170,816,500.00
Treasury bonds, investment series	2.731	9,614,871,000.00	+6,622,000.00	9,621,493,000.00
United States savings bonds	2.925	51,877,060,528.69	+107,261,530.69	51,984,322,059.38
Total nonmarketable obligations	2.892	61,662,748,028.69	+113,883,530.69	61,776,631,559.38
Total public issues	2.640	228,348,375,478.69	+103,215,530.69	228,451,591,009.38
Special issues:				
Civil service retirement fund	2.500	7,713,846,000.00		7,713,846,000.60
Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation	2.000	672,900,000.00		672,900,000.00
Federal disability insurance trust fund	2.500	995,794,000.00		995,794,000.00
Federal home loan banks	1.500	164,800,000.00		164,800,000.00
Federal Housing Administration funds	2.000	71,332,000.00		71,332,000.00
Federal old-age and survivors insurance trust fund	2.500	18,609,785,000.00		18,609,785,000.00
Federal Savings and Loan Insurance Corporation	2.000	111,850,000.00		111,850,000.00
Foreign service retirement fund	3.951	24,252,000.00		24,252,000.00
Government life insurance fund	3.500	1,144,116,000.00		1,144,116,000.00
Highway trust fund	2.500	822,226,000.00		822,226,000.00
National service life insurance fund	3.000	5,665,319,000.00		5,665,319,000.00
Railroad retirement account	3.000	3,530,788,000.00		3,530,788,000.00
Unemployment trust fund	2.625	6,670,694,000.00		6,670,694,000.00
Veterans special term insurance fund	2.500	48,267,000.00		48,267,000.00
Total special issues	2.630	46,245,969,000.00		46,245,969,000.00
Total interest-bearing debt	2.638	274,594,344,478.69	+103,215,530.69	274,697,560,009.38
Matured debt on which interest has ceased		648,116,390.26	−50,791,501.00	597,324,889.26
Debt bearing no interest:				
International Monetary Fund		618,000,000.00		618,000,000.00
Other		430,310,198.12	+22,349.05	430,332,847.17
Total gross public debt		276,290,771,367.07	+52,446,378.74	276,343,217,745.81
GUARANTEED OBLIGATIONS NOT OWNED BY THE TREASURY				
Interest-bearing debt:				
Federal Housing Administration	2.622	100,565,250.00		100,565,250.00
Matured debt on which interest has ceased		655,350.00		655,350.00
Total guaranteed obligations not owned by the Treasury		101,220,600.00		[4] 101,220,600.00
Total gross public debt and guaranteed obligations		276,391,991,967.07	+52,446,378.74	276,444,438,345.81
Deduct debt not subject to statutory limitation		−430,998,715.84	−8.00	430,998,723.84
Total debt subject to limitation		275,960,993,251.23	+52,446,370.74	276,013,439,621.97

[1] On daily Treasury statement basis. [2] Items in transit on June 30, 1958.
[3] Included in debt outstanding at face amount, but the annual interest rate is computed on the discount value. [4] Components shown in table 25.

TABLE 24—*Description of public debt issues outstanding June 30, 1958*

[On basis of Public Debt accounts,[1] see "Bases of Tables"]

Title of loan and rate of interest	Authorizing act	Tax status	Date of loan	When redeemable or payable [2]	Interest payment date	Average price received (per $100)		Amount issued	Amount retired	Amount outstanding
INTEREST-BEARING DEBT										
Public Issues										
Marketable:										
Treasury bills (maturity value):										
Series maturing and approximate yield to maturity (%): [3]										
July 3, 1958–1.148	(a)	(e)	Apr. 3, 1958	July 3, 1958	Sold at a discount; payable at par on maturity.	$99.710	Cash	$1,649,056,000.00		
							Exchange	51,031,000.00		$1,700,087,000.00
July 10, 1958–1.074	(a)	(e)	Apr. 10, 1958	July 10, 1958		$99.729	Cash	1,675,070,000.00		
							Exchange	25,070,000.00		1,700,140,000.00
July 17, 1958–1.226	(a)	(e)	Apr. 17, 1958	July 17, 1958		$99.690	Cash	1,651,812,000.00		
							Exchange	49,488,000.00		1,701,300,000.00
July 24, 1958–1.055	(a)	(e)	Apr. 24, 1958	July 24, 1958		$99.733	Cash	1,669,080,000.00		
							Exchange	30,785,000.00		1,699,865,000.00
July 31, 1958–1.366	(a)	(e)	May 1, 1958	July 31, 1958		$99.655	Cash	1,563,791,000.00		
							Exchange	137,923,000.00		1,701,714,000.00
Aug. 7, 1958–1.187	(a)	(e)	May 8, 1958	Aug. 7, 1958		$99.700	Cash	1,589,628,000.00		
							Exchange	110,782,000.00		1,700,410,000.00
Aug. 14, 1958–1.112	(a)	(e)	May 15, 1958	Aug. 14, 1958		$99.719	Cash	1,677,147,000.00		
							Exchange	22,880,000.00		1,700,027,000.00
Aug. 21, 1958–0.930	(a)	(e)	May 22, 1958	Aug. 21, 1958		$99.765	Cash	1,669,467,000.00		
							Exchange	131,283,000.00		1,800,750,000.00
Aug. 28, 1958–0.635	(a)	(e)	May 29, 1958	Aug. 28, 1958		$99.840	Cash	1,675,872,000.00		
							Exchange	124,358,000.00		1,800,230,000.00
Sept. 4, 1958–0.723	(a)	(e)	June 5, 1958	Sept. 4, 1958		$99.817	Cash	1,660,573,000.00		
							Exchange	139,631,000.00		1,800,204,000.00
Sept. 11, 1958–0.841	(a)	(e)	June 12, 1958	Sept. 11, 1958		$99.787	Cash	1,559,829,000.00		
							Exchange	140,380,000.00		1,700,209,000.00
Sept. 18, 1958–0.953	(a)	(e)	June 19, 1958	Sept. 18, 1958		$99.759	Cash	1,549,999,000.00		
							Exchange	151,013,000.00		1,701,012,000.00
Sept. 25, 1958–1.006	(a)	(e)	June 26, 1958	Sept. 25, 1958		$99.746	Cash	1,523,381,000.00		
							Exchange	177,003,000.00		1,700,384,000.00
Total Treasury bills.								22,406,332,000.00		22,406,332,000.00

Footnotes at end of table.

TABLE 24.—*Description of public debt issues outstanding June 30, 1958*—Continued

Title of loan and rate of interest	Authorizing act	Tax status	Date of loan	When redeemable or payable [2]	Interest payment date	Average price received (per $100)	Amount issued	Amount retired	Amount outstanding
INTEREST-BEARING DEBT—Continued									
Public Issues—Continued									
Marketable—Continued									
Certificates of indebtedness:									
4% Series C-1958	(a)	(f)	Aug. 1, 1957	Aug. 1, 1958	Feb. 1, Aug. 1	Par	$1,032,565,000.00		
						Exchange at par	10,486,512,000.00		
							11,519,077,000.00		$11,519,077,000.00
3¾% Series D-1958	(a)	(f)	Dec. 1, 1957	Dec. 1, 1958	June 1, Dec. 1	Exchange at par	9,832,719,000.00		9,832,719,000.00
2½% Series A-1959	(a)	(f)	Feb. 14, 1958	Feb. 14, 1959	Aug. 14, Feb. 14	do	9,769,891,000.00		9,769,891,000.00
1¼% Series B-1959	(a)	(f)	June 15, 1958	May 15, 1959	Nov. 15, May 15	do	1,815,042,000.00		1,815,042,000.00
Total certificates of indebtedness.							32,936,729,000.00		32,936,729,000.00
Treasury notes:									
1⅞% Series A-1959	(a)	(f)	May 17, 1954	Feb. 15, 1959	Feb. 15, Aug. 15	Par	2,205,071,000.00		
						Exchange at par	2,897,206,000.00		
							5,102,277,000.00		5,102,277,000.00
3½% Series A-1960	(a)	(f)	Feb. 15, 1957	May 15, 1960	May 15, Nov. 15	Par	942,426,000.00		
						Exchange at par	1,463,699,000.00		
							2,406,125,000.00		2,406,125,000.00
4% Series A-1961	(a)	(f)	Aug. 1, 1957	On Aug. 1, 1959, at option of holder upon 3 months' notice; on Aug. 1, 1961.	Feb. 1, Aug. 1	Par	100,000,000.00		
						Exchange at par	2,508,528,000.00		
							2,608,528,000.00		2,608,528,000.00
3⅝% Series A-1962	(a)	(f)	May 1, 1957	Feb. 15, 1962	Feb. 15, Aug. 15	Exchange at par	647,057,000.00		647,057,000.00
4% Series B-1962	(a)	(f)	Sept. 26, 1957	On Feb. 15, 1960, option of holder upon 3 months' notice; on Aug. 15, 1962.	do	Par	2,000,387,000.00		2,000,387,000.00
3¾% Series C-1962	(a)	(f)	Nov. 29, 1957	Nov. 15, 1962	May 15, Nov. 15	Par	1,142,956,000.00		1,142,956,000.00
2⅝% Series A-1963	(a)	(f)	Apr. 15, 1958	Feb. 15, 1963	Aug. 15, Feb. 15	Par	3,970,698,000.00		3,970,698,000.00
1½% Series EO-1958	(a)	(f)	Oct. 1, 1953	Oct. 1, 1958	Apr. 1, Oct. 1	Exchange at par	121,269,000.00		121,269,000.00
1½% Series EA-1959	(a)	(f)	Apr. 1, 1954	Apr. 1, 1959	do	do	118,847,000.00		118,847,000.00
1½% Series EO-1959	(a)	(f)	Oct. 1, 1954	Oct. 1, 1959	do	do	99,108,000.00		99,108,000.00
1½% Series EA-1960	(a)	(f)	Apr. 1, 1955	Apr. 1, 1960	do	do	198,041,000.00		198,041,000.00
1½% Series EO-1960	(a)	(f)	Oct. 1, 1955	Oct. 1, 1960	do	do	277,542,000.00		277,542,000.00
1½% Series EA-1961	(a)	(f)	Apr. 1, 1956	Apr. 1, 1961	do	do	144,033,000.00		144,033,000.00

1½% Series EO-1961	(a)	(f)	Oct. 1, 1956	Oct. 1, 1961	do	do	331,975,000.00		331,975,000.00
1½% Series EA-1962	(a)	(f)	Apr. 1, 1957	Apr. 1, 1962	do	do	551,176,000.00		551,176,000.00
1½% Series EO-1962	(a)	(f)	Oct. 1, 1957	Oct. 1, 1962	do	do	590,195,000.00		590,195,000.00
1½% Series EA-1963	(a)	(f)	Apr. 1, 1958	Apr. 1, 1963	do	do	112,714,000.00		112,714,000.00
Total Treasury notes.							20,422,928,000.00		20,422,928,000.00
Treasury bonds:									
2¼% of 1956-59	(a)	(f)	Feb. 1, 1944	Called for redemption on Sept. 15, 1958.[4]	Mar. and Sept. 15.	Par	3,727,687,000.00		
						Exchange at par	94,871,500.00		
							3,822,558,500.00	$4,556,000.00	3,818,002,500.00
2⅜% of 1957-59	(a)	(f)	Mar. 1, 1952	do	do	Exchange at par	926,812,000.00	1,000.00	926,811,000.00
2½% of 1958	(a)	(f)	Feb. 15, 1953	On Dec. 15, 1958	June and Dec. 15	Exchange at par	2,368,366,000.00	500.00	2,368,365,500.00
2¼% of 1959-62 (dated June 1, 1945).	(a)	(f)	June 1, 1945	On and after June 15, 1959; on June 15, 1962.[4]	do	Par	5,284,068,500.00	15,888,000.00	5,268,180,500.00
2¼% of 1959-62 (dated Nov. 15, 1945).	(a)	(f)	Nov. 15, 1945	On and after Dec. 15, 1959; on Dec. 15, 1962.[4]	do	Par	3,469,671,000.00	13,169,500.00	3,456,501,500.00
2⅛% of 1960	(a)	(f)	Aug. 15, 1954	On Nov. 15, 1960	May and Nov. 15	Exchange at par	3,806,484,000.00	1,000.00	3,806,483,000.00
2¾% of 1960-65	(a)	(g)	Dec. 15, 1938	On and after Dec. 15, 1960; on Dec. 15, 1965.	June and Dec. 15	Par	402,892,800.00		
						Exchange at par	188,196,700.00		
						Exchange at $102.375.	894,295,600.00		
							1,485,385,100.00	2,000.00	1,485,383,100.00
2¾% of 1961	(a)	(f)	Nov. 9, 1953	On Sept. 15, 1961	Mar. and Sept. 15	Par	2,239,262,000.00		2,239,262,000.00
2½% of 1961	(a)	(f)	Feb. 15, 1954	On Nov. 15, 1961	May and Nov. 15	Exchange at par	11,177,153,500.00	500.00	11,177,153,000.00
2½% of 1962-67	(a)	(f)	May 5, 1942	On and after June 15, 1962; on June 15, 1967.[4]	June and Dec. 15	Par	2,118,164,500.00	5,299,000.00	2,112,865,500.00
2½% of 1963	(a)	(f)	Dec. 15, 1954	On Aug. 15, 1963	Feb. and Aug. 15	Exchange at par	6,754,695,500.00		6,754,695,500.00
2½% of 1963-68	(a)	(f)	Dec. 1, 1942	On and after Dec. 15, 1963; on Dec. 15, 1968.[4]	June and Dec. 15	Par	2,830,914,000.00	9,750,000.00	2,821,164,000.00
3% of 1964	(a)	(f)	Feb. 14, 1958	On Feb. 15, 1964	Aug. and Feb. 15	Exchange at par	3,854,181,500.00		3,854,181,500.00
2½% of 1964-69 (dated Apr. 15, 1943).	(a)	(f)	Apr. 15, 1943	On and after June 15, 1964; on June 15, 1969.[4]	June and Dec. 15	Par	3,761,904,000.00	16,012,000.00	3,745,892,000.00
2½% of 1964-69 (dated Sept. 15, 1943).	(a)	(f)	Sept. 15, 1943	On and after Dec. 15, 1964; on Dec. 15, 1969.[4]	do	Par	3,778,754,000.00		
						Exchange at par	59,444,000.00		
							3,838,198,000.00	17,215,000.00	3,820,983,000.00
2⅝% of 1965	(a)	(f)	June 15, 1958	On Feb. 15, 1965	Feb. and Aug. 15	do	7,361,123,500.00	103,950,000.00	7,257,173,500.00
2½% of 1965-70	(a)	(f)	Feb. 1, 1944	On and after Mar. 15, 1965; on Mar. 15, 1970.[4]	Mar. and Sept. 15	Par	5,120,861,500.00		
						Exchange at par	76,533,000.00		
							5,197,394,500.00	494,747,500.00	4,702,647,000.00
3% of 1966	(a)	(f)	Feb. 28, 1958	On Aug. 15, 1966	Aug. and Feb. 15	Par	1,484,298,000.00		1,484,298,000.00
2½% of 1966-71	(a)	(f)	Dec. 1, 1944	On and after Mar. 15, 1966; on Mar. 15, 1971.[4]	Mar. and Sept. 15	Par	3,447,511,500.00		
						Exchange at par	33,353,500.00		
							3,480,865,000.00	530,319,000.00	2,950,546,000.00

Footnotes at end of table.

TABLE 24.—*Description of public debt issues outstanding June 30, 1958*—Continued

Title of loan and rate of interest	Authorizing act	Tax status	Date of loan	When redeemable or payable [2]	Interest payment date	Average price received (per $100)	Amount issued	Amount retired	Amount outstanding
INTEREST-BEARING DEBT—Continued									
Public Issues—Continued									
Marketable—Continued									
Treasury bonds—Con.									
2½% of 1967-72 (dated June 1, 1945).	(a)	(f)	June 1, 1945	On and after June 15, 1967; on June 15, 1972.[4]	June and Dec. 15	Par	$7,967,261,000.00	$6,119,329,500.00	$1,847,931,500.00
2½% of 1967-72 (dated Oct. 20, 1941).	(a)	(f)	Oct. 20, 1941	On and after Sept. 15, 1967; on Sept. 15, 1972	Mar. and Sept. 15.	Par	2,527,073,950.00		
						Exchange at par	188,971,200.00		
							2,716,045,150.00	50,300.00	2,715,994,850.00
2½% of 1967-72 (dated Nov. 15 1945).	(a)	(f)	Nov. 15, 1945	On and after Dec. 15, 1967; on Dec. 15, 1972.[4]	June and Dec. 15	Par	11,688,868,500.00	7,952,140,500.00	3,736,428,000.00
4% of 1969	(a)	(f)	Oct. 1, 1957	On Oct. 1, 1969 [4]	Apr. and Oct. 1	Par	656,933,000.00		656,933,000.00
3⅞% of 1974	(a)	(f)	Dec. 2, 1957	On Nov. 15, 1974 [4]	May and Nov. 15	Par	653,811,500.00		653,811,500.00
3¼% of 1978-83	(a)	(f)	May 1, 1953	On and after June 15, 1978; on June 15, 1983.[4]	June and Dec. 15	Par	1,188,769,175.00		
						Exchange at par	417,314,825.00		
							1,606,084,000.00	1,943,000.00	1,604,141,000.00
3¼% of 1985	(a)	(f)	June 3, 1958	On May 15, 1985 [4]	Nov. and May 15	Par	1,134,867,500.00		1,134,867,500.00
3½% of 1990	(a)	(f)	Feb. 14, 1958	On Feb. 15, 1990 [4]	Aug. and Feb. 15	Exchange at par	1,727,014,500.00		1,727,014,500.00
3% of 1995	(a)	(f)	Feb. 15, 1955	On Feb. 15, 1995 [4]	Feb. and Aug. 15	Par	821,474,500.00		
						Exchange at par	1,923,642,500.00		
							2,745,117,000.00	2,988,500.00	2,742,128,500.00
Total Treasury bonds.							106,157,501,250.00	15,287,662,800.00	90,869,838,450.00
Other bonds:									
3% Panama Canal loan of 1961.	(b)	(h)	June 1, 1911	On June 1, 1961	Mar., June, Sept. and Dec. 1.	$102.582	50,000,000.00	200,000.00	[5] 49,800,000.00
Total marketable obligations.							181,973,490,250.00	15,287,862,800.00	166,685,627,450.00
Nonmarketable:									
Depositary bonds:									
2% First Series	(a)	(f)	Various dates from: July 1946	At option of United States or owner any time upon 30 to 60 days' notice; 12 years from issue date.	June and Dec. 1	Par	648,403,500.00	477,587,000.00	170,816,500.00

Treasury bonds, investment series:									
2½% Series A-1965	(a)	(f)	Oct. 1, 1947	On and after Apr. 1, 1948, on demand at option of owner on 1 month's notice; on Oct. 1, 1965.	Apr. and Oct. 1	Par	969,960,000.00	246,610,000.00	723,350,000.00
2¾% Series B-1975-80.	(a)	(f)	Apr. 1, 1951	Apr. 1, 1975, exchangeable at any time at option of owner for marketable Treasury notes; on Apr. 1, 1980.[4] [6]	do	Par	451,397,500.00		
						Exchange at par	14,879,956,500.00		
							15,331,354,000.00	6,439,833,000.00	8,891,521,000.00
Total Treasury bonds, investment series.							16,301,314,000.00	6,686,443,000.00	9,614,871,000.00
United States savings bonds: series and approximate yield to maturity (%):[7]			First day of each month:	After 60 days from issue date, on demand at option of owner; 10 years from issue date, but, at the option of owner, may be held and will accrue interest for additional 10 years.[8]	Sold at a discount; payable at par on maturity.				
E-1941 2.90 [9]	(a)	(f)	May to Dec. 1941	do	do	$75.00	1,752,894,733.01	1,328,265,612.93	424,629,120.08
E-1942 2.90 [10]	(a)	(f)	Jan to Apr. 1942	do	do	$75.00	2,152,918,553.08	1,600,058,192.76	552,860,360.32
E-1942 2.95 [10]	(a)	(f)	May to Dec. 1942	do	do	$75.00	5,639,353,633.72	4,375,137,274.57	1,264,216,359.15
E-1943 2.95 [9]	(a)	(f)	Jan. to Dec. 1943	do	do	$75.00	12,578,199,031.65	9,716,325,130.42	2,861,873,901.23
E-1944 2.95 [9]	(a)	(f)	Jan. to Dec. 1944	do	do	$75.00	14,639,099,259.06	11,165,194,160.46	3,473,905,098.60
E-1945 2.95 [9]	(a)	(f)	Jan. to Dec. 1945	do	do	$75.00	11,434,996,353.62	8,435,543,081.00	2,999,453,272.62
E-1946 2.95 [9]	(a)	(f)	Jan. to Dec. 1946	do	do	$75.00	5,096,157,345.79	3,446,829,813.13	1,649,327,532.66
E-1947 2.95 [9]	(a)	(f)	Jan. to Dec. 1947	do	do	$75.00	4,766,707,639.80	2,947,875,712.23	1,818,831,927.57
E-1948 2.95 [11]	(a)	(f)	Jan. to June 1948	do	do	$75.00	2,504,251,605.32	1,417,837,250.32	1,086,414,355.00
E-1948 2.90 [11]	(a)	(f)	July to Dec. 1948	do	do	$75.00	2,380,301,614.32	1,279,334,482.42	1,100,967,131.90
E-1949 2.90	(a)	(f)	Jan. to Dec. 1949	do	do	$75.00	4,742,318,141.51	2,492,637,412.89	2,249,680,728.62
E-1950 2.90	(a)	(f)	Jan. to Dec. 1950	do	do	$75.00	4,079,986,055.78	2,140,962,398.53	1,939,023,657.25
E-1951 2.90	(a)	(f)	Jan. to Dec. 1951	do	do	$75.00	3,510,991,717.18	1,908,449,405.18	1,602,542,312.00

Footnotes at end of table.

TABLE 24.—*Description of public debt issues outstanding June 30, 1958*—Continued

Title of loan and rate of interest	Authorizing act	Tax status	Date of loan	When redeemable or payable [2]	Interest payment date	Average price received (per $100)	Amount issued	Amount retired	Amount outstanding
INTEREST-BEARING DEBT—Continued									
Public Issues—Continued									
Nonmarketable—Continued United States savings bonds: series and approximate yield to maturity (%):[7]—Continued									
E-1952 2.90 (Jan. to Apr. 1952).	(a)	(f)	Jan. to Apr. 1952.	After 60 days, etc.	Sold at a discount; payable at par on maturity.	$75.00	$1, 198, 128, 631. 83	$659, 047, 797. 78	$539, 080, 834. 05
E-1952 3.00 (May to Dec. 1952).	(a)	(f)	May to Dec. 1952.	After 2 months from issue date, on demand at option of owner: 9 years 8 months from issue date, but, at the option of owner, may be held and will accrue interest for additional 10 years.[8]	Sold at a discount; payable at par on maturity.	$75.00	2, 489, 441, 029. 85	1, 317, 845, 302. 00	1, 171, 595, 727. 85
E-1953 3.00	(a)	(f)	Jan. to Dec. 1953	do	do	$75.00	4, 191, 389, 910. 40	2, 121, 971, 552. 05	2, 069, 418, 358. 35
E-1954 3.00	(a)	(f)	Jan. to Dec. 1954	do	do	$75.00	4, 237, 863, 186. 90	2, 026, 957, 197. 05	2, 210, 905, 989. 85
E-1955 3.00	(a)	(f)	Jan. to Dec. 1955	do	do	$75.00	4, 403, 740, 441. 75	1, 970, 287, 363. 95	2, 433, 453, 077. 80
E-1956 3.00	(a)	(f)	Jan. to Dec. 1956	do	do	$75.00	4, 243, 184, 074. 90	1, 783, 893, 393. 25	2, 459, 290, 681. 65
E-1957 3.00 (Jan. 1957).	(a)	(f)	Jan. 1957	do	do	$75.00	349, 117, 428. 50	132, 661, 630. 40	216, 455, 798. 10
E-1957 3.25 (Feb. to Dec. 1957).	(a)	(f)	Feb. to Dec. 1957	After 2 months from issue date, on demand at option of owner; 8 years 11 months from issue date.[12]	do	$75.00	3, 571, 957, 698. 44	1, 140, 330, 141. 05	2, 431, 627, 557. 39
E-1958 3.25	(a)	(f)	Jan. to June 1958.	do	do	$75.00	1, 666, 502, 962. 50	203, 643, 843. 75	1, 462, 859, 118. 75
Unclassified sales and redemptions.							32, 606, 572. 60	652, 807. 62	31, 953, 764. 98
Total Series E							101,662,107,621. 51	63, 611, 740, 955. 74	38, 050, 366, 665. 77
F-1946 2.53	(a)	(f)	Jan. to Dec. 1946.	After 6 months from issue date,	Sold at a discount; payable	$74.00	181, 363, 664. 10	96, 318, 926. 10	85, 044, 738. 00

				on demand at option of owner on 1 months' notice; 12 years from issue date.	at par on maturity.				
F-1947 2.53	(a)	(f)	Jan. to Dec. 1947	do	do	$74.00	402, 695, 321. 94	202, 854, 127. 71	199, 841, 194. 23
F-1948 2.53	(a)	(f)	Jan. to Dec. 1948	do	do	$74.00	583, 769, 353. 08	241, 858, 880. 69	341, 910, 472. 39
F-1949 2.53	(a)	(f)	Jan. to Dec. 1949	do	do	$74.00	271, 709, 618. 53	133, 014, 637. 28	138, 694, 981. 25
F-1950 2.53	(a)	(f)	Jan. to Dec. 1950	do	do	$74.00	461, 975, 785. 91	190, 521, 067. 79	271, 454, 718. 12
F-1951 2.53	(a)	(f)	Jan. to Dec. 1951	do	do	$74.00	138, 391, 278. 77	50, 979, 713. 17	87, 411, 565. 60
F-1952 2.53	(a)	(f)	Jan. to Apr. 1952	do	do	$74.00	44, 706, 556. 28	15, 836, 375. 03	28, 870, 181. 25
Unclassified sales and redemptions.								126, 248. 10	[13] 126, 248. 10
Total Series F							2, 084, 611, 578. 61	931, 509, 975. 87	1, 153, 101, 602. 74
G-1946 2.50	(a)	(f)	Jan. to Dec. 1946	do	Semiannually	Par	1, 141, 038, 300. 00	540, 812, 800. 00	600, 225, 500. 00
G-1947 2.50	(a)	(f)	Jan. to Dec. 1947	do	do	Par	2, 247, 340, 000. 00	1, 008, 308, 900. 00	1, 239, 031, 100. 00
G-1948 2.50	(a)	(f)	Jan. to Dec. 1948	do	do	Par	2, 542, 177, 700. 00	1, 088, 032, 500. 00	1, 454, 145, 200. 00
G-1949 2.50	(a)	(f)	Jan. to Dec. 1949	do	do	Par	1, 433, 060, 200. 00	577, 341, 400. 00	855, 718, 800. 00
G-1950 2.50	(a)	(f)	Jan. to Dec. 1950	do	do	Par	1, 938, 695, 600. 00	736, 478, 700. 00	1, 202, 216, 900. 00
G-1951 2.50	(a)	(f)	Jan. to Dec. 1951	do	do	Par	644, 428, 000. 00	204, 557, 100. 00	439, 870, 900. 00
G-1952 2.50	(a)	(f)	Jan. to Apr. 1952	do	do	Par	163, 428, 200. 00	46, 584, 200. 00	116, 844, 000. 00
Unclassified sales and redemptions.								389, 400. 00	[13] 389, 400. 00
Total Series G							10, 110, 168, 000. 00	4, 202, 505, 000. 00	5, 907, 663, 000. 00
H-1952 3.00	(a)	(f)	June to Dec. 1952	After 6 months from issue date, on demand at option of owner on 1 month's notice; 9 years 8 months from issue date.	Semiannually	Par	191, 480, 500. 00	49, 096, 500. 00	142, 384, 000. 00
H-1953 3.00	(a)	(f)	Jan. to Dec. 1953	do	do	Par	470, 499, 500. 00	101, 021, 000. 00	369, 478, 500. 00
H-1954 3.00	(a)	(f)	Jan. to Dec. 1954	do	do	Par	877, 680, 500. 00	168, 490, 500. 00	709, 190, 000. 00
H-1955 3.00	(a)	(f)	Jan. to Dec. 1955	do	do	Par	1, 173, 084, 000. 00	191, 899, 500. 00	981, 184, 500. 00
H-1956 3.00	(a)	(f)	Jan. to Dec. 1956	do	do	Par	893, 176, 000. 00	94, 313, 500. 00	798, 862, 500. 00
H-1957 3.00 (Jan. 1957).	(a)	(f)	Jan. 1957	do	do	Par	64, 506, 000. 00	4, 974, 000. 00	59, 532, 000. 00
H-1957 3.25 (Feb. to to Dec. 1957).	(a)	(f)	Feb. to Dec. 1957	After 6 months from issue date, on demand at option of owner on 1 month's notice; 10 years from issue date.	do	Par	567, 650, 500. 00	15, 866, 500. 00	551, 784, 000. 00
H-1958 3.25	(a)	(f)	Jan. to June 1958	do	do	Par	438, 221, 500. 00	187, 500. 00	438, 034, 000. 00
Unclassified sales and redemptions.							35, 469, 500. 00	1, 500. 00	35, 468, 000. 00
Total Series H							4, 711, 768, 000. 00	625, 850, 500. 00	4, 085, 917, 500. 00

Footnotes at end of table.

TABLE 24.—*Description of public debt issues outstanding June 30, 1958*—Continued

Title of loan and rate of interest	Authorizing act	Tax status	Date of loan	When redeemable or payable [2]	Interest payment date	Average price received (per $100)	Amount issued	Amount retired	Amount outstanding
INTEREST-BEARING DEBT—Continued									
Public Issues—Continued									
Nonmarketable—Continued United States savings bonds; series and approximate yield to maturity (%):[7]—Continued.									
J-1952 2.76	(*a*)	(*f*)	May to Dec. 1952	After 6 months from issue date, on demand at option of owner on 1 month's notice; 12 years from issue date.	Sold at a discount; payable at par on maturity.	$72.00	$97,989,522.55	$34,484,848.15	$63,504,674.40
J-1953 2.76	(*a*)	(*f*)	Jan. to Dec. 1953	do	do	72.00	142,228,465.05	38,358,729.22	103,869,735.83
J-1954 2.76	(*a*)	(*f*)	Jan. to Dec. 1954	do	do	72.00	350,401,225.40	138,435,925.85	211,965,299.55
J-1955 2.76	(*a*)	(*f*)	Jan. to Dec. 1955	do	do	72.00	248,958,728.17	64,946,598.10	184,012,130.07
J-1956 2.76	(*a*)	(*f*)	Jan. to Dec. 1956	do	do	72.00	155,425,073.86	19,864,492.58	135,560,581.28
J-1957 2.76	(*a*)	(*f*)	Jan. to Apr. 1957	do	do	72.00	32,655,170.22	2,112,064.90	30,543,105.32
Unclassified sales and redemptions.								11,766.27	[13] 11,766.27
Total Series J							1,027,658,185.25	298,214,425.07	729,443,760.18
K-1952 2.76	(*a*)	(*f*)	May to Dec. 1952	do	Semiannually	Par	291,932,000.00	82,393,000.00	209,539,000.00
K-1953 2.76	(*a*)	(*f*)	Jan. to Dec. 1953	do	do	Par	302,930,000.00	65,334,500.00	237,595,500.00
K-1954 2.76	(*a*)	(*f*)	Jan. to Dec. 1954	do	do	Par	981,680,000.00	308,395,500.00	673,284,500.00
K-1955 2.76	(*a*)	(*f*)	Jan. to Dec. 1955	do	do	Par	633,925,500.00	137,708,000.00	496,217,500.00
K-1956 2.76	(*a*)	(*f*)	Jan. to Dec. 1956	do	do	Par	318,825,500.00	36,874,000.00	281,951,500.00
K-1957 2.76	(*a*)	(*f*)	Jan. to Apr. 1957	do	do	Par	53,978,500.00	1,998,500.00	51,980,000.00
Unclassified sales and redemptions.									
Total Series K							2,583,271,500.00	632,703,500.00	1,950,568,000.00
Total United States savings bonds.							122,179,584,885.37	70,302,524,356.68	51,877,060,528.69
Total nonmarketable obligations.							139,129,302,385.37	77,466,554,356.68	61,662,748,028.69
Total public issues.							321,102,792,635.37	92,754,417,156.68	228,348,375,478.69

Special Issues								
Civil service retirement fund (certificates):								
2½% Series 1959	(a)	(i)	June 30, 1958	On demand; on June 30, 1959.	June 30	Par	4,248,846,000.00		4,218,846,000.00
Civil service retirement fund (notes):			Various dates from:	Redeemable after 1 year from date of issue and payable on June 30:					
2½% Series 1959	(a)	(i)	June 30, 1957	1959	do	Par	185,000,000.00		185,000,000.00
2½% Series 1960	(a)	(i)	do	1960	do	Par	385,000,000.00		385,000,000.00
2½% Series 1961	(a)	(i)	do	1961	do	Par	385,000,000.00		385,000,000.00
2½% Series 1962	(a)	(i)	do	1962	do	Par	385,000,000.00		385,000,000.00
2½% Series 1963	(a)	(i)	June 30, 1958	1963	do	Par	200,000,000.00		200,000,000.00
Civil service retirement fund (bonds):				On demand; on June 30:					
2½% Series 1963	(a)	(i)	June 30, 1957	1963	do	Par	185,000,000.00		185,000,000.00
			Various dates from:						
2½% Series 1964	(a)	(i)	June 30, 1957	1964	do	Par	385,000,000.00		385,000,000.00
2½% Series 1965	(a)	(i)	do	1965	do	Par	385,000,000.00		385,000,000.00
2½% Series 1966	(a)	(i)	do	1966	do	Par	385,000,000.00		385,000,000.00
2½% Series 1967	(a)	(i)	do	1967	do	Par	385,000,000.00		385,000,000.00
2½% Series 1968	(a)	(i)	June 30, 1958	1968	do	Par	200,000,000.00		200,000,000.00
Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation (notes):			Various dates from Dec. 1:	Redeemable after 1 year from date of issue and payable on Dec. 1:					
2% Series 1958	(a)	(i)	1953	1958	June 1, Dec. 1	Par	150,900,000.00	79,900,000.00	71,000,000.00
2% Series 1959	(a)	(i)	1954	1959	do	Par	233,700,000.00	70,300,000.00	163,400,000.00
2% Series 1960	(a)	(i)	1955	1960	do	Par	104,800,000.00		104,800,000.00
2% Series 1961	(a)	(i)	1956	1961	do	Par	227,800,000.00		227,800,000.00
2% Series 1962	(a)	(i)	1957	1962	do	Par	105,900,000.00		105,900,000.00
Federal disability insurance trust fund (certificates):				On demand; on June 30:					
2½% Series 1959	(a)	(i)	June 30, 1958	1959	June 30, Dec. 31	Par	658,294,000.00		658,294,000.00
Federal disability insurance trust fund (notes):				Redeemable after 1 year from date of issue and payable on June 30:					
2½% Series 1959	(a)	(i)	June 30, 1957	1959	do	Par	7,500,000.00		7,500,000.00
			Various dates from:						
2½% Series 1960	(a)	(i)	June 30, 1957	1960	do	Par	37,500,000.00		37,500,000.00
2½% Series 1961	(a)	(i)	do	1961	do	Par	37,500,000.00		37,500,000.00
2½% Series 1962	(a)	(i)	do	1962	do	Par	37,500,000.00		37,500,000.00
2½% Series 1963	(a)	(i)	June 30, 1958	1963	do	Par	30,000,000.00		30,000,000.00

Footnotes at end of table.

TABLE 24.—*Description of public debt issues outstanding June 30, 1958*—Continued

Title of loan and rate of interest	Authorizing act	Tax status	Date of loan	When redeemable or payable [2]	Interest payment date	Average price received (per $100)	Amount issued	Amount retired	Amount outstanding
INTEREST-BEARING DEBT—Continued									
Special Issues—Continued									
Federal disability insurance trust fund (bonds):				On demand; on June 30:					
2½% Series 1963	(a)	(i)	June 30, 1957	1963	June 30, Dec. 31	Par	$7,500,000.00		$7,500,000.00
			Various dates from:						
2½% Series 1964	(a)	(i)	June 30, 1957	1964	do	Par	37,500,000.00		37,500,000.00
2½% Series 1965	(a)	(i)	do	1965	do	Par	37,500,000.00		37,500,000.00
2½% Series 1966	(a)	(i)	do	1966	do	Par	37,500,000.00		37,500,000.00
2½% Series 1967	(a)	(i)	do	1967	do	Par	37,500,000.00		37,500,000.00
2½% Series 1968	(a)	(i)	June 30, 1958	1968	do	Par	30,000,000.00		30,000,000.00
Federal home loan banks (notes):				Redeemable after 1 year from date of issue and payable on June 30:					
1½% Series 1960	(a)	(i)	do	1960	do	Par	164,800,000.00		164,800,000.00
Federal Housing Administration:									
Armed services housing mortgage insurance fund (notes):			Various dates from:						
2% Series 1962	(a)	(i)	Feb. 5, 1958	1962	do	Par	4,374,000.00	$2,950,000.00	1,424,000.00
Housing insurance fund (notes):									
2% Series 1962	(a)	(i)	Sept. 18, 1957	1962	do	Par	3,598,000.00	2,250,000.00	1,348,000.00
Housing investment insurance fund (notes):									
2% Series 1962	(a)	(i)	Feb. 5, 1958	1962	do	Par	70,000.00		70,000.00
Mutual mortgage insurance fund (notes):									
2% Series 1960	(a)	(i)	Nov. 25, 1955	1960	do	Par	15,400,000.00	13,979,000.00	1,421,000.00
2% Series 1962	(a)	(i)	March 31, 1958	1962	do	Par	16,888,000.00		16,888,000.00
National defense housing insurance fund (notes):			Various dates from:						
2% Series 1960	(a)	(i)	Aug. 17, 1955	1960	do	Par	1,450,000.00	200,000.00	1,250,000.00
2% Series 1961	(a)	(i)	Oct 17, 1956	1961	do	Par	250,000.00		250,000.00
			Various dates from:						

2% Series 1962	(a)	(i)	May 21, 1958	1962	do	Par	3,000,000.00		3,000,000.00
Section 220 housing insurance fund (notes):									
2% Series 1959	(a)	(i)	Aug. 20, 1954	1959	do	Par	750,000.00	200,000.00	550,000.00
2% Series 1961	(a)	(i)	June 12, 1957	1961	do	Par	100,000.00		100,000.00
			Various dates from:						
2% Series 1962	(a)	(i)	Mar. 24, 1958	1962	do	Par	450,000.00		450,000.00
				Redeemable after 1 year from date of issue and payable on June 30:					
Section 221 housing insurance fund (notes):									
2% Series 1959	(a)	(i)	Aug. 20, 1954	1959	do	Par	750,000.00		750,000.00
			Various dates from:						
2% Series 1962	(a)	(i)	Apr. 24, 1958	1962	do	Par	50,000.00		50,000.00
Servicemen's mortgage insurance fund (notes):									
2% Series 1959	(a)	(i)	Aug. 20, 1954	1959	do	Par	750,000.00		750,000.00
			Various dates from:						
2% Series 1960	(a)	(i)	Dec. 20, 1955	1960	do	Par	500,000.00		500,000.00
2% Series 1961	(a)	(i)	July 18, 1956	1961	do	Par	550,000.00		550,000.00
2% Series 1962	(a)	(i)	Mar. 24, 1958	1962	do	Par	925,000.00		925,000.00
Title I housing insurance fund (notes):									
2% Series 1960	(a)	(i)	Feb. 1, 1956	1960	do	Par	700,000.00	320,000.00	380,000.00
2% Series 1961	(a)	(i)	Sept. 19, 1956	1961	do	Par	500,000.00		500,000.00
Title I insurance fund (notes):									
2% Series 1959	(a)	(i)	Aug. 20, 1954	1959	do	Par	38,000,000.00	33,000,000.00	35,000,000.00
2% Series 1960	(a)	(i)	Oct. 21, 1955	1960	do	Par	5,400,000.00		5,400,000.00
2% Series 1962	(a)	(i)	Mar. 31, 1958	1962	do	Par	23,179,000.00		23,179,000.00
War housing insurance fund (notes):			Various dates from:						
2% Series 1962	(a)	(i)	Sept. 18, 1957	1962	do	Par	13,297,000.00	6,700,000.00	6,597,000.00
Federal old-age and survivors insurance trust fund (certificates):									
2½% Series 1959	(a)	(i)	June 30, 1958	On demand; on June 30, 1959.	do	Par	9,924,785,000.00		9,924,785,000.00
				Redeemable after 1 year from date of issue and payable on June 30:					
Federal old-age and survivors insurance trust fund (notes):									
2½% Series 1959	(a)	(i)	June 30, 1957	1959	do	Par	500,000,000.00		500,000,000.00
			Various dates from:						
2½% Series 1960	(a)	(i)	June 30, 1957	1960	do	Par	965,000,000.00		965,000,000.00
2½% Series 1961	(a)	(i)	do	1961	do	Par	965,000,000.00		965,000,000.00
2½% Series 1962	(a)	(i)	do	1962	do	Par	965,000,000.00		965,000,000.00
2½% Series 1963	(a)	(i)	June 30, 1958	1963	do	Par	465,000,000.00		465,000,000.00

Footnotes at end of table.

TABLE 24.—*Description of public issues outstanding June 30, 1958*—Continued

Title of loan and rate of interest	Authorizing act	Tax status	Date of loan	When redeemable or payable [2]	Interest payment date	Average price received (per $100)	Amount issued	Amount retired	Amount outstanding
INTEREST-BEARING DEBT—Continued									
Special Issues—Continued									
Federal old-age and survivors insurance trust fund (bonds):				On demand; on June 30:					
$2\frac{1}{2}$% Series 1963	(a)	(i)	June 30, 1957	1963	June 30, Dec. 31	Par	$500,000,000.00		$500,000,000.00
			Various dates from:						
$2\frac{1}{2}$% Series 1964	(a)	(i)	June 30, 1957	1961	do	Par	965,000,000.00		965,000,000.00
$2\frac{1}{2}$% Series 1965	(a)	(i)	do	1965	do	Par	965,000,000.00		965,000,000.00
$2\frac{1}{2}$% Series 1966	(a)	(i)	do	1966	do	Par	965,000,000.00		965,000,000.00
$2\frac{1}{2}$% Series 1967	(a)	(i)	do	1967	do	Par	965,000,000.00		965,000,000.00
$2\frac{1}{2}$% Series 1968	(a)	(i)	June 30, 1958	1968	do	Par	465,000,000.00		465,000,000.00
Federal Savings and Loan Insurance Corporation (notes):			Various dates from:						
2% Series 1959	(a)	(i)	June 30, 1954	1959	do	Par	35,850,000.00	$11,500,000.00	24,350,000.00
2% Series 1960	(a)	(i)	June 30, 1955	1960	do	Par	25,500,000.00		25,500,000.00
2% Series 1961	(a)	(i)	July 11, 1956	1961	do	Par	21,000,000.00		21,000,000.00
2% Series 1962	(a)	(i)	Aug. 16, 1957	1962	do	Par	41,000,000.00		41,000,000.00
Foreign service retirement fund (certficates):				On demand; on June 30:					
4% Series 1959	(a)	(i)	June 30, 1958	1959	June 30	Par	23,065,000.00		23,065,000.00
3% Series 1959	(a)	(i)	do	do	do	Par	1,187,000.00		1,187,000.00
Government life insurance fund (certificates):									
$3\frac{1}{2}$% Series 1959	(a)	(i)	do	do	do	Par	1,144,116,000.00		1,144,116,000.00
Highway trust fund (certificates):									
$2\frac{1}{2}$% Series 1959	(a)	(i)	do	do	June 30, Dec. 31	Par	931,226,000.00	109,000,000.00	822,226,000.00

National service life insurance fund (notes):			Various dates from June 30:	Redeemable after 1 year from date of issue and payable on June 30:					
3% Series 1959	(a)	(i)	1951	1959	June 30	Par	2,613,000,000.00		2,613,000,000.00
3% Series 1960	(a)	(i)	1955	1960	do	Par	416,608,000.00		416,608,000.00
3% Series 1961	(a)	(i)	June 30, 1956	1961	do	Par	873,440,000.00		873,440,000.00
3% Series 1962	(a)	(i)	June 30, 1957	1962	do	Par	464,727,000.00		464,727,000.00
3% Series 1963	(a)	(i)	June 30, 1958	1963	do	Par	1,297,544,000.00		1,297,544,000.00
Railroad retirement account (notes):			Various dates from June 30:						
3% Series 1959	(a)	(i)	1954	1959	do	Par	794,611,000.00	95,101,000.00	699,510,000.00
3% Series 1960	(a)	(i)	1955	1960	do	Par	786,013,000.00		786,013,000.00
3% Series 1961	(a)	(i)	1956	1961	do	Par	777,202,000.00		777,202,000.00
3% Series 1962	(a)	(i)	1957	1962	do	Par	1,178,688,000.00	238,000.00	1,178,450,000.00
3% Series 1963	(a)	(i)	June 30, 1958	1963	do	Par	89,613,000.00		89,613,000.00
Unemployment trust fund (certificates):									
2⅝% Series 1959	(a)	(i)	do	On demand; on June 30, 1959.	June 30, Dec. 31	Par	6,680,694,000.00	10,000,000.00	6,670,694,000.00
Veterans special term insurance fund (certificates):									
2½% Series 1959	(a)	(i)	do	do	June 30	Par	48,267,000.00		48,267,000.00
Total special issues							46,681,607,000.00	435,638,000.00	46,245,969,000.00
Total interest-bearing debt outstanding.							367,784,399,635.37	93,190,055,156.68	274,594,344,478.69

Title of loan	Authorizing act	Amount outstanding	Title of loan	Authorizing act	Amount outstanding
MATURED DEBT ON WHICH INTEREST HAS CEASED			**MATURED DEBT ON WHICH INTEREST HAS CEASED**		
Old debt matured—issued prior to Apr. 1, 1917 [14]	(c)	[5] $1,370,740.26	Treasury notes, tax series	(a)	$252,750.00
2½% Postal savings bonds	(d)	[5] 915,700.00	Certificates of indebtedness, at various interest rates	(a)	6,376,650.00
First Liberty bonds, at various interest rates	(d)	[5] 811,000.00	Treasury bills	(a)	15,379,000.00
Other Liberty bonds and Victory notes, at various interest rates.	(d)	5,234,450.00	Treasury savings certificates	(a)	[5] 77,750.00
			United States savings bonds	(a)	456,147,025.00
Treasury bonds, at various interest rates	(a)	108,691,550.00	Armed forces leave bonds	(a)	15,266,175.00
Adjusted service bonds of 1945	(a)	2,583,600.00			
Treasury notes, at various interest rates	(a)	31,530,100.00	Total matured debt on which interest has ceased		648,116,390.26
Treasury savings notes	(a)	3,479,900.00			

TABLE 24.—*Description of public debt issues outstanding June 30, 1958*—Continued

Title of loan	Amount outstanding
DEBT BEARING NO INTEREST	
Special notes of the United States (issued pursuant to the provisions of the Bretton Woods Agreements Act, approved July 31, 1945, and under the authority of and subject to the provisions of the Second Liberty Bond Act, as amended. The notes are nonnegotiable, bear no interest, and are payable on demand):	
International Monetary Fund series	$618,000,000.00
United States savings stamps (Public Debt Act of 1942)	51,397,500.96
Excess profits tax refund bonds (issued under the authority of and subject to the provisions of the Second Liberty Bond Act, as amended, and Sections 780 to 783, inclusive, of the Internal Revenue Code, as amended. Issued in series depending upon the tax years for which credits are available and in amounts certified to the Secretary of the Treasury by the Commissioner of Internal Revenue. Bear no interest and mature at yearly intervals after the cessation of hostilities, as provided by Section 780 (E) of the Internal Revenue Code, as amended, and are redeemable at the option of the owner on or after Jan. 1, 1946):	
First Series	481,102.43
Second Series	408,369.15
Total excess profits tax refund bonds	889,471.58
Old demand notes (acts of July 17, 1861 (12 Stat. 259); Aug. 5, 1861 (12 Stat. 313); Feb. 12, 1862 (12 Stat. 338)). (The $60,030,000 issued includes $60,000,000 authorized to be outstanding and amounts issued on deposits including reissues.)	[5] 52,917.50
Fractional currency (acts of July 17, 1862 (12 Stat. 592); Mar. 3, 1863 (12 Stat. 711); June 30, 1864 (13 Stat. 220)). (The $368,724,080 issued includes $50,000,000 authorized to be outstanding and amounts issued on deposits including reissues.)	[5 15] 1,965,808.76
Legal tender notes (acts of Feb. 25, 1862 (12 Stat. 345); July 11, 1862 (12 Stat. 532); Mar. 3, 1863 (12 Stat. 710); May 31, 1878 (20 Stat. 87); Mar. 14, 1900 (31 Stat. 45); Mar. 4, 1907 (34 Stat. 1200)). (Greatest amount ever authorized to be outstanding, $450,000,000.)	346,681,016.00
Less gold reserve	156,039,430.93
Total legal tender notes less gold reserve	[5] 190,641,585.07
National bank notes (redemption account) (the act of July 14, 1890 (20 Stat. 289), provides that balances standing with the Treasurer of the United States to the respective credits of national banks for deposits made to redeem the circulating notes of such banks, and all deposits thereafter received for like purpose, shall be covered into the Treasury as a miscellaneous receipt, and the Treasurer of the United States shall redeem from the general cash in the Treasury the circulating notes of said banks which may come into his possession subject to redemption, * * * and the balance remaining of the deposits so covered shall, at the close of each month, be reported on the monthly public debt statement as debt of the United States bearing no interest). (Authorized to be outstanding at one time. Indefinite.)	[5] 181,655,670.50
Thrift and Treasury savings stamps	[5] 3,707,543.75
Total debt bearing no interest	1,048,310,498.12
Gross debt (including $21,858,691,976.42 debt incurred to finance expenditures of Government corporations for which obligations of such corporations are held by the Treasury)	276,290,771,367.07
Guaranteed obligations not owned by the Treasury	101,220,600.00
Total gross public debt and guaranteed obligations	276,391,991,967.07
Deduct debt not subject to statutory limitation (see footnote 5)	430,998,715.84
Total debt subject to limitation [16]	275,960,993,251.23

[1] Reconciliation of summary to the basis of daily Treasury statements is shown in table 23.

[2] Redeemable at the option of the United States on and after dates indicated, except where otherwise stated. The Treasury bonds and Treasury bonds, investment series B-1975-80, now outstanding, may be redeemed only on interest dates, and 4 months' notice of redemption must be given.

[3] Treasury bills are noninterest-bearing and are sold on a discount basis with competitive bids for each issue. The average sale price of these series gives an approximate yield on a bank discount basis (360 days a year) as indicated opposite each issue of bills. This yield differs slightly from the yield on a true discount basis (365 days a year) which is shown in the summary in table 23.

[4] Redeemable, at par and accrued interest, to date of payment, at any time upon the death of the owner at the option of the duly constituted representative of the deceased owner's estate, provided entire proceeds of redemption are applied to payment of Federal estate taxes due from deceased owner's estate.

[5] The items not subject to the statutory debt limitation are keyed to this footnote and consist of: (a) Panama Canal bonds; (b) certain matured debt; and (e) certain debt bearing no interest.

[6] May be exchanged at option of owner for marketable 1½ percent 5-year Treasury notes, dated Apr. 1 and Oct. 1, next preceding the date of exchange.

[7] Amounts issued and retired for Series E, F, and J include accrued discount; amounts outstanding are stated at current redemption values. Amounts issued, retired, and outstanding for Series G, H, and K are stated at par value.

[8] During this additional 10-year period interest on bonds bearing issue dates of May 1, 1941, through April 1, 1942, will accrue at the rate of 2½ percent simple interest each year for the first 7½ years, and then increase for the remaining 2½ years to bring the aggregate interest return to approximately 2.90 percent, compounded semiannually. On bonds bearing issue date of May 1, 1942, and subsequent dates, interest will accrue after maturity at the rate of approximately 3 percent per annum, compounded semiannually, for each half-year period of the extension period.

[9] Approximate yield if held from issue date to end of 10-year extension period.

[10] If held from issue date to end of 10-year extension period, bonds of this series dated Jan. 1, 1942, through Apr. 1, 1942, yield approximately 2.90 percent and those dated May 1, 1942, through Dec. 1, 1942, yield approximately 2.95 percent.

[11] Matured bonds of this series yield approximately 2.95 percent if held from issue date to end of 10-year extension period, and unmatured bonds of this series yield approximately 2.90 percent if held to maturity.

[12] Bonds with issue dates February through April 1957, at the option of the owner, may be held and will accrue interest for additional 10 years.

[13] Deduct.

[14] For detailed information see 1956 annual report, page 435.

[15] After deducting amounts officially estimated to have been lost or irrevocably destroyed.

[16] Statutory debt limit of $275,000,000,000 was temporarily increased to $280,000,000,000 until June 30, 1959, by the act approved February 26, 1958. For additional information on the statutory debt limitation see tables 27 and 28.

AUTHORIZING ACTS:
(a) Sept. 24, 1917, as amended.
(b) Aug. 5, 1909, Feb. 4, 1910, and Mar. 2, 1911.
(c) Various.
(d) June 25, 1910.

TAX STATUS:

(e) Any income derived from Treasury bills of this issue, whether interest or gain from their sale or other disposition does not have any exemption, as such, and loss from the sale or other disposition of any such bills does not have any special treatment, as such, under the Internal Revenue Code or laws amendatory or supplementary thereto. The bills are subject to estate, inheritance, gift, or other excise taxes, whether Federal or State, but are exempt from all taxation now or hereafter imposed on the principal or interest thereof by any State, or any of the possessions of the United States, or by any local taxing authority. For purposes of taxation the amount of discount at which the bills are originally sold by the United States is to be considered to be interest.

(f) Income derived from these securities is subject to all taxes now or hereafter imposed under the Internal Revenue Code or laws amendatory or supplementary thereto. The securities are subject to estate, inheritance, gift, or other excise taxes, whether Federal or State, but are exempt from all taxation now or hereafter imposed on the principal or interest thereof by any State, or any of the possessions of the United States, or by any local taxing authority. The following is applicable to savings bonds only: For the purposes of taxation any increment in value of savings bonds represented by the difference between the price paid and the redemption value received (whether at or before maturity) shall be considered as interest.

Attention is invited to Treasury Decision 4550 ruling that bonds, notes, bills, and certificates of indebtedness of the Federal Government or its agencies, and the interest thereon, are not exempt from the gift tax.

(g) Exempt, both as to principal and interest, from all taxation now or hereafter imposed by the United States, any State, or any of the possessions of the United States, or by any local taxing authority, except (a) estate or inheritance taxes, and (b) graduated additional income taxes, commonly known as surtaxes, and excess profits and war profits taxes, now or hereafter imposed by the United States, upon the income or profits of individuals, partnerships, associations, or corporations. The interest on an amount of bonds authorized by the act approved Sept. 24, 1917, as amended, the principal of which does not exceed in the aggregate $5,000 owned by any individual, partnership, association, or corporation, shall be exempt from the taxes provided for in clause (b) above.

(h) Exempt from the payment of all taxes or duties of the United States, as well as from all taxation in any form by or under State, municipal, or local authority. (The Supreme Court has held that this exemption does not extend to estate or inheritance taxes, imposed by Federal or State authority.)

(i) These issues, being investments of various Government funds and payable only for the account of such funds, have no present tax liability.

In hands of foreign holders.—Applicable only to securities issued prior to Mar. 1, 1941: Bonds, notes, and certificates of indebtedness of the United States, shall, while beneficially owned by a nonresident alien individual, or a foreign corporation, partnership, or association, not engaged in business in the United States, be exempt both as to principal and interest from any and all taxation now or hereafter imposed by the United States, any State, or any of the possessions of the United States, or by any local taxing authority.

MEMORANDUM RELATING TO OTHER OBLIGATIONS

	Amount
Obligations of the United States payable on presentation:	
United States registered interest checks payable	$217,911,438.49
United States interest coupons due and outstanding	117,505,842.49
Interest payable with and accrued discount added to principal of United States securities	9,320,894.68
Total	344,738,175.66

TABLE 25.—*Description of guaranteed obligations held outside the Treasury, June 30, 1958*

[On basis of daily Treasury statements, see "Bases of Tables"]

Security	Rate of interest	Amount
UNMATURED OBLIGATIONS [1] [2]		
Federal Housing Administration debentures issued under act of June 27, 1934, as amended (12 U. S. C. 1701-1750g):		
Mutual mortgage insurance fund:	*Percent*	
Series A [3]	3	$4, 250, 650. 00
Series AA	2½	413, 550. 00
Series AA	2⅝	498, 050. 00
Series AA	2¾	294, 050. 00
Series AA	2⅞	853, 900. 00
Series AA	3	3, 603, 700. 00
Series AA	3¼	58, 500. 00
Series AA	3⅜	15, 000. 00
Armed services housing mortgage insurance fund:		
Series FF	2½	5, 229, 000. 00
Series FF	2¾	3, 095, 400. 00
Housing insurance fund:		
Series BB	2½	4, 298, 300. 00
Series BB	2⅝	49, 700. 00
Series BB	2¾	4, 215, 300. 00
Series BB	3	423, 750. 00
National defense housing insurance fund:		
Series GG	2½	23, 276, 950. 00
Series GG	2¾	20, 753, 350. 00
Series GG	2⅞	209, 600. 00
Series P	2½	2, 209, 600. 00
Series Y	2¾	1, 284, 150. 00
Section 221 housing insurance fund:		
Series DD	3¼	7, 550. 00
Servicemen's mortgage insurance fund:		
Series EE	2⅞	60, 350. 00
Series EE	3	17, 850. 00
Title I housing insurance fund:		
Series L	2½	33, 550. 00
Series R	2¾	69, 900. 00
Series T	3	273, 950. 00
War housing insurance fund:		
Series H	2½	25, 069, 600. 00
Total unmatured obligations		[4] 100, 565, 250. 00
MATURED OBLIGATIONS		
Commodity Credit Corporation, interest		11. 25
Federal Farm Mortgage Corporation:		
Principal		240, 200. 00
Interest		45, 722. 50
Federal Housing Administration, interest		128. 14
Home Owners' Loan Corporation:		
Principal		415, 150. 00
Interest		80, 746. 64
Reconstruction Finance Corporation, interest		19. 25
Total matured obligations		[5] 781, 978. 08
Total based on guarantees		101, 347, 228. 08

NOTE.—For obligations held by the Treasury and reflected in the public debt, see table 114.

[1] These obligations have been issued on various dates and are payable on various dates. Interest is payable semiannually, Jan. 1 and July 1. All unmatured obligations except the Series A debentures are redeemable on any interest day or days, on 3 months' notice. Unmatured Series A debentures are not redeemable until maturity.

[2] Under the Public Debt Act of 1941 (31 U. S. C. 742a), income or gain derived from these securities except mutual mortgage insurance fund debentures, Series A, is subject to all Federal taxes now or hereafter imposed. The securities are subject to surtaxes, estate, inheritance, gift, or other excise taxes, whether Federal or State, but are exempt from all taxation now or hereafter imposed on the principal or interest thereof by any State, municipality, or local taxing authority. Debentures issued on contracts entered into before Mar. 1, 1941, are exempt from all taxation except surtaxes, estate, inheritance, and gift taxes.

[3] Series A debentures are subject only to such Federal, State, and local taxes as the mortgages in exchange for which they are issued would be subject to in the hands of the holders of the debentures.

[4] Includes Series A debentures amounting to $322,550, maturing on July 1, 1958; and debentures called for redemption on July 1, 1958, at par plus accrued interest, as follows: Series AA, $1,319,200; Series FF, $59,000; Series BB, $1,999,300; Series EE, $24,700; Series L, $23,100; Series R, $40,350; Series T, $98,700; and Series H, $2,571,950.

[5] Funds have been deposited with the Treasurer of the United States for payment of the outstanding matured principal and interest.

TABLE 26.—*Postal Savings Systems' deposits and Federal Reserve notes outstanding June 30, 1947–58*

[Face amount in thousands of dollars. On basis of reports received by the Treasury]

June 30	Deposits in Postal Savings Systems [1]			Federal Reserve notes [4]
	U. S. Postal Savings System [2]	Canal Zone Postal Savings System [3]	Total	
1947	3, 392, 773	9, 602	3, 402, 375	23, 444, 193
1948	3, 379, 130	9, 129	3, 388, 259	23, 136, 167
1949	3, 277, 402	8, 943	3, 286, 346	22, 783, 823
1950	3, 097, 316	8, 643	3, 105, 959	22, 398, 284
1951	2, 788, 199	7, 044	2, 795, 244	22, 975, 292
1952	2, 617, 564	7, 005	2, 624, 569	24, 135, 367
1953	2, 457, 548	6, 848	2, 464, 396	25, 040, 465
1954	2, 251, 419	6, 506	2, 257, 926	24, 726, 731
1955	2, 007, 996	6, 290	2, 014, 286	25, 030, 031
1956	1, 765, 470	6, 313	1, 771, 783	25, 523, 779
1957	1, 462, 268	6, 139	1, 468, 408	25, 836, 574
1958	[5] 1, 212, 672	[6] 5, 713	1, 218, 385	[7] 25, 862, 932

[1] The faith of the United States is solemnly pledged to the payment of deposits (plus accrued interest at the rate of 2 percent) made in postal savings depositary offices. Interest is payable quarterly from the first day of the month next following date of deposit and on deposits made after March 1, 1941 (under the Public Debt Act of 1941), is subject to all Federal taxes.

[2] Established by act of June 25, 1910, as amended.

[3] Established by act of June 13, 1940.

[4] Authority for the issuance of Federal Reserve notes was given under the act of December 23, 1913, as amended. The notes are obligations of the United States and are receivable by all national and member banks and Federal Reserve Banks and for all taxes, customs, and other public dues. They are redeemable in lawful money on demand at the Treasury Department, Washington, D. C., or at any Federal Reserve Bank.

[5] Funds due depositors on June 30, 1958, including interest of $87,399,202 totaling $1,300,071,144, is offset by cash in designated depositary banks amounting to $24,339,541, which is secured by the pledge of collateral as provided in the regulations of the Postal Savings System, having a face value of $25,795,200; Government securities with a face value of $1,206,253,000; and cash in possession of the System and other net assests of $69,478,603.

[6] Funds due depositors on June 30, 1958, including interest of $258,879 totaling $5,972,164, is offset by Government securities having a face value of $6,250,000 and other assets.

[7] In actual circulation, exclusive of $842,389,219 redemption fund deposited in the Treasury and $793,133,020 of their own Federal Reserve notes held by the issuing banks. The collateral security for Federal Reserve notes issued consists of $11,648,000,000 in gold certificates and in credits with the Treasurer of the United States payable in gold certificates, $17,420,000,000 face amount of U. S. Government securities, and $13,556,000 face amount of commercial paper. Notes issued by a Federal Reserve Bank are a first lien against the assets of such Bank.

TABLE 27.—*Statutory limitation on the public debt and guaranteed obligations, June 30, 1958*

[In millions of dollars]

PART I.—STATUS UNDER LIMITATION, JUNE 30, 1958

	Amount
Maximum amount of securities which may be outstanding at any one time, under limitations imposed by Section 21 of the Second Liberty Bond Act, as amended (31 U. S. C. 757b), provides for a limit of $275 billion, except that this limitation was increased by $6 billion beginning on Aug. 28, 1954, and ending on June 30, 1956, by acts approved Aug. 28, 1954 (68 Stat. 895), and June 30, 1955 (69 Stat. 241); by $3 billion beginning on July 1, 1956, and ending on June 30, 1957, by the act approved July 9, 1956 (70 Stat. 519); by $5 billion beginning on Feb. 26, 1958, and ending on June 30, 1959, by the act approved Feb. 26, 1958 (72 Stat. 27). (See also the following table)	280,000
Amount of securities outstanding subject to such statutory debt limitation:	
U. S. Government securities issued under the Second Liberty Bond Act, as amended	275,912
Guaranteed obligations (excluding those held by the Treasury)	101
Total amount of securities outstanding subject to statutory debt limitation	276,013
Balance issuable under limitation	3,987

PART II.—APPLICATION OF LIMITATION TO PUBLIC DEBT AND GUARANTEED OBLIGATIONS OUTSTANDING JUNE 30, 1958

Class of security	Subject to statutory debt limitation	Not subject to statutory debt limitation	Total outstanding
Public debt:			
Interest-bearing securities:			
Marketable:			
Treasury bills	22,406		22,406
Certificates of indebtedness	32,920		32,920
Treasury notes	20,416		20,416
Treasury bonds	90,883		90,883
Panama Canal bonds		50	50
Total marketable	166,625	50	166,675
Nonmarketable:			
U. S. savings bonds (current redemption value)	51,984		51,984
Depositary bonds	171		171
Treasury bonds, investment series	9,621		9,621
Total nonmarketable	61,777		61,777
Special issues to Government agencies and trust funds	46,246		46,246
Total interest-bearing securities	274,648	50	274,698
Matured debt on which interest has ceased	594	3	597
Debt bearing no interest:			
United States savings stamps	51		51
Excess profits tax refund bonds	1		1
Special notes of the United States:			
International Monetary Fund Series	618		618
United States notes (less gold reserve)		191	191
Deposits for retirement of national bank and Federal Reserve Bank notes		182	182
Other debt bearing no interest		6	6
Total debt bearing no interest	670	378	1,048
Total public debt	275,912	431	276,343
Guaranteed obligations (excluding those held by the Treasury):			
Interest-bearing	101		101
Matured	1		1
Total guaranteed obligations	101		101
Total public debt and guaranteed obligations	276,013	431	276,444

TABLE 28.—*Changes in the statutory debt limitation, 1941–58*

[Dollars in billions]

Act establishing limitation	Debt limitation			Temporary increase included in total	Federal securities outstanding subject to limitation at end of month before next change in the limit	
	Effective date	Expiration date	Total limitation		Date	Amount
P. L. 7, Feb. 19, 1941 (55 Stat. 7)	Mar. 1, 1941	Mar. 27, 1942	$65.0		Feb. 28, 1942	$63.6
P. L. 510, Mar. 28, 1942 (56 Stat. 189)	Mar. 28, 1942	Apr. 9, 1943	125.0		Mar. 31, 1943	118.5
P. L. 34, Apr. 10, 1943 (57 Stat. 63)	Apr. 10, 1943	June 8, 1944	210.0		May 31, 1944	193.0
P. L. 333, June 9, 1944 (58 Stat. 272)	June 9, 1944	Apr. 2, 1945	260.0		Mar. 31, 1945	242.7
P. L. 28, Apr. 3, 1945 (59 Stat. 47)	Apr. 3, 1945	June 25, 1946	[1] 300.0		May 31, 1946	282.7
P. L. 455, June 26, 1946 (60 Stat. 316)	June 26, 1946	Aug. 27, 1954	[2] 275.0		July 31, 1954	270.5
P. L. 686, Aug. 28, 1954 (68 Stat. 895)	Aug. 28, 1954	June 30, 1955	281.0	$6.0	June 30, 1955	273.9
P. L. 124, June 30, 1955 (69 Stat. 241)	July 1, 1955	June 30, 1956	281.0	6.0	June 30, 1956	272.4
P. L. 678, July 9, 1956 (70 Stat. 519)	July 1, 1956	June 30, 1957	278.0	3.0	June 30, 1957	270.2
P. L. 455, June 26, 1946 (60 Stat. 316)	July 1, 1957	Feb. 25, 1958	275.0		Jan. 31, 1958	274.2
P. L. 85-336, Feb. 26, 1958 (72 Stat. 27)	Feb. 26, 1958	June 30, 1959	280.0	5.0	Aug. 31, 1958	278.2
P. L. 85-912, Sept. 2, 1958 (72 Stat. 1758)	Sept. 2, 1958	[3] June 30, 1959	288.0	5.0		

NOTE.—A summary of debt limitations from 1917 through 1957 fixed by Section 21 of the Second Liberty Bond Act, as amended, appears in exhibit 15. The annual report for 1941, pp. 28–30, contains a summary of Section 2 of the Public Debt Act of 1941, which consolidated into Section 21 of the Second Liberty Bond Act, as amended, all authority to issue direct obligations of the United States and increased the limit to more than the combined total of separate limitations in effect previously.

[1] Guaranteed securities held outside the Treasury were not included in the statutory debt limitation until April 3, 1945.

[2] Since June 26, 1946, U. S. savings bonds have been included in the public debt at their current redemption value. Before that for purposes of the limitation they were carried at maturity value.

[3] Applies only to the temporary increase of $5.0 billion. The act of September 2, 1958, increased the limitation to $283.0 billion.

11.—Operations

TABLE 29.—*Public debt receipts and expenditures by security classes, monthly for fiscal year 1958 and totals for 1957 and 1958*

[On basis of daily Treasury statements, see "Bases of Tables"]

Receipts (issues)	Fiscal year 1958						
	July 1957	August 1957	September 1957	October 1957	November 1957	December 1957	January 1958
Public issues:							
Marketable obligations:							
Certificates of indebtedness:							
Regular series		$200,000,000.00	$932,570,000.00	a $5,000.00			
Special series							
Treasury bills	$9,229,750,000.00	10,126,570,000.00	6,592,350,000.00	7,804,582,000.00	$6,811,183,000.00	$6,789,256,000.00	$8,037,747,000.00
Treasury bonds				656,933,000.00		653,411,500.00	400,000.00
Treasury notes		100,000,000.00	2,000,509,000.00	a 122,000.00	1,140,136,000.00	2,820,000.00	
Subtotal	9,229,750,000.00	10,426,570,000.00	9,525,429,000.00	8,461,388,000.00	7,951,319,000.00	7,445,487,500.00	8,038,147,000.00
Exchanges:							
Certificates of indebtedness		20,357,583,000.00	115,000.00			9,832,719,000.00	
Treasury bills	171,946,000.00	324,891,000.00	212,907,000.00	295,638,000.00	190,426,000.00	213,255,000.00	465,605,000.00
Treasury bonds							
Treasury notes	95,950,000.00	2,602,894,000.00	167,709,000.00	144,176,000.00	45,108,000.00	63,577,000.00	38,823,000.00
Subtotal	267,896,000.00	23,285,368,000.00	380,731,000.00	439,814,000.00	235,534,000.00	10,109,551,000.00	504,428,000.00
Total marketable	9,497,646,000.00	33,711,938,000.00	9,906,160,000.00	8,901,202,000.00	8,186,853,000.00	17,555,038,500.00	8,542,575,000.00
Nonmarketable obligations:							
Adjusted service bonds							
Armed forces leave bonds							
Depositary bonds	280,000.00	4,828,000.00	3,624,000.00	1,450,000.00	2,072,000.00	1,641,000.00	3,780,000.00
Special notes of International Monetary Fund series	13,000,000.00						
United States savings bonds:							
Issue price	399,878,829.30	392,072,921.65	362,038,347.70	336,880,420.25	333,914,635.63	368,300,414.07	510,247,101.60
Accrued discount	124,901,688.47	90,703,452.83	91,499,883.87	86,399,971.92	95,155,528.12	119,908,921.25	124,771,255.94
United States savings stamps	759,257.80	644,418.00	840,060.60	1,115,851.00	2,088,647.00	2,318,779.80	1,632,539.73
Subtotal	538,819,775.57	488,248,792.48	458,002,292.17	425,846,243.17	433,230,810.75	492,169,115.12	640,430,897.27
Exchanges, series K savings bonds							
Total nonmarketable	538,819,775.57	488,248,792.48	458,002,292.17	425,846,243.17	433,230,810.75	492,169,115.12	640,430,897.27
Total public issues	10,036,465,775.57	34,200,186,792.48	10,364,162,292.17	9,327,048,243.17	8,620,083,810.75	18,047,207,615.12	9,183,005,897.27

Receipts (issues)	Fiscal year 1958					Total fiscal year 1958	Total fiscal year 1957
	February 1958	March 1958	April 1958	May 1958	June 1958		
Public issues:							
Marketable obligations:							
Certificates of indebtedness:							
Regular series						$1,132,565,000.00	$5,657,378,000.00
Special series		$207,000,000.00				207,000,000.00	
Treasury bills	$6,764,157,000.00	6,706,270,000.00	$6,645,018,000.00	$8,175,905,000.00	$6,293,792,000.00	89,976,580,000.00	91,304,930,000.00
Treasury bonds		1,484,298,000.00			1,134,867,500.00	3,929,910,000.00	
Treasury notes			3,970,698,000.00			7,214,041,000.00	942,426,000.00
Subtotal	6,764,157,000.00	8,397,568,000.00	10,615,716,000.00	8,175,905,000.00	7,428,659,500.00	102,460,096,000.00	97,904,734,000.00
Exchanges:							
Certificates of indebtedness	9,766,725,000.00	3,166,000.00			1,798,257,000.00	41,758,565,000.00	19,347,899,000.00
Treasury bills	247,994,000.00	194,195,000.00	156,374,000.00	527,226,000.00	608,017,000.00	3,608,474,000.00	3,362,825,000.00
Treasury bonds	5,563,025,000.00	18,144,000.00	27,000.00		7,356,364,000.00	12,937,560,000.00	
Treasury notes	113,446,000.00	202,371,000.00	125,667,000.00	32,707,000.00	43,281,000.00	3,675,709,000.00	14,700,138,000.00
Subtotal	15,691,190,000.00	417,876,000.00	282,068,000.00	559,933,000.00	9,805,919,000.00	61,980,308,000.00	37,410,862,000.00
Total marketable	22,455,347,000.00	8,815,444,000.00	10,897,784,000.00	8,735,838,000.00	17,234,578,500.00	164,440,404,000.00	135,315,596,000.00
Nonmarketable obligations:							
Adjusted service bonds							12,800.00
Armed forces leave bonds							325.00
Depositary bonds	1,298,000.00	6,033,000.00	9,062,000.00	8,561,000.00	8,097,500.00	50,726,500.00	7,297,000.00
Special notes of International Monetary Fund series				25,000,000.00		38,000,000.00	769,000,000.00
United States savings bonds:							
Issue price	407,149,557.05	417,608,175.97	397,954,039.23	368,297,178.80	375,822,535.45	4,670,164,156.70	4,881,257,092.55
Accrued discount	90,991,422.84	92,095,131.76	94,621,512.98	94,261,687.98	120,578,961.43	1,225,889,419.39	1,215,967,504.58
United States savings stamps	1,020,181.82	2,130,502.80	1,818,177.75	3,906,137.60	810,239.20	19,084,793.10	19,946,510.95
Subtotal	500,459,161.71	517,866,810.53	503,455,729.96	500,026,004.38	505,309,236.08	6,003,864,869.19	6,893,481,233.08
Exchanges, Series K savings bonds							152,500.00
Total nonmarketable	500,459,161.71	517,866,810.53	503,455,729.96	500,026,004.38	505,309,236.08	6,003,864,869.19	6,893,633,733.08
Total public issues	22,955,806,161.71	9,333,310,810.53	11,401,239,729.96	9,235,864,004.38	17,739,887,736.08	170,444,268,869.19	142,209,229,733.08

Footnotes at end of table.

TABLE 29.—*Public debt receipts and expenditures by security classes, monthly for fiscal year 1958 and totals for 1957 and 1958*—Con.

Receipts and expenditures	Fiscal year 1958						
	July 1957	August 1957	September 1957	October 1957	November 1957	December 1957	January 1958
RECEIPTS (ISSUES)							
Special issues:							
Civil service retirement fund:							
Certificates	$35, 160, 000. 00	$68, 819, 000. 00	$92, 854, 000. 00	$99, 096, 000. 00	$91, 113, 000. 00	$ 95, 893, 000. 00	$102, 129, 000. 00
Notes							
Bonds							
Federal Deposit Insurance Corp. notes	1, 000, 000. 00	2, 500, 000. 00		5, 500, 000. 00	1, 500, 000. 00	13, 000, 000. 00	69, 700, 000. 00
Federal disability insurance trust fund:							
Certificates	43, 150, 000. 00	97, 837, 000. 00	42, 400, 000. 00	68, 100, 000. 00	53, 300, 000. 00	59, 903, 000. 00	54, 200, 000. 00
Notes							
Bonds							
Federal home loan banks:							
Certificates						10, 100, 000. 00	
Notes							
Federal Housing Administration funds notes			6, 100, 000. 00				
Federal old-age and survivors insurance trust fund:							
Certificates	346, 600, 000. 00	863, 200, 000. 00	297, 600, 000. 00	542, 500, 000. 00	489, 000, 000. 00	594, 731, 000. 00	333, 700, 000. 00
Notes							
Bonds							
Federal Savings and Loan Insurance Corp. notes		1, 000, 000. 00	1, 000, 000. 00	3, 000, 000. 00	4, 000, 000. 00	3, 000, 000. 00	4, 000, 000. 00
Foreign service retirement fund certificates	2, 079, 000. 00	139, 000. 00	221, 000. 00	210, 000. 00	126, 000. 00	216, 000. 00	166, 000. 00
Government life insurance fund certificates							
Highway trust fund certificates	2, 250, 000. 00	49, 000, 000. 00	54, 400, 000. 00	71, 200, 000. 00		11, 822, 000. 00	26, 900, 000. 00
National service life insurance fund notes							
Postal Savings System notes							
Railroad retirement account notes	18, 551, 000. 00	91, 074, 000. 00	48, 161, 000. 00	17, 239, 000. 00	84, 554, 000. 00	49, 593, 000. 00	172, 594, 000. 00
Unemployment trust fund certificates	71, 195. 000. 00	306, 500, 000. 00			119, 000, 000. 00	102, 341, 000. 00	
Veterans special term insurance fund certificates	1, 200, 000. 00	600, 000. 00	1, 200, 000. 00	1, 500, 000. 00	1, 000, 000. 00	1, 400, 000. 00	1, 700, 000. 00
Total special issues	521, 185, 000. 00	1, 480, 669, 000. 00	543, 936, 000. 00	808, 345, 000. 00	843, 593, 000. 00	941, 999, 000. 00	765, 089, 000. 00
Total public debt receipts	10, 557, 650, 775. 57	35, 680, 855, 792. 48	10, 908, 098, 292. 17	10, 135, 393, 243. 17	9, 463, 676, 810. 75	18, 989, 206, 615. 12	9, 948, 094, 897. 27
EXPENDITURES (RETIREMENTS)							
Public issues:							
Marketable obligations:							
Certificates of indebtedness:							
Regular series	6, 860, 000. 00	738, 000. 00	284, 000. 00	314, 163, 000. 00	2, 053, 200. 00	139, 218, 000. 00	893, 000. 00
Special series							

Receipts and expenditures	Fiscal year 1958					Total fiscal year 1958	Total fiscal year 1957
	February 1958	March 1958	April 1958	May 1958	June 1958		
RECEIPTS (ISSUES)							
Special issues:							
Civil service retirement fund:							
Certificates	$110, 800, 000. 00	$126, 931, 000. 00	$90, 512, 000. 00	$138, 129, 000. 00	$4, 347, 404, 000. 00	$5, 398, 840, 000. 00	$6, 804, 068, 000. 00
Notes					800, 000, 000. 00	800, 000, 000. 00	740, 000, 000. 00
Bonds					1, 000, 000, 000. 00	1, 000, 000, 000. 00	925, 000, 000. 00
Federal Deposit Insurance Corp. notes	6, 200, 000. 00		4, 000, 000. 00	2, 000, 000. 00	11, 000, 000. 00	116, 400, 000. 00	223, 800, 000. 00
Federal disability insurance trust fund:							
Certificates	79, 500, 000. 00	102, 656, 000. 00	91, 200, 000. 00	133, 900, 000. 00	714, 794, 000. 00	1, 540, 940, 000. 00	553, 263, 000. 00
Notes					120, 000, 000. 00	120, 000, 000. 00	30, 000, 000. 00
Bonds					150, 000, 000. 00	150, 000, 000. 00	37, 500, 000. 00
Federal home loan banks:							
Certificates	150, 000, 000. 00					160, 100, 000. 00	10, 100, 000. 00
Notes					164, 800, 000. 00	164, 800, 000. 00	
Federal Housing Administration funds notes	6, 694, 000. 00	46, 417, 000. 00	520, 000. 00	2, 125, 000. 00	3, 975, 000. 00	65, 831, 000. 00	18, 450, 000. 00
Federal old-age and survivors insurance trust fund:							
Certificates	746, 500, 000. 00	697, 900, 000. 00	761, 600, 000. 00	1, 109, 800, 000. 00	10, 213, 582, 000. 00	16, 996, 713, 000. 00	21, 432, 461, 000. 00
Notes					1, 860, 000, 000. 00	1, 860, 000, 000. 00	2, 000, 000, 000. 00
Bonds					2, 325, 000, 000. 00	2, 325, 000, 000. 00	2, 500, 000, 000. 00
Federal Savings and Loan Insurance Corp. notes	2, 000, 000. 00	13, 000, 000. 00	3, 000, 000. 00	4, 000, 000. 00	3, 000, 000. 00	41, 000, 000. 00	21, 000, 000. 00
Foreign service retirement fund certificates	167, 000. 00	153, 000. 00	132, 000. 00	181, 000. 00	24, 379, 000. 00	28, 169, 000. 00	27, 591, 000. 00
Government life insurance fund certificates					1, 144, 116, 000. 00	1, 144, 116, 000. 00	1, 200, 427, 000. 00
Highway trust fund certificates	100, 900, 000. 00	98, 800, 000. 00	34, 800, 000. 00	35, 100, 000. 00	968, 026, 000. 00	1, 453, 198, 000. 00	805, 794, 000. 00
National service life insurance fund notes					1, 297, 544, 000. 00	1, 297, 544, 000. 00	464, 727, 000. 00
Postal Savings System notes		15, 000, 000. 00				15, 000, 000. 00	
Railroad retirement account notes	246, 986, 000. 00	54, 474, 000. 00	28, 620, 000. 00	76, 408, 000. 00	135, 838, 000. 00	1, 024, 092, 000. 00	902, 749, 000. 00
Unemployment trust fund certificates				229, 848, 000. 00	6, 680, 694, 000. 00	7, 509, 578, 000. 00	9, 021, 293, 000. 00
Veterans special term insurance fund certificates	900, 000. 00	1, 000, 000. 00	1, 100, 000. 00	600, 000. 00	49, 167, 000. 00	61, 367, 000. 00	47, 282, 000. 00
Total special issues	1, 450, 647, 000. 00	1, 156, 331, 000. 00	1, 015, 481, 000. 00	1, 732, 091, 000. 00	32, 013, 319, 000. 00	43, 272, 688, 000. 00	47, 765, 505, 000. 00
Total public debt receipts	24, 406, 453, 161. 71	10, 489, 641, 810. 53	12, 416, 723, 729. 96	10, 967, 955, 004. 38	49, 753, 206, 736. 08	213, 716, 956, 869. 19	189, 974, 734, 733. 08
EXPENDITURES (RETIREMENTS)							
Public issues:							
Marketable obligations:							
Certificate of indebtedness:							
Regular series	240, 679, 000. 00	12, 104, 000. 00	350, 603, 000. 00	5, 969, 000. 00	2, 215, 000. 00	1, 075, 779, 200. 00	5, 462, 870, 400. 00
Special series		207, 000, 000. 00				207, 000, 000. 00	

TABLE 29.—*Public debt receipts and expenditures by security classes, monthly for fiscal year 1958 and totals for 1957 and 1958*—Con.

Expenditures (retirements)	Fiscal year 1958						
	July 1957	August 1957	September 1957	October 1957	November 1957	December 1957	January 1958
Public issues—Continued							
Marketable obligations—Con.							
Treasury bills	$6, 272, 102, 000. 00	$8, 372, 305, 000. 00	$8, 081, 135, 000. 00	$7, 804, 230, 000. 00	$6, 807, 360, 000. 00	$6, 600, 957, 000. 00	$7, 630, 556, 000. 00
Treasury bonds	8, 212, 150. 00	6, 717, 200. 00	6, 400, 150. 00	6, 953, 950. 00	5, 343, 800. 00	6, 849, 500. 00	8, 601, 650. 00
Treasury notes	2, 125, 700. 00	691, 143, 000. 00	14, 781, 600. 00	50, 894, 500. 00	6, 852, 400. 00	1, 390, 000. 00	830, 250. 00
Other	38, 614. 00	49, 314. 25	222, 091. 25	24, 952. 00	180, 211. 50	21, 788. 50	34, 708. 75
Subtotal	6, 289, 338, 464. 00	9, 070, 952, 514. 25	8, 102, 822, 841. 25	8, 176, 266, 402. 00	6, 821, 789, 611. 50	6, 748, 436, 288. 50	7, 640, 915, 608. 75
Exchanges:							
Treasury certificates	----------	6, 953, 068, 000. 00	90, 000. 00	----------	----------	9, 832, 719, 000. 00	----------
Treasury bills	171, 946, 000. 00	324, 891, 000. 00	212, 907, 000. 00	295, 638, 000. 00	190, 426, 000. 00	213, 255, 000. 00	465, 605, 000. 00
Treasury bonds	----------	----------	----------	----------	----------	----------	----------
Treasury notes	----------	15, 912, 737, 000. 00	331, 000. 00	----------	----------	----------	----------
Subtotal	171, 946, 000. 00	23, 190, 696, 000. 00	213, 328, 000. 00	295, 638, 000. 00	190, 426, 000. 00	10, 045, 974, 000. 00	465, 605, 000. 00
Total marketable	6, 461, 284, 464. 00	32, 261, 648, 514. 25	8, 316, 150, 841. 25	8, 471, 904, 402. 00	7, 012, 215, 611. 50	16, 794, 410, 288. 50	8, 106, 520, 608. 75
Nonmarketable obligations:							
Adjusted service bonds	27, 250. 00	29, 650. 00	25, 000. 00	27, 450. 00	19, 250. 00	27, 100. 00	24, 800. 00
Armed forces leave bonds	555, 500. 00	245, 050. 00	100, 525. 00	385, 275. 00	428, 600. 00	165, 800. 00	[a] 175. 00
Depositary bonds	1, 928, 500. 00	5, 270, 000. 00	3, 425, 000. 00	31, 369, 000. 00	10, 910, 000. 00	998, 000. 00	16, 842, 000. 00
Excess profits tax refund bonds	7, 238. 40	2, 513. 67	1, 042. 67	161. 70	3, 744. 27	3, 429. 42	3, 128. 52
Special notes, International Monetary Fund series	121, 000, 000. 00	50, 000, 000. 00	81, 000, 000. 00	49, 000, 000. 00	26, 000, 000. 00	8, 000, 000. 00	13, 000, 000. 00
Treasury bonds, investment	16, 364, 000. 00	44, 734, 000. 00	25, 725, 000. 00	89, 789, 000. 00	67, 395, 000. 00	27, 665, 000. 00	19, 462, 000. 00
Treasury tax and savings	349, 525. 00	190, 050. 00	172, 600. 00	175, 550. 00	104, 050. 00	63, 125. 00	263, 275. 00
United States savings bonds:							
Matured:							
Issue price	360, 916, 846. 50	230, 598, 452. 50	181, 278, 116. 75	202, 511, 429. 00	229, 731, 567. 50	245, 600, 775. 50	315, 842, 607. 50
Accrued discount	65, 160, 493. 30	59, 961, 347. 28	47, 967, 819. 08	58, 561, 422. 75	60, 889, 400. 82	50, 056, 127. 82	62, 623, 746. 35
Unmatured:							
Issue price	402, 944, 743. 50	331, 833, 374. 50	430, 091, 173. 50	478, 585, 312. 75	478, 303, 834. 25	406, 184, 664. 25	375, 759, 860. 75
Accrued discount	15, 716, 307. 10	14, 882, 246. 87	16, 297, 870. 80	18, 753, 077. 11	19, 511, 761. 06	14, 856, 762. 20	13, 717, 740. 55
Unclassified [1]	44, 808, 610. 09	113, 052, 342. 21	37, 240, 424. 36	[a] 29, 431, 187. 72	[a] 93, 947, 645. 91	96, 145, 437. 25	230, 281, 266. 98
United States savings stamps	1, 674, 968. 30	2, 194, 742. 75	1, 106, 301. 90	1, 061, 648. 50	1, 007, 979. 90	989, 258. 75	1, 541, 188. 20
Subtotal	1, 031, 453, 982. 19	852, 993, 769. 78	824, 430, 874. 06	900, 788, 139. 09	800, 357, 541. 89	850, 755, 780. 19	1, 049, 361, 438. 85
Exchanges:							
Treasury bonds, invest.	95, 950, 000. 00	94, 672, 000. 00	167, 403, 000. 00	144, 176, 000. 00	45, 108, 000. 00	63, 577, 000. 00	38, 823, 000. 00
Series E savings bonds:							
Issue price	----------	----------	----------	----------	----------	----------	----------
Accrued discount	----------	----------	----------	----------	----------	----------	----------
Subtotal	95, 950, 000. 00	94, 672, 000. 00	167, 403, 000. 00	144, 176, 000. 00	45, 108, 000. 00	63, 577, 000. 00	38, 823, 000. 00
Total nonmarketable	1, 127, 403, 982. 19	947, 665, 769. 78	991, 833, 874. 06	1, 044, 964, 139. 09	845, 465, 541. 89	914, 332, 780. 19	1, 088, 184, 438. 85
Total public issues	7, 588, 688, 446. 19	33, 209, 314, 284. 03	9, 307, 984, 715. 31	9, 516, 868, 541. 09	7, 857, 681, 153. 39	17, 708, 743, 068. 69	9, 194, 705, 047. 60

Expenditures (retirements)	Fiscal year 1958 February 1958	March 1958	April 1958	May 1958	June 1958	Total fiscal year 1958	Total fiscal year 1957
Public issues—Continued							
Marketable obligations—Con.							
Treasury bills	$6, 756, 363, 000. 00	$9, 775, 219, 000. 00	$7, 283, 693, 000. 00	$8, 177, 604, 000. 00	$6, 309, 496, 000. 00	$89, 871, 020, 000. 00	$88, 667, 179, 000. 00
Treasury bonds	7, 417, 900. 00	146, 204, 600. 00	22, 832, 300. 00	13, 219, 200. 00	210, 917, 200. 00	449, 669, 600. 00	1, 064, 910, 950. 00
Treasury notes	509, 500. 00	492, 100. 00	46, 919, 000. 00	842, 000. 00	152, 660, 000. 00	969, 440, 050. 00	2, 624, 376, 350. 00
Other	29, 652. 25	42, 672. 50	18, 517. 00	29, 506. 50	41, 139. 00	733, 167. 50	603, 221. 00
Subtotal	7, 004, 999, 052. 25	10, 141, 062, 372. 50	7, 704, 065, 817. 00	8, 197, 663, 706. 50	6, 675, 329, 339. 00	92, 573, 642, 017. 50	97, 819, 939, 921. 00
Exchanges:							
Treasury certificates	12, 583, 863, 000. 00	4, 235, 000. 00	------	------	------	29, 373, 975, 000. 00	15, 520, 107, 000. 00
Treasury bills	1, 392, 134, 000. 00	194, 495, 000. 00	156, 374, 000. 00	527, 226, 000. 00	608, 017, 000. 00	4, 752, 914, 000. 00	3, 362, 825, 000. 00
Treasury bonds	1, 268, 667, 000. 00	15, 825, 000. 00	27, 000. 00	------	4, 944, 254, 000. 00	6, 228, 773, 000. 00	------
Treasury notes	333, 080, 000. 00	950, 000. 00	------	------	4, 210, 367, 000. 00	20, 457, 465, 000. 00	17, 994, 639, 000. 00
Subtotal	15, 577, 744, 000. 00	215, 505, 000. 00	156, 401, 000. 00	527, 226, 000. 00	9, 762. 638, 000. 00	60, 813, 127, 000. 00	36, 877, 571, 000. 00
Total marketable	22, 582, 743, 052. 25	10, 356, 567, 372. 50	7, 860, 466, 817. 00	8, 724, 889, 706. 50	16, 437, 967, 339. 00	153, 386, 769, 017. 50	134, 697, 510, 921. 00
Nonmarketable obligations:							
Adjusted service bonds	23, 300. 00	17, 900. 00	14, 550. 00	28, 000. 00	19, 500. 00	283, 750. 00	313, 250. 00
Armed forces leave bonds	500, 200. 00	375, 000. 00	------	288, 650. 00	488, 425. 00	3, 532, 850. 00	5, 929, 575. 00
Depositary bonds	606, 000. 00	1, 110, 000. 00	1, 213, 500. 00	1, 556, 000. 00	630, 000. 00	75, 858, 000. 00	121, 723, 500. 00
Excess profits tax refund bonds	2, 121, 89	4, 939. 59	1, 450. 16	1, 110. 41	3, 042. 25	33, 922. 95	78, 220. 83
Special notes, International Monetary Fund series	8, 000, 000. 00	56, 000, 000. 00	4, 000, 000. 00	------	72, 000, 000. 00	488, 000, 000. 00	1, 443, 000, 000. 00
Treasury bonds, investment	22, 202, 000. 00	19, 572, 000. 00	1, 114, 000. 00	259, 000. 00	12, 388, 000. 00	346, 669, 000. 00	340, 844, 000. 00
Treasury tax and savings	133, 825. 00	114, 500. 00	296, 450. 00	26, 475. 00	120, 925. 00	2, 010, 650. 00	10, 064, 675. 00
United States savings bonds:							
Matured:							
Issue price	411, 672, 994. 75	299, 631, 923. 25	241, 867, 249. 75	159, 681, 322. 25	183, 471, 375. 75	3, 062, 804, 661. 00	3, 412, 650, 513. 75
Accrued discount	84, 759, 493. 51	58, 683, 326, 97	51, 695, 709. 83	29, 471, 686. 32	36, 919, 486. 63	666, 750, 060. 66	702, 673, 419. 77
Unmatured:							
Issue price	440, 337, 395. 25	263, 912, 519. 55	315, 808, 830. 13	315, 362, 042. 27	325, 582, 594. 25	4, 564, 706, 344. 95	4, 480, 337, 126. 25
Accrued discount	19, 006, 400. 51	12, 748, 951. 99	12. 256, 938. 48	7, 134, 181. 10	9, 263, 176. 37	174, 145, 414. 14	176, 958, 676. 40
Unclassified [1]	[a] 365, 980, 048. 50	[a] 34, 559, 345. 72	[a] 16, 355, 483. 49	39, 260, 055. 54	54, 621, 498. 41	75, 135, 923. 50	185, 474, 517. 03
United States savings stamps	2, 358, 113. 94	1, 767, 541. 35	1, 407, 737. 20	1, 175, 414. 45	2, 414, 511. 60	18, 699, 406. 84	18, 148, 596. 25
Subtotal	623, 621, 796. 35	679, 379, 256. 98	613, 320, 932. 06	554, 243, 937. 34	697, 922, 535. 26	9, 478, 629, 984. 04	10, 898, 196, 070. 28
Exchanges:							
Treasury bonds, invest.	113, 446, 000. 00	202, 371, 000. 00	125, 667, 000. 00	32, 707, 000. 00	43, 281, 000. 00	1, 167, 181, 000. 00	533, 291, 000. 00
Series E savings bonds:							
Issue price	------	------	------	------	------	------	114, 375. 00
Accrued discount	------	------	------	------	------	------	38, 125. 00
Subtotal	113, 446, 000. 00	202, 371, 000. 00	125, 667, 000. 00	32, 707, 000. 00	43, 281, 000. 00	1, 167, 181, 000. 00	533, 443, 500. 00
Total nonmarketable	737, 067, 796. 35	881. 750, 256. 98	738, 987, 932. 06	586, 950, 937. 34	741, 203, 535. 26	10, 645, 810, 984. 04	11, 431, 639, 570. 28
Total public issues	23, 319, 810, 848. 60	11, 238, 317, 629. 48	8, 599, 454, 749. 06	9, 311, 840, 643. 84	17, 179, 170, 874. 26	164, 032, 580, 001. 54	146, 129, 150, 491. 28

Footnotes at end of table.

TABLE 29.—*Public debt receipts and expenditures by security classes, monthly for fiscal year 1958 and totals for 1957 and 1958*—Con.

Expenditures (retirements)	Fiscal year 1958						
	July 1957	August 1957	September 1957	October 1957	November 1957	December 1957	January 1958
Special issues:							
Adjusted service certificate fund certificates							
Canal Zone, Postal Savings System notes		$300,000.00					
Civil service retirement fund:							
Certificates	$108,907,000.00	110,702,000.00	$84,882,000.00	$69,842,000.00	$113,713,000.00	$77,185,000.00	$48,500,000.00
Notes							
Federal Deposit Insurance Corp. notes		51,000,000.00	20,000,000.00	10,000,000.00	10,000,000.00	10,000,000.00	
Federal disability insurance trust fund certificates	8,250,000.00	11,100,000.00	27,972,000.00	18,969,000.00	22,929,000.00	20,948,000.00	17,000,000.00
Federal home loan banks:							
Certificates						10,100,000.00	
Notes							
Federal Housing Administration funds notes			15,000,000.00	11,750,000.00		39,500,000.00	
Federal old-age and survivors insurance trust fund certificates	701,491,000.00	716,574,000.00	649,914,000.00	664,844,000.00	669,796,000.00	674,740,000.00	650,000,000.00
Federal Savings and Loan Insurance Corp. notes	14,340,000.00	9,000,000.00	8,500,000.00				
Foreign service retirement fund:							
Certificates	425,000.00	200,000.00	190,000.00	240,000.00	250,000.00	200,000.00	225,000.00
Notes							
Government life insurance fund certificates	14,000,000.00	4,000,000.00	5,000,000.00	4,000,000.00	4,000,000.00	5,000,000.00	3,000,000.00
Highway trust fund certificates					6,000,000.00		
National service life insurance fund notes	4,000,000.00	4,000,000.00	10,000,000.00	2,000,000.00	4,000,000.00	6,000,000.00	2,000,000.00
Postal Savings System notes							
Railroad retirement account notes	87,456,000.00	134,992,000.00	103,328,000.00	84,211,000.00	79,915,000.00	85,724,000.00	59,000,000.00
Unemployment trust fund certificates	87,000,000.00	51,932,000.00	107,436,000.00	95,935,000.00	14,840,000.00	199,446,000.00	314,500,000.00
Veterans special term insurance fund certificates							
Total special issues	1,025,869,000.00	1,093,800,000.00	1,032,222,000.00	961,791,000.00	925,443,000.00	1,128,843,000.00	1,094,225,000.00
Other (principally national bank and Federal Reserve Bank notes)	1,523,036.00	1,372,688.00	1,019,400.00	1,366,190.27	1,053,602.00	686,010.00	2,123,396.00
Total public debt expenditures	8,616,080,482.19	34,304,486,972.03	10,341,226,115.31	10,480,025,731.36	8,784,177,755.39	18,838,272,078.69	10,291,053,443.60
Excess of receipts, or expenditures (−)	1,941,570,293.38	1,376,368,820.45	566,872,176.86	−344,632,488.19	679,499,055.36	150,934,536.43	−342,958,516.33

Expenditures (retirements)	Fiscal year 1958					Total fiscal year 1958	Total fiscal year 1957
	February 1958	March 1958	April 1958	May 1958	June 1958		
Special issues:							
Adjusted service certificate fund certificates							$4,580,000.00
Canal Zone, Postal Savings System notes					$100,000.00	$400,000.00	500,000.00
Civil service retirement fund:							
Certificates	$48,500,000.00	$73,095,000.00	$71,260,000.00	$51,000,000.00	5,999,354,000.00	6,856,940,000.00	7,148,612,000.00
Notes							595,984,000.00
Federal Deposit Insurance Corp. notes		15,000,000.00	20,000,000.00		25,000,000.00	161,000,000.00	179,000,000.00
Federal disability insurance trust fund certificates	20,000,000.00	31,861,000.00	31,929,000.00	23,500,000.00	906,051,000.00	1,140,509,000.00	295,400,000.00
Federal home loan banks:							
Certificates					160,100,000.00	170,200,000.00	1,800,000.00
Notes					39,900,000.00	39,900,000.00	10,100,000.00
Federal Housing Administration funds notes	270,000.00		15,320,000.00		1,900,000.00	83,740,000.00	16,400,000.00
Federal old-age and survivors insurance trust fund certificates	677,000,000.00	710,403,000.00	761,085,000.00	738,300,000.00	14,420,666,000.00	22,034,813,000.00	25,936,185,000.00
Federal Savings and Loan Insurance Corp. notes						31,840,000.00	21,500,000.00
Foreign service retirement fund:							
Certificates	255,000.00	225,000.00	240,000.00	105,000.00	23,749,000.00	26,304,000.00	21,125,000.00
Notes							3,530,400.00
Government life insurance fund certificates	5,000,000.00	4,000,000.00	33,000,000.00	7,000,000.00	1,112,427,000.00	1,200,427,000.00	1,216,833,000.00
Highway trust fund certificates					1,029,416,000.00	1,035,416,000.00	401,350,000.00
National service life insurance fund notes	4,000,000.00	3,000,000.00	9,000,000.00	11,000,000.00	1,143,535,000.00	1,202,535,000.00	375,485,000.00
Postal Savings System notes			19,800,000.00			19,800,000.00	
Railroad retirement account notes	60,529,000.00	77,207,000.00	63,200,000.00	64,200,000.00	68,650,000.00	968,412,000.00	1,028,046,000.00
Unemployment trust fund certificates	146,000,000.00	390,000,000.00	358,500,000.00	164,500,000.00	6,904,439,000.00	8,834,528,000.00	8,762,317,000.00
Veterans special term insurance fund certificates					47,182,000.00	47,182,000.00	33,434,000.00
Total special issues	961,554,000.00	1,304,791,000.00	1,383,334,000.00	1,059,605,000.00	31,882,469,000.00	43,853,946,000.00	46,052,181,400.00
Other (principally national bank and Federal Reserve Bank notes)	1,129,790.00	1,091,921.00	753,000.00	1,376,185.00	889,800.00	14,385,018.27	17,044,594.69
Total public debt expenditures	24,282,494,638.60	12,544,200,550.48	9,983,541,749.06	10,372,821,828.84	49,062,529,674.26	207,900,911,019.81	192,198,376,485.97
Excess of receipts, or expenditures (−)	123,958,523.11	−2,054,558,739.95	2,433,181,980.90	595,133,175.54	690,677,061.82	5,816,045,849.38	−2,223,641,752.89

[a] Contra entry (deduct).
[1] Represents redemptions (all series) not yet classified as between matured and unmatured issues or as between issue price and accrued discount.

TABLE 30.—*Changes in public debt issues, fiscal year 1958*

[On basis of Public Debt accounts, [1] see "Bases of Tables"]

Title	Outstanding June 30, 1957	Issues during year	Redemptions during year	Transferred to matured debt	Outstanding June 30, 1958
INTEREST-BEARING DEBT					
Public Issues					
Marketable:					
Treasury bills (maturity value), series maturing:					
July 5, 1957	$1,603,530,000.00		$1,603,515,000.00	$15,000.00	
July 11, 1957	1,611,405,000.00		1,611,395,000.00	10,000.00	
July 18, 1957	1,600,396,000.00		1,600,396,000.00		
July 25, 1957	1,600,412,000.00		1,600,412,000.00		
Aug. 1, 1957	1,701,993,000.00		1,701,993,000.00		
Aug. 8, 1957	1,699,381,000.00		1,699,381,000.00		
Aug. 15, 1957	1,700,033,000.00		1,700,018,000.00	15,000.00	
Aug. 22, 1957	1,800,033,000.00		1,800,033,000.00		
Aug. 29, 1957	1,800,524,000.00		1,800,524,000.00		
Sept. 5, 1957	1,799,572,000.00		1,799,572,000.00		
Sept. 12, 1957	1,799,907,000.00		1,799,906,000.00	1,000.00	
Sept. 19, 1957	1,600,298,000.00		1,600,298,000.00		
Sept. 23, 1957 (tax anticipation series)	1,500,704,000.00		1,500,664,000.00	40,000.00	
Sept. 26, 1957	1,601,643,000.00		1,601,643,000.00		
Oct. 3, 1957		$1,599,216,000.00	1,599,216,000.00		
Oct. 10, 1957		1,599,742,000.00	1,599,709,000.00	33,000.00	
Oct. 17, 1957		1,600,562,000.00	1,600,562,000.00		
Oct. 24, 1957		1,600,512,000.00	1,600,504,000.00	8,000.00	
Oct. 31, 1957		1,699,862,000.00	1,699,860,000.00	2,000.00	
Nov. 7, 1957		1,700,194,000.00	1,700,194,000.00		
Nov. 14, 1957		1,699,925,000.00	1,699,925,000.00		
Nov. 21, 1957		1,799,723,000.00	1,799,723,000.00		
Nov. 29, 1957		1,800,664,000.00	1,800,654,000.00	10,000.00	
Dec. 5, 1957		1,800,991,000.00	1,800,966,000.00	25,000.00	
Dec. 12, 1957		1,802,221,000.00	1,802,221,000.00		
Dec. 19, 1957		1,600,444,000.00	1,600,429,000.00	15,000.00	
Dec. 26, 1957		1,601,601,000.00	1,601,601,000.00		
Jan. 2, 1958		1,599,694,000.00	1,599,684,000.00	10,000.00	
Jan. 9, 1958		1,600,260,000.00	1,600,205,000.00	55,000.00	
Jan. 16, 1958		1,600,332,000.00	1,600,317,000.00	15,000.00	
Jan. 23, 1958		1,600,748,000.00	1,600,682,000.00	66,000.00	
Jan. 30, 1958		1,699,189,000.00	1,699,189,000.00		
Feb. 6, 1958		1,700,448,000.00	1,700,257,000.00	191,000.00	
Feb. 13, 1958		1,700,087,000.00	1,700,013,000.00	44,000.00	
Feb. 20, 1958		1,800,427,000.00	1,800,410,000.00	17,000.00	
Feb. 27, 1958		1,800,644,000.00	1,800,631,000.00	13,000.00	
Mar. 6, 1958		1,799,986,000.00	1,799,866,000.00	120,000.00	

Mar. 13, 1958		1,802,558,000.00	1,802,473,000.00	85,000.00	
Mar. 20, 1958		1,700,115,000.00	1,699,973,000.00	142,000.00	
Mar. 24, 1958 (tax anticipation series)		3,001,664,000.00	3,001,065,000.00	599,000.00	
Mar. 27, 1958		1,700,152,000.00	1,700,038,000.00	114,000.00	
Apr. 3, 1958		1,700,340,000.00	1,700,263,000.00	77,000.00	
Apr. 10, 1958		1,699,903,000.00	1,699,653,000.00	250,000.00	
Apr. 15, 1958		1,751,093,000.00	1,749,155,000.00	1,938,000.00	
Apr. 17, 1958		1,700,648,000.00	1,700,279,000.00	369,000.00	
Apr. 24, 1958		1,701,606,000.00	1,700,758,000.00	848,000.00	
May 1, 1958		1,700,563,000.00	1,700,103,000.00	460,000.00	
May 8, 1958		1,699,718,000.00	1,699,599,000.00	119,000.00	
May 15, 1958		1,709,489,000.00	1,709,306,000.00	183,000.00	
May 22, 1958		1,800,701,000.00	1,799,634,000.00	1,067,000.00	
May 29, 1958		1,802,235,000.00	1,802,039,000.00	196,000.00	
June 5, 1958		1,800,147,000.00	1,799,509,000.00	638,000.00	
June 12, 1958		1,699,839,000.00	1,698,769,000.00	1,070,000.00	
June 19, 1958		1,699,678,000.00	1,697,555,000.00	2,123,000.00	
June 26, 1958		1,700,801,000.00	1,698,402,000.00	2,399,000.00	
July 3, 1958		1,700,087,000.00			$1,700,087,000.00
July 10, 1958		1,700,140,000.00			1,700,140,000.00
July 17, 1958		1,701,300,000.00			1,701,300,000.00
July 24, 1958		1,699,865,000.00			1,699,865,000.00
July 31, 1958		1,701,714,000.00			1,701,714,000.00
Aug. 7, 1958		1,700,410,000.00			1,700,410,000.00
Aug. 14, 1958		1,700,027,000.00			1,700,027,000.00
Aug. 21, 1958		1,800,750,000.00			1,800,750,000.00
Aug. 28, 1958		1,800,230,000.00			1,800,230,000.00
Sept. 4, 1958		1,800,204,000.00			1,800,204,000.00
Sept. 11, 1958		1,700,209,000.00			1,700,209,000.00
Sept. 18, 1958		1,701,012,000.00			1,701,012,000.00
Sept. 25, 1958		1,700,384,000.00			1,700,384,000.00
Total Treasury bills	23,419,831,000.00	93,585,054,000.00	94,585,171,000.00	13,382,000.00	22,406,332,000.00
Certificates of indebtedness:					
3¼% Series D-1957	7,270,942,000.00		7,270,760,000.00	182,000.00	
3⅝% Series E-1957		9,971,186,000.00	9,971,136,000.00	50,000.00	
3⅜% Series A-1958	10,850,581,000.00		10,849,305,000.00	1,276,000.00	
3½% Series B-1958	2,351,162,000.00		2,349,299,000.00	1,863,000.00	
4% Series C-1958		11,519,077,000.00			11,519,077,000.00
3¾% Series D-1958		9,832,719,000.00			9,832,719,000.00
2½% Series A-1959		9,769,891,000.00			9,769,891,000.00
1¼% Series B-1959		1,815,042,000.00			1,815,042,000.00
2% Special short term		207,000,000.00	207,000,000.00		
Total certificates of indebtedness	20,472,685,000.00	43,114,915,000.00	30,647,500,000.00	3,371,000.00	32,936,729,000.00

Footnotes at end of table.

TABLE 30.—*Changes in public debt issues, fiscal year 1958*—Continued

Title	Outstanding June 30, 1957	Issues during year	Redemptions during year	Transferred to matured debt	Outstanding June 30, 1958
INTEREST-BEARING DEBT—Continued					
Public Issues—Continued					
Marketable—Continued					
Treasury notes:					
2% Series C-1957	$3,792,028,000.00		$3,791,723,000.00	$305,000.00	
2¾% Series D-1957	12,056,091,000.00		12,055,900,000.00	191,000.00	
2⅞% Series A-1958	4,391,791,000.00		4,367,390,000.00	24,401,000.00	
1⅞% Series A-1959	5,102,277,000.00				$5,102,277,000.00
3½% Series A-1960	2,406,125,000.00				2,406,125,000.00
4% Series A-1961		$2,608,528,000.00			2,608,528,000.00
3⅝% Series A-1962	647,057,000.00				647,057,000.00
4% Series B-1962		2,000,387,000.00			2,000,387,000.00
3¾% Series C-1962		1,142,956,000.00			1,142,956,000.00
2⅝% Series A-1963		3,970,698,000.00			3,970,698,000.00
1½% Series EO-1957	824,196,000.00		824,074,000.00	122,000.00	
1½% Series EA-1958	382,795,000.00		382,330,000.00	465,000.00	
1½% Series EO-1958	121,269,000.00				121,269,000.00
1½% Series EA-1959	118,847,000.00				118,847,000.00
1½% Series EO-1959	99,108,000.00				99,108,000.00
1½% Series EA-1960	198,041,000.00				198,041,000.00
1½% Series EO-1960	277,542,000.00				277,542,000.00
1½% Series EA-1961	144,033,000.00				144,033,000.00
1½% Series EO-1961	331,975,000.00				331,975,000.00
1½% Series EA-1962	95,817,000.00	455,359,000.00			551,176,000.00
1½% Series EO-1962		590,195,000.00			590,195,000.00
1½% Series EA-1963		112,714,000.00			112,714,000.00
Total Treasury notes	30,988,992,000.00	10,880,837,000.00	21,421,417,000.00	25,481,000.00	20,422,928,000.00
Treasury bonds:					
2½% of 1956-58	1,448,744,500.00		1,442,857,150.00	5,887,350.00	
2¼% of 1956-59	3,818,865,500.00		863,000.00		3,818,002,500.00
2⅜% of 1957-59	926,811,000.00				926,811,000.00
2⅜% of 1958	4,244,811,000.00		4,185,228,500.00	59,582,500.00	
2¾% of 1958-63	918,780,600.00		904,171,450.00	14,609,150.00	
2½% of 1958	2,368,366,000.00		500.00		2,368,365,500.00
2¼% of 1959-62 (dated June 1, 1945)	5,270,677,500.00		2,497,000.00		5,268,180,500.00
2¼% of 1959-62 (dated Nov. 15, 1945)	3,459,551,500.00		3,050,000.00		3,456,501,500.00
2⅛% of 1960	3,806,484,000.00		1,000.00		3,806,483,000.00
2¾% of 1960-65	1,485,383,100.00				1,485,383,100.00
2¾% of 1961	2,239,262,000.00				2,239,262,000.00
2½% of 1961	11,177,153,000.00				11,177,153,000.00
2½% of 1962-67	2,113,945,800.00		1,080,300.00		2,112,865,500.00

2½% of 1963	6, 754, 695, 500. 00				6, 754, 695, 500. 00
2½% of 1963-68	2, 822, 609, 000. 00		1, 445, 000. 00		2, 821, 164, 000. 00
3% of 1964		3, 854, 181, 500. 00			3, 854, 181, 500. 00
2½% of 1964-69 (dated Apr. 15, 1943)	3, 749, 094, 000. 00		3, 202, 000. 00		3, 745, 892, 000. 00
2½% of 1964-69 (dated Sept. 15, 1943)	3, 823, 760, 500. 00		2, 777, 500. 00		3, 820, 983, 000. 00
2⅝% of 1965		7, 361, 123, 500. 00	103, 950, 000. 00		7, 257, 173, 500. 00
2½% of 1965-70	4, 708, 825, 500. 00		6, 178, 500. 00		4, 702, 647, 000. 00
3% of 1966		1, 484, 298, 000. 00			1, 484, 298, 000. 00
2½% of 1966-71	2, 954, 037, 000. 00		3, 491, 000. 00		2, 950, 546, 000. 00
2½% of 1967-72 (dated June 1, 1945)	1, 860, 364, 500. 00		12, 433, 000. 00		1, 847, 931, 500. 00
2½% of 1967-72 (dated Oct. 20, 1941)	2, 716, 008, 050. 00		13, 200. 00		2, 715, 994, 850. 00
2½% of 1967-72 (dated Nov. 15 1945)	3, 772, 112, 500. 00		35, 684, 500. 00		3, 736, 428, 000. 00
4% of 1969		656, 933, 000. 00			656, 933, 000. 00
3⅞% of 1974		653, 811, 500. 00			653, 811, 500. 00
3¼% of 1978-83	1, 605, 243, 500. 00		1, 102, 500. 00		1, 604, 141, 000. 00
3¼% of 1985		1, 134, 867, 500. 00			1, 134, 867, 500. 00
3½% of 1990		1, 727, 014, 500. 00			1, 727, 014, 500. 00
3% of 1995	2, 743, 685, 000. 00		1, 556, 500. 00		2, 742, 128, 500. 00
Total Treasury bonds	80, 789, 270, 550. 00	16, 872, 229, 500. 00	6, 711, 582, 600. 00	80, 079, 000. 00	90, 869, 838, 450. 00
Other bonds:					
3% Panama Canal loan of 1961	49, 800, 000. 00				49, 800, 000. 00
Total marketable	155, 720, 578, 550. 00	164, 453, 035, 500. 00	153, 365, 670, 600. 00	122, 316, 000. 00	166, 685, 627, 450. 00
Nonmarketable:					
United States savings bonds: [2]					
Series E-1941	461, 367, 592. 60	9, 557, 230. 28	46, 295, 702. 80		424, 629, 120. 08
Series E-1942	1, 966, 790, 721. 44	53, 516, 006. 08	203, 230, 008. 05		1, 817, 076, 719. 47
Series E-1943	3, 103, 710, 504. 24	87, 002, 840. 42	328, 839, 443. 43		2, 861, 873, 901. 23
Series E-1944	3, 776, 578, 200. 39	105, 480, 020. 24	408, 153, 122. 03		3, 473, 905, 098. 60
Series E-1945	3, 265, 978, 441. 98	92, 105, 247. 78	358, 630, 417. 14		2, 999, 453, 272. 62
Series E-1946	1, 805, 763, 800. 48	50, 066, 760. 55	206, 503, 028. 37		1, 649, 327, 532. 66
Series E-1947	2, 087, 784, 767. 00	62, 035, 679. 41	330, 988, 518. 84		1, 818, 831, 927. 57
Series E-1948	2, 318, 718, 447. 80	95, 343, 836. 45	226, 680, 797. 35		2, 187, 381, 486. 90
Series E-1949	2, 269, 190, 574. 20	97, 291, 489. 75	116, 801, 335. 33		2, 249, 680, 728. 62
Series E-1950	1, 958, 936, 479. 21	87, 664, 895. 19	107, 577, 717. 15		1, 939, 023, 657. 25
Series E-1951	1, 635, 993, 158. 50	66, 471, 436. 25	99, 922, 282. 75		1, 602, 542, 312. 00
Series E-1952 (Jan. to Apr.)	562, 510, 456. 00	13, 378, 336. 43	36, 807, 958. 38		539, 080, 834. 05
Series E-1952 (May to Dec.)	1, 218, 439, 565. 95	39, 154, 764. 95	85, 998, 603. 05		1, 171, 595, 727. 85
Series E-1953	2, 165, 329, 852. 35	66, 275, 029. 50	162, 186, 523. 50		2, 069, 418, 358. 35
Series E-1954	2, 354, 587, 839. 85	56, 568, 771. 55	200, 250, 621. 55		2, 210, 905, 989. 85
Series E-1955	2, 658, 377, 222. 65	64, 516, 544. 95	289, 440, 689. 80		2, 433, 453, 077. 80
Series E-1956	2, 863, 612, 305. 95	64, 933, 336. 85	469, 254, 961. 15		2, 459, 290, 681. 65
Series E-1957 (Jan.)	269, 348, 775. 00	4, 004, 703. 50	56, 897, 680. 40		216, 455, 798. 10
Series E-1957 (Feb. to Dec.)	1, 113, 890, 662. 50	2, 316, 542, 485. 94	998, 805, 591. 05		2, 431, 627, 557. 39
Series E-1958		1, 666, 502, 962. 50	203, 643, 843. 75		1, 462, 859, 118. 75
Unclassified sales and redemptions	92, 106, 081. 32	[4] 61, 932, 071. 15	[4] 1, 779, 754. 81		31, 953, 764. 98
Total Series E	37, 949, 015, 449. 41	5, 036, 480, 307. 42	4, 935, 129, 091. 06		38, 050, 366, 665. 77

Footnotes at end of table.

TABLE 30.—*Changes in public debt issues, fiscal year 1958*—Continued

Title	Outstanding June 30, 1957	Issues during year	Redemptions during year	Transferred to matured debt	Outstanding June 30, 1958
INTEREST-BEARING DEBT—Continued					
Public Issues—Continued					
Nonmarketable—Continued					
United States savings bonds [2]—Continued					
Series F-1945	$150,597,457.50	$3,050,323.00	$133,541,155.50	$20,106,625.00	
Series F-1946	204,180,500.94	7,549,851.49	104,290,514.43	22,395,100.00	$85,044,738.00
Series F-1947	214,371,909.31	7,141,281.38	21,671,996.46		199,841,194.23
Series F-1948	384,647,176.43	11,229,217.32	53,965,921.36		341,910,472.39
Series F-1949	156,908,906.28	4,382,459.93	22,596,384.96		138,694,981.25
Series F-1950	315,016,547.07	8,953,368.32	52,515,197.27		271,454,718.12
Series F-1951	94,379,036.32	2,875,711.60	9,843,182.32		87,411,565.60
Series F-1952	31,338,558.72	944,585.52	3,412,962.99		28,870,181.25
Unclassified sales and redemptions	[3] 937,946.25		[4] 811,698.15		[3] 126,248.10
Total Series F	1,550,502,146.32	46,126,798.56	401,025,617.14	42,501,725.00	1,153,101,602.74
Series G-1945	600,836,500.00		560,928,400.00	39,908,100.00	
Series G-1946	1,582,927,100.00	4,500.00	887,445,400.00	95,260,700.00	600,225,500.00
Series G-1947	1,398,282,800.00		159,251,700.00		1,239,031,100.00
Series G-1948	1,779,779,000.00	[4] 5,000.00	325,628,800.00		1,454,145,200.00
Series G-1949	983,291,900.00		127,573,100.00		855,718,800.00
Series G-1950	1,426,136,200.00		223,919,300.00		1,202,216,900.00
Series G-1951	485,771,800.00		45,900,900.00		439,870,900.00
Series G-1952	126,362,300.00		9,518,300.00		116,844,000.00
Unclassified sales and redemptions	[3] 2,107,700.00		[4] 1,718,300.00		[3] 389,400.00
Total Series G	8,381,279,900.00	[4] 500.00	2,338,447,600.00	135,168,800.00	5,907,663,000.00
Series H-1952	150,679,000.00		8,295,000.00		142,384,000.00
Series H-1953	390,224,000.00		20,745,500.00		369,478,500.00
Series H-1954	759,648,500.00		50,458,500.00		709,190,000.00
Series H-1955	1,059,969,000.00		78,784,500.00		981,184,500.00
Series H-1956	855,854,500.00	1,000.00	56,993,000.00		798,862,500.00
Series H-1957 (Jan.)	64,431,500.00	1,000.00	4,900,500.00		59,532,000.00
Series H-1957 (Feb. to Dec.)	239,722,500.00	327,793,500.00	15,732,000.00		551,784,000.00
Series H-1958		438,221,500.00	187,500.00		438,034,000.00
Unclassified sales and redemptions	16,864,000.00	18,601,000.00	[4] 3,000.00		35,468,000.00
Total Series H	3,537,393,000.00	784,618,000.00	236,093,500.00		4,085,917,500.00
Series J-1952	69,744,412.33	1,922,682.17	8,162,450.10		63,504,674.40
Series J-1953	111,930,786.00	2,886,777.99	10,947,828.16		103,869,735.83
Series J-1954	248,289,786.45	5,655,165.52	41,979,652.42		211,965,299.55

Series J-1955	203, 846, 711. 85	4, 212, 561. 17	24, 047, 142. 95		184, 012, 130. 07
Series J-1956	144, 238, 203. 46	2, 343, 688. 10	11, 021, 310. 28		135, 560, 581. 28
Series J-1957	32, 251, 806. 00	403, 328. 22	2, 112, 028. 90		30, 543, 105. 32
Unclassified sales and redemptions	3, 348. 00	[4] 3, 348. 00	11, 766. 27		[3] 11, 766. 27
Total Series J	810, 305, 084. 09	17, 420, 855. 17	98, 282, 179. 08		729, 443, 760. 18
Series K-1952	237, 354, 000. 00		27, 815, 000. 00		209, 539, 000. 00
Series K-1953	257, 987, 500. 00	7, 000. 00	20, 399, 000. 00		237, 595, 500. 00
Series K-1954	794, 657, 000. 00		121, 372, 500. 00		673, 284, 500. 00
Series K-1955	558, 662, 500. 00		62, 445, 000. 00		496, 217, 500. 00
Series K-1956	305, 774, 500. 00	500. 00	23, 823, 500. 00		281, 951, 500. 00
Series K-1957	53, 927, 500. 00	1, 500. 00	1, 949, 000. 00		51, 980, 000. 00
Unclassified sales and redemptions					
Total Series K	2, 208, 363, 000. 00	9, 000. 00	257, 804, 000. 00		1, 950, 568, 000. 00
Total United States savings bonds	54, 436, 858, 579. 82	5, 884, 654, 461. 15	8, 266, 781, 987. 28	177, 670, 525. 00	51, 877, 060, 528. 69
Depositary bonds:					
First Series	195, 948, 000. 00	50, 726, 500. 00	75, 858, 000. 00		170, 816, 500. 00
Treasury bonds, investment series:					
2½% Series A-1965	854, 900, 000. 00		131, 550, 000. 00		723, 350, 000. 00
2¾% Series B-1975-80	10, 264, 908, 000. 00		1, 373, 387, 000. 00		8, 891, 521, 000. 00
Total Treasury bonds, investment series	11, 119, 808, 000. 00		1, 504, 937, 000. 00		9, 614, 871, 000. 00
Total nonmarketable	65, 752, 614, 579. 82	5, 935, 380, 961. 15	9, 847, 576, 987. 28	177, 670, 525. 00	61, 662, 748, 028. 69
Total public issues	221, 473, 193, 129. 82	170, 388, 416, 461. 15	163, 213, 247, 587. 28	299, 986, 525. 00	228, 348, 375, 478. 69
Special Issues					
Canal Zone, Postal Savings System:					
2% notes	400, 000. 00		400, 000. 00		
Civil service retirement fund:					
2½% certificates	5, 706, 946, 000. 00	5, 398, 840, 000. 00	6, 856, 940, 000. 00		4, 248, 846, 000. 00
2½% notes	740, 000, 000. 00	800, 000, 000. 00			1, 540, 000, 000. 00
2½% bonds	925, 000, 000. 00	1, 000, 000, 000. 00			1, 925, 000, 000. 00
Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation:					
2% notes	717, 500, 000. 00	116, 400, 000. 00	161, 000, 000. 00		672, 900, 000. 00
Federal disability insurance trust fund:					
2½% certificates	257, 863, 000. 00	1, 540, 940, 000. 00	1, 140, 509, 000. 00		658, 294, 000. 00
2½% notes	30, 000, 000. 00	120, 000, 000. 00			150, 000, 000. 00
2½% bonds	37, 500, 000. 00	150, 000, 000. 00			187, 500, 000. 00
Federal home loan banks:					
2½% certificates	10, 100, 000. 00	10, 100, 000. 00	20, 200, 000. 00		
2% certificates		150, 000, 000. 00	150, 000, 000. 00		
2% notes	39, 900, 000. 00		39, 900, 000. 00		
1½% notes		164, 800, 000. 00			164, 800, 000. 00

Footnotes at end of table.

TABLE 30.—*Changes in public debt issues, fiscal year 1958*—Continued

Title	Outstanding June 30, 1957	Issues during year	Redemptions during year	Transferred to matured debt	Outstanding June 30, 1958
INTEREST-BEARING DEBT—Continued					
Special Issues—Continued					
Federal Housing Administration:					
Armed services housing mortgage insurance fund:					
2% notes	$3,200,000.00	$4,374,000.00	$6,150,000.00		$1,424,000.00
Housing insurance fund:					
2% notes	2,300,000.00	3,598,000.00	4,550,000.00		1,348,000.00
Housing investment insurance fund:					
2% notes		70,000.00			70,000.00
Mutual mortgage insurance fund:					
2% notes	26,421,000.00	16,888,000.00	25,000,000.00		18,309,000.00
National defense housing insurance fund:					
2% notes	1,770,000.00	3,000,000.00	270,000.00		4,500,000.00
Section 220 housing insurance fund:					
2% notes	650,000.00	450,000.00			1,100,000.00
Section 221 housing insurance fund:					
2% notes	750,000.00	50,000.00			800,000.00
Servicemen's mortgage insurance fund:					
2% notes	1,800,000.00	925,000.00			2,725,000.00
Title I housing insurance fund:					
2% notes	1,450,000.00		570,000.00		880,000.00
Title I insurance fund:					
2% notes	43,400,000.00	23,179,000.00	33,000,000.00		33,579,000.00
War housing insurance fund:					
2% notes	7,500,000.00	13,297,000.00	14,200,000.00		6,597,000.00
Federal old-age and survivors insurance trust fund:					
2 1/2% certificates	14,962,885,000.00	16,996,713,000.00	22,034,813,000.00		9,924,785,000.00
2 1/2% notes	2,000,000,000.00	1,860,000,000.00			3,860,000,000.00
2 1/2% bonds	2,500,000,000.00	2,325,000,000.00			4,825,000,000.00
Federal Savings and Loan Insurance Corporation.					
2% notes	102,690,000.00	41,000,000.00	31,840,000.00		111,850,000.00
Foreign service retirement fund:					
4% certificates	21,281,000.00	26,934,000.00	25,150,000.00		23,065,000.00
3% certificates	1,106,000.00	1,235,000.00	1,154,000.00		1,187,000.00
Government life insurance fund:					
3 1/2% certificates	1,200,427,000.00	1,144,116,000.00	1,200,427,000.00		1,144,116,000.00
Highway trust fund:					
2 7/8% certificates		265,222,000.00	265,222,000.00		
2 3/4% certificates		98,800,000.00	98,800,000.00		
2 5/8% certificates	404,444,000.00	86,050,000.00	490,494,000.00		
2 1/2% certificates		1,003,126,000.00	180,900,000.00		822,226,000.00
National service life insurance fund:					
3% notes	5,570,310,000.00	1,297,544,000.00	1,202,535,000.00		5,665,319,000.00
Postal Savings System:					
2% notes	4,800,000.00	15,000,000.00	19,800,000.00		
Railroad retirement account:					
3% notes	3,475,108,000.00	1,024,092,000.00	968,412,000.00		3,530,788,000.00

Unemployment trust fund:					
2⅞% certificates		221,341,000.00	221,341,000.00		
2⅝% certificates	7,995,644,000.00	7,288,237,000.00	8,613,187,000.00		6,670,694,000.00
Veterans special term insurance fund:					
2⅞% certificates		7,700,000.00	7,700,000.00		
2¾% certificates		1,000,000.00	1,000,000.00		
2⅝% certificates	34,082,000.00	2,900,000.00	36,982,000.00		
2½% certificates		49,767,000.00	1,500,000.00		48,267,000.00
Total special issues	46,827,227,000.00	43,272,688,000.00	43,853,946,000.00		46,245,969,000.00
Total interest-bearing debt outstanding	268,300,420,129.82	213,661,104,461.15	207,067,193,587.28	$299,986,525.00	274,594,344,478.69
MATURED DEBT ON WHICH INTEREST HAS CEASED					
Postal savings bonds, etc.:					
3% Compound interest note 1864–66	155,970.00		10.00		155,960.00
2½% Loan of 1908–18	98,200.00				98,200.00
2½% Postal savings bonds	1,158,300.00		242,600.00		915,700.00
All other issues[5]	1,116,580.26				1,116,580.26
Total postal savings bonds, etc	2,529,050.26		242,610.00		2,286,440.26
Liberty loan bonds:					
First Liberty loan:					
First 3½'s	708,500.00		330,700.00		377,800.00
First 4's	94,250.00		1,150.00		93,100.00
First 4¼'s	354,200.00		17,150.00		337,050.00
First-Second 4¼'s	3,050.00				3,050.00
Total	1,160,000.00		349,000.00		811,000.00
Second Liberty loan:					
Second 4's	353,950.00		1,900.00		352,050.00
Second 4¼'s	389,400.00		2,950.00		386,450.00
Total	743,350.00		4,850.00		738,500.00
Third Liberty loan 4¼'s	1,267,800.00		12,200.00		1,255,600.00
Fourth Liberty loan 4¼'s	2,933,000.00		106,950.00		2,826,050.00
Total Liberty loan bonds	6,104,150.00		473,000.00		5,631,150.00
Victory notes:					
Victory 3¾'s	700.00				700.00
Victory 4¾'s	417,700.00		4,100.00		413,600.00
Total Victory notes	418,400.00		4,100.00		414,300.00

Footnotes at end of table.

TABLE 30.—*Changes in public debt issues, fiscal year 1958*—Continued

Title	Outstanding June 30, 1957	Issues during year	Transferred from interest-bearing debt	Redemptions during year	Outstanding June 30, 1958
MATURED DEBT ON WHICH INTEREST HAS CEASED—Continued					
Treasury bonds:					
3⅜% of 1940–43	$43, 550. 00			$13, 450. 00	$30, 100. 00
3⅜% of 1941–43	107, 750. 00			32, 000. 00	75, 750. 00
3¼% of 1941	39, 700. 00			15, 000. 00	24, 700. 00
3⅜% of 1943–47	139, 300. 00			13, 800. 00	125, 500. 00
3¼% of 1943–45	365, 950. 00			37, 200. 00	328, 750. 00
3¼% of 1944–46	709, 700. 00			70, 600. 00	639, 100. 00
4% of 1944–54	380, 100. 00			15, 600. 00	364, 500. 00
2¾% of 1945–47	307, 400. 00			31, 400. 00	276, 000. 00
2½% of 1945	8, 200. 00				8, 200. 00
3¾% of 1946–56	184, 900. 00			56, 800. 00	128, 100. 00
3% of 1946–48	179, 550. 00			20, 600. 00	158, 950. 00
3⅛% of 1946–49	503, 800. 00			61, 800. 00	442, 000. 00
4¼% of 1947–52	649, 800. 00			69, 800. 00	580, 000. 00
2% of 1947	16, 100. 00				16, 100. 00
2% of 1948–50 (dated Mar. 15, 1941)	9, 750. 00			1, 500. 00	8, 250. 00
2¾% of 1948–51	1, 452, 150. 00			10, 650. 00	1, 441, 500. 00
1¾% of 1948	185, 000. 00			35, 000. 00	150, 000. 00
2½% of 1948	17, 250. 00				17, 250. 00
2% of 1948–50 (dated Dec. 8, 1939)	31, 000. 00				31, 000. 00
2% of 1949–51 (dated Jan. 15, 1942)	13, 050. 00			500. 00	12, 550. 00
2% of 1949–51 (dated May 15, 1942)	49, 200. 00			700. 00	48, 500. 00
2% of 1949–51 (dated July 15, 1942)	81, 200. 00			50, 300. 00	30, 900. 00
3⅛% of 1949–52	89, 650. 00			400. 00	89, 250. 00
2½% of 1949–53	428, 050. 00			144, 400. 00	283, 650. 00
1½% of 1950	1, 351, 500. 00			180, 500. 00	1, 171, 000. 00
2% of 1950–52 (dated Oct. 19, 1942)	43, 900. 00			5, 800. 00	38, 100. 00
2½% of 1950–52	135, 300. 00			4, 950. 00	130, 350. 00
2% of 1950–52 (dated Apr. 15, 1943)	1, 060, 500. 00			280, 500. 00	780, 000. 00
2¼% of 1951–53	117, 300. 00			16, 500. 00	100, 800. 00
2% of 1951–53	3, 179, 000. 00			812, 500. 00	2, 366, 500. 00
2¾% of 1951–54	291, 650. 00			37, 000. 00	254, 650. 00
2% of 1951–55	414, 000. 00			99, 400. 00	314, 600. 00
3% of 1951–55	1, 670, 500. 00			172, 700. 00	1, 497, 800. 00
2½% of 1952–54	244, 600. 00			21, 600. 00	223, 000. 00
2% of 1952–54 (dated June 26, 1944)	3, 634, 500. 00			1, 049, 000. 00	2, 585, 500. 00
2% of 1952–54 (dated Dec. 1, 1944)	6, 776, 000. 00			1, 833, 500. 00	4, 942, 500. 00
2¼% of 1952–55	296, 050. 00			54, 250. 00	241, 800. 00
2% of 1953–55	159, 450. 00			29, 700. 00	129, 750. 00
2¼% of 1954–56	915, 450. 00			586, 850. 00	328, 600. 00
2⅞% of 1955–60	10, 070, 950. 00			3, 263, 200. 00	6, 807, 750. 00
2½% of 1956–58			$5, 887, 350. 00		5, 887, 350. 00
2¾% of 1956–59	5, 315, 600. 00			3, 926, 350. 00	1, 389, 250. 00

2⅜% of 1958			59, 582, 500. 00		59, 582, 500. 00
2¾% of 1958–63			14, 609, 150. 00		14, 609, 150. 00
Total Treasury bonds	41, 668, 350. 00		80, 079, 000. 00	13, 055, 800. 00	108, 691, 550. 00
3% Adjusted service bonds of 1945	2, 867, 350. 00	$5, 650. 00		289, 400. 00	2, 583, 600. 00
United States savings bonds:					
Series A–1935	883, 925, 00			134, 850. 00	749, 075. 00
Series B–1936	1, 634, 200. 00			247, 250. 00	1, 386, 950. 00
Series C–1937	2, 003, 800. 00			316, 825. 00	1, 686, 975. 00
Series C–1938	2, 918, 125. 00			430, 675. 00	2, 487, 450. 00
Series D–1939	5, 371, 975. 00			892, 550. 00	4, 479, 425. 00
Series D–1940	11, 501, 725. 00			1, 807, 400. 00	9, 694, 325. 00
Series D–1941	14, 456, 375. 00			2, 329, 425. 00	12, 126, 950. 00
Series F–1941	6, 549, 950. 00			1, 719, 450. 00	4, 830, 500. 00
Series F–1942	35, 436, 275. 00			10, 076, 475. 00	25, 359, 800. 00
Series F–1943	54, 354, 725. 00	[4] 466. 50		16, 121, 858. 50	38, 232, 400. 00
Series F–1944	64, 706, 075. 00	[4] 508. 90		24, 818, 016. 10	39, 887, 550. 00
Series F–1945	50, 437, 625. 00	34. 50	20, 106, 625. 00	32, 475, 259. 50	38, 069, 025. 00
Series F–1946			22, 395, 100. 00		22, 395, 100. 00
Series G–1941	3, 458, 000. 00			1, 020, 300. 00	2, 437, 700. 00
Series G–1942	21, 178, 000. 00			7, 366, 200. 00	13, 811, 800. 00
Series G–1943	44, 229, 200. 00			17, 174, 800. 00	27, 054, 400. 00
Series G–1944	88, 982, 700. 00			43, 839, 400. 00	45, 143, 300. 00
Series G–1945	126, 450, 300. 00	500. 00	39, 908, 100. 00	95, 305, 300. 00	71, 053, 600. 00
Series G–1946			95, 260, 700. 00		95, 260, 700. 00
Total United States savings bonds	534, 552, 975. 00	[4] 440. 90	177, 670, 525. 00	256, 076, 034. 10	456, 147, 025. 00
Armed forces leave bonds:					
Series 1943:					
Apr. 1, 1943	42, 200. 00			6, 325. 00	35, 875. 00
July 1, 1943	65, 700. 00			7, 725. 00	57, 975. 00
Oct. 1, 1943	105, 075. 00			11, 575. 00	93, 500. 00
Series 1944:					
Jan. 1, 1944	106, 450. 00			12, 475. 00	93, 975. 00
Apr. 1, 1944	79, 250. 00			9, 925. 00	69, 325. 00
July 1, 1944	93, 900. 00			14, 650. 00	79, 250. 00
Oct. 1, 1944	100, 775. 00			14, 375. 00	86, 400. 00
Series 1945:					
Jan. 1, 1945	214, 825. 00			30, 500. 00	184, 325. 00
Apr. 1, 1945	185, 675. 00			25, 825. 00	159, 850. 00
July 1, 1945	447, 700. 00			57, 525. 00	390, 175. 00
Oct. 1, 1945	1, 789, 900. 00			290, 825. 00	1, 499, 075. 00
Series 1946:					
Jan. 1, 1946	7, 543, 275. 00			1, 213, 650. 00	6, 329, 625. 00
Apr. 1, 1946	4, 057, 125. 00			674, 150. 00	3, 382, 975. 00
July 1, 1946	1, 570, 625. 00			279, 525. 00	1, 291, 100. 00
Oct. 1, 1946	1, 839, 850. 00			327, 100. 00	1, 512, 750. 00
Total armed forces leave bonds	18, 242, 325. 00			2, 976, 150. 00	15, 266, 175. 00

Footnotes at end of table.

TABLE 30.—*Changes in public debt issues, fiscal year 1958*—Continued

Title	Outstanding June 30, 1957	Issues during year	Transferred from interest-bearing debt	Redemptions during year	Outstanding June 30, 1958
MATURED DEBT ON WHICH INTEREST HAS CEASED—Continued					
Treasury notes:					
Regular series:					
5¾% A-1924	$6,200.00				$6,200.00
4¾% A-1925	1,000.00				1,000.00
4⅜% B-1925	6,700.00			$100.00	6,600.00
4½% C-1925	5,900.00			200.00	5,700.00
4¾% A-1926	2,600.00				2,600.00
4¼% B-1926	1,600.00				1,600.00
4½% A-1927	2,200.00				2,200.00
4¾% B-1927	9,500.00				9,500.00
3½% A-1930-32	80,600.00				80,600.00
3½% B-1930-32	9,850.00				9,850.00
3½% C-1930-32	7,250.00			350.00	6,900.00
2⅛% B-1934	5,000.00				5,000.00
3% A-1935	7,000.00				7,000.00
1⅝% B-1935	984,400.00			984,400.00	
2½% C-1935	10,000.00				10,000.00
2½% D-1935	80,000.00				80,000.00
3¼% A-1936	1,300.00				1,300.00
2¾% B-1936	13,100.00				13,100.00
2⅞% C-1936	11,600.00			3,000.00	8,600.00
3¼% A-1937	77,100.00				77,100.00
3% B-1937	28,000.00				28,000.00
3% C-1937	10,000.00				10,000.00
2⅝% A-1938	300.00			100.00	200.00
2⅞% B-1938	20,000.00				20,000.00
3% C-1938	235,000.00			225,000.00	10,000.00
2½% D-1938	1,400.00				1,400.00
2⅛% A-1939	30,200.00				30,200.00
1⅜% B-1939	100.00				100.00
1½% C-1939	1,300.00				1,300.00
1⅝% A-1940	5,150.00				5,150.00
1½% B-1940	50,000.00				50,000.00
1½% C-1940	10,000.00				10,000.00
1½% A-1941	3,000.00				3,000.00
1⅜% B-1941	3,460,500.00			3,455,500.00	5,000.00
1¼% C-1941	5,900.00			900.00	5,000.00
1¾% A-1942	22,000.00				22,000.00
2% B-1942	2,000.00				2,000.00
1¾% C-1942	103,000.00				103,000.00
1⅛% A-1943	13,500.00				13,500.00
1⅛% B-1943	80,100.00				80,100.00
1% C-1943	322,500.00			5,000.00	317,500.00

¾% D-1943	2,000.00			2,000.00	
¾% A-1944	310,000.00				310,000.00
1% B-1944	740,000.00				740,000.00
1% C-1944	86,000.00			1,000.00	85,000.00
¾% D-1944	1,700.00			500.00	1,200.00
¾% A-1945	2,271,400.00			1,000.00	2,270,400.00
¾% B-1945	6,500.00			2,500.00	4,000.00
1% A-1946	1,000.00			1,000.00	
1½% B-1946	12,700.00				12,700.00
.90% D-1946	5,000.00				5,000.00
1½% A-1947	6,000.00			500.00	5,500.00
1¼% B-1947	121,000.00			14,000.00	107,000.00
1¼% C-1947	102,000.00			24,000.00	78,000.00
1½% A-1948	18,000.00			8,000.00	10,000.00
1% B-1948	17,000.00			10,000.00	7,000.00
1⅛% A-1949	9,000.00				9,000.00
1⅜% A-1950	37,000.00				37,000.00
1¼% A-1951	34,000.00			8,000.00	26,000.00
1¼% C-1951	2,000.00				2,000.00
1¼% D-1951	16,000.00			12,000.00	4,000.00
1¼% E-1951	16,000.00			12,000.00	4,000.00
1¼% F-1951	19,000.00			19,000.00	
1¼% G-1951	11,000.00			5,000.00	6,000.00
2⅛% A-1953	8,000.00			5,000.00	3,000.00
1⅜% A-1954	393,000.00			241,000.00	152,000.00
1⅞% B-1954	6,000.00				6,000.00
1½% A-1955	179,000.00			63,000.00	116,000.00
1¾% B-1955	545,000.00			269,000.00	276,000.00
1⅝% A-1956	134,000.00			27,000.00	107,000.00
2% B-1956	537,000.00			365,000.00	172,000.00
2⅞% A-1957	2,672,000.00			2,376,000.00	296,000.00
1⅝% B-1957	2,531,000.00			2,435,000.00	96,000.00
2% C-1957			$305,000.00		305,000.00
2¾% D-1957			191,000.00		191,000.00
2⅞% A-1958			24,401,000.00		24,401,000.00
1½% EA-1956	13,000.00			2,000.00	11,000.00
1½% EO-1956	71,000.00			68,000.00	3,000.00
1½% EA-1957	183,000.00			151,000.00	32,000.00
1½% EO-1957			122,000.00		122,000.00
1½% EA-1958			465,000.00		465,000.00
Tax series:					
A-1943	17,425.00			900.00	16,525.00
B-1943	6,700.00				6,700.00
A-1944	17,825.00			1,850.00	15,975.00
B-1944	7,100.00				7,100.00
A-1945	254,550.00			48,100.00	206,450.00
Savings series:					
C-1945	2,000.00				2,000.00
C-1946	386,800.00			147,000.00	239,800.00
C-1947	470,400.00			110,500.00	359,900.00
C-1948	350,700.00			48,000.00	302,700.00
C-1949	114,200.00			4,700.00	109,500.00

Footnotes at end of table.

TABLE 30.—*Changes in public debt issues, fiscal year 1958*—Continued

Title	Outstanding June 30, 1957	Issues during year	Transferred from interest-bearing debt	Redemptions during year	Outstanding June 30, 1958
MATURED DEBT ON WHICH INTEREST HAS CEASED—Continued					
Treasury notes—Continued					
Savings series—Continued					
C-1950	$69,500.00			$30,600.00	$38,900.00
C-1951	5,900.00			3,600.00	2,300.00
D-1951	46,900.00			7,000.00	39,900.00
D-1952	226,500.00			87,600.00	138,900.00
D-1953	253,700.00			46,000.00	207,700.00
D-1954	440,100.00			25,500.00	414,600.00
A-1954	246,200.00			91,900.00	154,300.00
A-1955	1,278,800.00			612,300.00	666,500.00
B-1955	574,700.00			181,000.00	393,700.00
C-1955-A	143,700.00			72,700.00	71,000.00
A-1956	688,800.00			350,600.00	338,200.00
Total Treasury notes	22,445,650.00		$25,484,000.00	12,666,900.00	35,262,750.00
Certificates of indebtedness:					
Tax issue series:					
4½% T-10	1,000.00				1,000.00
4¾% TM-1921	500.00				500.00
6% TJ-1921	1,500.00				1,500.00
6% TS-1921	1,500.00				1,500.00
6% TD-1921	2,000.00				2,000.00
5½% TS2-1921	1,000.00				1,000.00
5¾% TM-1922	1,000.00				1,000.00
4½% TS2-1922	500.00				500.00
4½% TD-1922	1,000.00				1,000.00
4¼% TM-1923	1,000.00				1,000.00
3¾% TS-1923	500.00				500.00
4½% TM-1924	1,000.00				1,000.00
4% TM-1925	1,000.00				1,000.00
4½% TJ-1929	1,100.00				1,100.00
4¾% TD2-1929	1,500.00				1,500.00
5⅛% TM-1930	3,000.00				3,000.00
4⅞% TJ-1930	1,500.00			1,000.00	500.00
1⅛% TS-1932	3,500.00				3,500.00
3% TS2-1932	100,500.00				100,500.00
3¾% TM-1933	12,500.00				12,500.00
2% First—matured Mar. 15, 1933	5,250.00			200.00	5,050.00
4% TAG-1933	11,000.00				11,000.00
1¼% TS-1933	10,000.00				10,000.00
¾% TD-1933	60,000.00				60,000.00
4¼% TD2-1933	16,000.00				16,000.00

Loan issue series:					
4½% IV A-1918	500.00				500.00
5¼% G-1920	1,000.00				1,000.00
5½% H-1921	500.00				500.00
5½% A-1922	1,000.00				1,000.00
3¾% A-1933	500.00				500.00
⅞% B-1944	74,000.00			1,000.00	73,000.00
⅞% E-1944	100,000.00			13,000.00	87,000.00
⅞% A-1945	181,000.00			41,000.00	140,000.00
⅞% C-1945	82,000.00			5,000.00	77,000.00
⅞% H-1945	96,000.00			35,000.00	61,000.00
⅞% A-1946	8,000.00				8,000.00
⅞% B-1946	1,000.00				1,000.00
⅞% C-1946	1,000.00			1,000.00	
⅞% E-1946	161,000.00			9,000.00	152,000.00
⅞% G-1946	3,000.00				3,000.00
⅞% H-1946	20,000.00				20,000.00
⅞% J-1946	2,000.00			2,000.00	
⅞% K-1946	58,000.00				58,000.00
⅞% B-1947	1,000.00				1,000.00
⅞% D-1947	80,000.00				80,000.00
⅞% E-1947	88,000.00				88,000.00
⅞% F-1947	1,000.00				1,000.00
⅞% H-1947	2,000.00				2,000.00
⅞% L-1947	26,000.00			21,000.00	5,000.00
⅞% A-1948	5,000.00				5,000.00
⅞% C-1948	2,000.00				2,000.00
1⅛% C-1949	5,000.00				5,000.00
1⅛% D-1949	16,000.00				16,000.00
1⅛% F-1949	2,000.00				2,000.00
1¼% G-1949	11,000.00			8,000.00	3,000.00
1¼% A-1950	14,000.00			5,000.00	9,000.00
1¼% B-1950	41,000.00			5,000.00	36,000.00
1¼% D-1950	11,000.00				11,000.00
1⅛% H-1950	35,000.00			35,000.00	
1⅛% A-1951	15,000.00			15,000.00	
1⅞% A-1952	7,000.00				7,000.00
1⅞% B-1952	26,000.00				26,000.00
1⅞% C-1952	16,000.00				16,000.00
1⅞% D-1952	15,000.00				15,000.00
1⅞% E-1952	15,000.00				15,000.00
1⅞% F-1952	3,000.00			3,000.00	
1⅞% A-1953	10,000.00				10,000.00
1⅞% B-1953	12,000.00				12,000.00
2% C-1953	158,000.00			121,000.00	37,000.00
2¼% A-1954	29,000.00			27,000.00	2,000.00
2⅝% B-1954	1,533,000.00			451,000.00	1,079,000.00
2½% C-1954 (tax anticipation series)	20,000.00			12,000.00	8,000.00
2⅝% D-1954	111,000.00			20,000.00	91,000.00
2⅝% E-1954	128,000.00			65,000.00	63,000.00
1⅛% B-1955	52,000.00			5,000.00	47,000.00

Footnotes at end of table.

TABLE 30.—*Changes in public debt issues, fiscal year 1958*—Continued

Title	Outstanding June 30, 1957	Issues during year	Transferred from interest-bearing debt	Redemptions during year	Outstanding June 30, 1958
MATURED DEBT ON WHICH INTEREST HAS CEASED—Continued					
Certificates of indebtedness—Continued					
Loan issue series—Continued					
1 1/8% D-1955	$17,000.00			$12,000.00	$5,000.00
1 1/4% E-1955	19,000.00			13,000.00	6,000.00
1 7/8% A-1956 (tax anticipation series)	40,000.00				40,000.00
2 1/4% C-1956 (tax anticipation series)	6,000.00			6,000.00	
2 5/8% D-1956	238,000.00			211,000.00	27,000.00
2 5/8% A-1957	331,000.00			263,000.00	68,000.00
2 3/4% B-1957 (tax anticipation series)	1,024,000.00			783,000.00	241,000.00
3 1/4% C-1957	6,695,000.00			6,692,000.00	3,000.00
3 1/4% D-1957			$182,000.00		182,000.00
3 5/8% E-1957			50,000.00		50,000.00
3 3/8% A-1958			1,276,000.00		1,276,000.00
3 1/2% B-1958			1,863,000.00		1,863,000.00
Total certificates of indebtedness	11,889,850.00		3,371,000.00	8,884,200.00	6,376,650.00
Treasury bills:					
Maturity date:					
May 12, 1937	14,000.00			14,000.00	
June 5, 1940	30,000.00				30,000.00
Jan. 14, 1942	4,000.00				4,000.00
June 3, 1942	2,000.00				2,000.00
June 10, 1942	3,000.00				3,000.00
Feb. 3, 1943	1,000.00				1,000.00
June 2, 1943	6,000.00				6,000.00
June 9, 1943	26,000.00			26,000.00	
June 8, 1944	55,000.00			55,000.00	
June 7, 1945	85,000.00				85,000.00
June 14, 1945	16,000.00			16,000.00	
Mar. 20, 1947	36,000.00			36,000.00	
Dec. 18, 1947	60,000.00			60,000.00	
Sept. 8, 1949	50,000.00			50,000.00	
Oct. 4, 1951	10,000.00				10,000.00
Feb. 14, 1952	1,700,000.00			500,000.00	1,200,000.00
May 28, 1953	10,000.00				10,000.00
Sept. 18, 1953 (tax anticipation series)	5,000.00			5,000.00	
Dec. 31, 1953	13,000.00			13,000.00	
July 29, 1954	5,000.00				5,000.00
Jan. 13, 1955	50,000.00				50,000.00
Apr. 14, 1955	30,000.00			30,000.00	
Apr. 21, 1955	65,000.00				65,000.00

May 19, 1955	1,000.00				1,000.00
June 16, 1955	35,000.00				35,000.00
Dec. 15, 1955	10,000.00			10,000.00	
Feb. 2, 1956	13,000.00				13,000.00
Mar. 1, 1956	10,000.00			10,000.00	
Mar. 23, 1956 (tax anticipation series)	5,000.00				5,000.00
Apr. 12, 1956	8,000.00			8,000.00	
May 24, 1956	2,000.00			2,000.00	
June 21, 1956	25,000.00			25,000.00	
July 12, 1956	13,000.00			13,000.00	
Aug. 2, 1956	200,000.00			100,000.00	100,000.00
Aug. 9, 1956	200,000.00				200,000.00
Aug. 23, 1956	5,000.00				5,000.00
Sept. 20, 1956	14,000.00			14,000.00	
Oct. 25, 1956	1,000.00			1,000.00	
Dec. 6, 1956	10,000.00			10,000.00	
Jan. 3, 1957	65,000.00			65,000.00	
Jan. 10, 1957	575,000.00			575,000.00	
Jan. 17, 1957	40,000.00			23,000.00	17,000.00
Jan. 24, 1957	25,000.00			25,000.00	
Feb. 7, 1957	2,000.00				2,000.00
Feb. 14, 1957	10,000.00			10,000.00	
Feb. 15, 1957	32,000.00			32,000.00	
Feb. 21, 1957	190,000.00			190,000.00	
Feb. 28, 1957	13,000.00			13,000.00	
Mar. 7, 1957	35,000.00			35,000.00	
Mar. 14, 1957	411,000.00			411,000.00	
Mar. 21, 1957	61,000.00			61,000.00	
Mar. 22, 1957 (tax anticipation series)	75,000.00			75,000.00	
Mar. 28, 1957	17,000.00			2,000.00	15,000.00
Apr. 4, 1957	82,000.00			17,000.00	65,000.00
Apr. 11, 1957	55,000.00			55,000.00	
Apr. 18, 1957	218,000.00			198,000.00	20,000.00
Apr. 25, 1957	218,000.00			178,000.00	40,000.00
May 2, 1957	104,000.00			101,000.00	3,000.00
May 9, 1957	91,000.00			91,000.00	
May 16, 1957	170,000.00			170,000.00	
May 23, 1957	5,000.00			5,000.00	
May 31, 1957	749,000.00			749,000.00	
June 6, 1957	521,000.00			516,000.00	5,000.00
June 13, 1957	1,020,000.00			1,020,000.00	
June 20, 1957	1,067,000.00			1,067,000.00	
June 24, 1957 (tax anticipation series)	11,535,000.00			11,535,000.00	
June 24, 1957 (tax anticipation series)	14,069,000.00			14,069,000.00	
June 27, 1957	5,191,000.00			5,191,000.00	
July 5, 1957			15,000.00		15,000.00
July 11, 1957			10,000.00		10,000.00
Aug. 15, 1957			15,000.00		15,000.00

Footnotes at end of table.

TABLE 30.—*Changes in public debt issues, fiscal year 1958*—Continued

Title	Outstanding June 30, 1957	Issues during year	Transferred from interest-bearing debt	Redemptions during year	Outstanding June 30, 1958
MATURED DEBT ON WHICH INTEREST HAS CEASED—Continued					
Treasury bills—Continued					
Maturity date—Continued					
Sept. 12, 1957			$1,000.00		$1,000.00
Sept. 23, 1957 (tax anticipation series)			40,000.00		40,000.00
Oct. 10, 1957			33,000.00		33,000.00
Oct. 24, 1957			8,000.00		8,000.00
Oct. 31, 1957			2,000.00		2,000.00
Nov. 29, 1957			10,000.00		10,000.00
Dec. 5, 1957			25,000.00		25,000.00
Dec. 19, 1957			15,000.00		15,000.00
Jan. 2, 1958			10,000.00		10,000.00
Jan. 9, 1958			55,000.00		55,000.00
Jan. 16, 1958			15,000.00		15,000.00
Jan. 23, 1958			66,000.00		66,000.00
Feb. 6, 1958			191,000.00		191,000.00
Feb. 13, 1958			44,000.00		44,000.00
Feb. 20, 1958			17,000.00		17,000.00
Feb. 27, 1958			13,000.00		13,000.00
Mar. 6, 1958			120,000.00		120,000.00
Mar. 13, 1958			85,000.00		85,000.00
Mar. 20, 1958			142,000.00		142,000.00
Mar. 24, 1958 (tax anticipation series)			599,000.00		599,000.00
Mar. 27, 1958			114,000.00		114,000.00
Apr. 3, 1958			77,000.00		77,000.00
Apr. 10, 1958			250,000.00		250,000.00
Apr. 15, 1958			1,938,000.00		1,938,000.00
Apr. 17, 1958			369,000.00		369,000.00
Apr. 24, 1958			848,000.00		848,000.00
May 1, 1958			460,000.00		460,000.00
May 8, 1958			119,000.00		119,000.00
May 15, 1958			183,000.00		183,000.00
May 22, 1958			1,067,000.00		1,067,000.00
May 29, 1958			196,000.00		196,000.00
June 5, 1958			638,000.00		638,000.00
June 12, 1958			1,070,000.00		1,070,000.00
June 19, 1958			2,123,000.00		2,123,000.00
June 26, 1958			2,399,000.00		2,399,000.00
Total Treasury bills	$39,474,000.00		13,382,000.00	$37,477,000.00	15,379,000.00

Treasury savings certificates:					
Issued Dec. 15, 1921	10, 450. 00			625. 00	9, 825. 00
Issued Sept. 30, 1922	52, 350. 00			1, 250. 00	51, 100. 00
Issued Dec. 1, 1923	16, 825. 00				16, 825. 00
Total Treasury savings certificates	79, 625. 00			1, 875. 00	77, 750. 00
Total matured debt on which interest has ceased	680, 271, 725. 26	$5, 209. 10	299, 986, 525. 00	332, 147, 069. 10	648, 116, 390. 26
DEBT BEARING NO INTEREST					
United States savings stamps	50, 999, 841. 50	19, 079, 143. 10		18, 681, 483. 64	51, 397, 500. 96
Excess profits tax refund bonds:					
First Series	498, 898. 60			17, 796. 17	481, 102. 43
Second Series	424, 495. 93			16, 126. 78	408, 369. 15
Total excess profits tax refund bonds	923, 394. 53			33, 922. 95	889, 471. 58
Special notes of the United States:					
International Monetary Fund:					
Various issue dates	1, 068, 000, 000. 00	38, 000, 000. 00		488, 000, 000. 00	618, 000, 000. 00
United States notes (less gold reserve)	190, 641, 585. 07				190, 641, 585. 07
Old demand notes	52, 917. 50				52, 917. 50
National and Federal Reserve Bank notes	196, 040, 548. 50			14, 384, 878. 00	181, 655, 670. 50
Fractional currency	1, 965, 949. 03			140. 27	1, 965, 808. 76
Thrift and Treasury savings stamps	3, 708, 768. 00			1, 224. 25	3, 707, 543. 75
Total debt bearing no interest	1, 512, 333, 004. 13	57, 079, 143. 10		521, 101, 649. 11	1, 048, 310, 498. 12
Total gross public debt	270, 493, 024, 859. 21	213, 718, 188, 813. 35		207, 920, 442, 305. 49	276, 290, 771, 367. 07

[1] Reconciliation to the basis of the daily Treasury statement is shown in table 23.
[2] Amounts issued and retired for Series E, F, and J, include accrued discount; amounts outstanding are stated at current redemption values. Amounts issued, retired, and outstanding for Series G, H, and K, are stated at par value.
[3] Excess of unclassified redemptions over unclassified sales—deduct.
[4] Deduct.
[5] Issues in which there were no transactions during the fiscal year 1958; for amount of each issue outstanding (unchanged since June 30, 1956) see 1956 annual report, p. 435.

TABLE 31.—*Issues, maturities, and redemptions of interest-bearing public debt securities, excluding special issues, July 1957–June 1958*

[On basis of daily Treasury statements supplemented by special statements by the Bureau of the Public Debt on public debt transactions]

Date	Issue	Rate of interest [1]	Amount issued [2]	Amount matured, or called or redeemed prior to maturity [3]
1957	Treasury bills (tax anticipation series):			
July 3	Maturing Mar. 24, 1958:	*Percent*		
	Issued for cash	3.485	$3,001,664,000.00	
	Treasury bills:			
5	Issued Apr. 4, 1957:			
	Redeemed in exchange for series dated July 5, 1957	3.050		$73,197,000.00
	Redeemable for cash			1,530,333,000.00
5	Maturing Oct. 3, 1957:			
	Issued in exchange for series dated Apr. 4, 1957	3.239	73,197,000.00	
	Issued for cash		1,526,019,000.00	
11	Issued Apr. 11, 1957:			
	Redeemed in exchange for series dated July 11, 1957	3.153		29,675,000.00
	Redeemable for cash			1,581,730,000.00
11	Maturing Oct. 10, 1957:			
	Issued in exchange for series dated Apr. 11, 1957	3.172	29,675,000.00	
	Issued for cash		1,570,067,000.00	
18	Issued Apr. 18, 1957:			
	Redeemed in exchange for series dated July 18, 1957	3.194		37,076,000.00
	Redeemable for cash			1,563,320,000.00
18	Maturing Oct. 17, 1957:			
	Issued in exchange for series dated Apr. 18, 1957	3.092	37,076,000.00	
	Issued for cash		1,563,486,000.00	
25	Issued Apr. 25, 1957:			
	Redeemed in exchange for series dated July 25, 1957	3.054		31,998,000.00
	Redeemable for cash			1,568,414,000.00
25	Maturing Oct. 24, 1957:			
	Issued in exchange for series dated Apr. 25, 1957	3.158	31,998,000.00	
	Issued for cash		1,568,514,000.00	
	United States savings bonds:			
31	Series E-1941	[4] 2.90	600,431.15	4,439,862.61
31	Series E-1942	[5] 2.90	5,560,095.57	17,531,414.62
31	Series E-1943	[4] 2.95	6,510,896.35	28,002,277.20
31	Series E-1944	[4] 2.95	13,308,466.11	36,648,750.78
31	Series E-1945	[4] 2.95	6,735,661.74	33,890,321.30
31	Series E-1946	[4] 2.95	5,297,541.77	19,548,165.76
31	Series E-1947	[6] 2.90	7,936,260.37	26,362,964.61
31	Series E-1948	2.90	10,522,956.95	9,755,602.25
31	Series E-1949	2.90	10,690,108.80	9,735,942.90
31	Series E-1950	2.90	9,999,489.20	9,230,591.39
31	Series E-1951	2.90	6,278,251.00	8,846,209.00
31	Series E-1952 (January to April)	2.90	2,210,582.75	2,902,862.00
31	Series E-1952 (May to December)	3.00	2,599,507.30	7,533,100.10
31	Series E-1953	3.00	6,335,657.00	14,665,703.15
31	Series E-1954	3.00	5,777,183.70	18,749,108.95
31	Series E-1955	3.00	6,617,359.40	27,289,770.45
31	Series E-1956	3.00	6,677,312.20	53,640,095.20
31	Series E-1957 (January)	3.00	1,752,959.55	8,563,434.20
31	Series E-1957 (February to July)	3.25	314,172,075.00	55,248,918.75
31	Unclassified sales and redemptions		17,732,511.05	113,663,655.39
31	Series F-1945	2.53	322,982.05	58,465,951.50
31	Series F-1946	2.53	908,719.24	1,684,662.66
31	Series F-1947	2.53	998,922.90	1,543,483.25
31	Series F-1948	2.53	3,863,171.10	11,117,997.10
31	Series F-1949	2.53	610,709.61	1,415,595.01
31	Series F-1950	2.53	606,957.72	3,701,874.47
31	Series F-1951	2.53	380,902.92	810,479.99
31	Series F-1952	2.53	177,478.12	118,186.34
	Unclassified sales and redemptions			[7] 33,038,942.44
31	Series G-1945	2.50		192,070,500.00
31	Series G-1946	2.50		13,328,700.00
31	Series G-1947	2.50		14,847,600.00
31	Series G-1948	2.50		48,200,500.00
31	Series G-1949	2.50		11,733,200.00
31	Series G-1950	2.50		16,257,100.00

Footnotes at end of table.

TABLE 31.—*Issues, maturities, and redemptions of interest-bearing public debt securities, excluding special issues, July 1957–June 1958*—Continued

Date	Issue	Rate of interest [1]	Amount issued [2]	Amount matured, or called or redeemed prior to maturity [3]
1957	United States savings bonds—Continued	*Percent*		
July 31	Series G-1951	2.50	------	$4,254,200.00
31	Series G-1952	2.50	------	593,800.00
31	Unclassified sales and redemptions	------	$500.00	[7] 40,283,600.00
31	Series H-1952	3.00	------	772,000.00
31	Series H-1953	3.00	------	2,023,500.00
31	Series H-1954	3.00	------	4,869,000.00
31	Series H-1955	3.00	------	7,831,000.00
31	Series H-1956	3.00	------	6,191,000.00
31	Series H-1957 (January)	3.00	1,000.00	562,500.00
31	Series H-1957 (February to July)	3.25	62,398,000.00	53,000.00
31	Unclassified sales and redemptions	------	5,405,500.00	426,000.00
31	Series J-1952	2.76	110,581.25	328,621.96
31	Series J-1953	2.76	301,677.96	1,150,596.24
31	Series J-1954	2.76	520,404.97	3,979,980.24
31	Series J-1955	2.76	517,510.28	2,534,122.35
31	Series J-1956	2.76	334,690.69	1,177,560.27
31	Series J-1957	2.76	5,688.00	11,927.90
31	Unclassified sales and redemptions	------	[7] 3,726.00	1,299,497.14
31	Series K-1952	2.76	------	2,716,500.00
31	Series K-1953	2.76	------	2,378,000.00
31	Series K-1954	2.76	------	9,213,000.00
31	Series K-1955	2.76	------	7,581,000.00
31	Series K-1956	2.76	2,500.00	2,108,000.00
31	Series K-1957	2.76	4,000.00	32,000.00
31	Unclassified sales and redemptions	------	[7] 3,000.00	2,742,000.00
31	Depositary bonds, First Series	2.00	280,000.00	1,928,500.00
31	Treasury bonds, Investment Series B-1975–80: Redeemed in exchange for Treasury notes, Series EA-1962	2¾	------	95,950,000.00
31	Treasury notes, Series EA-1962	1½	95,950,000.00	------
31	Miscellaneous	------	------	22,347,800.00
	Total July	------	10,022,706,477.77	7,409,020,144.59
	Treasury notes, Series C-1957:			
Aug. 1	Redeemed in exchange for certificates Series E-1957	2.00	------	978,374,000.00
	Treasury notes, Series D-1957:			
1	Redeemed in exchange for certificates Series E-1957	2¾	------	8,892,812,000.00
1	Certificates of indebtedness, Series E-1957	3⅝	9,871,186,000.00	------
	Issued for cash	------	100,000,000.00	------
	Treasury notes, Series C-1957:			
1	Redeemed in exchange for certificates Series C-1958	2.00	------	1,327,050,000.00
	Treasury notes, Series D-1957:			
1	Redeemed in exchange for certificates Series C-1958	2¾	------	1,782,569,000.00
	Treasury notes, Series EO-1957:			
1	Redeemed in exchange for certificates Series C-1958	1½	------	743,203,000.00
	Certificates of indebtedness, Series D-1957:			
1	Redeemed in exchange for certificates Series C-1958	3¼	------	6,633,690,000.00
1	Certificates of indebtedness, Series C-1958	4.00	10,486,512,000.00	------
	Issued for cash	------	100,000,000.00	------
	Treasury notes, Series C-1957:			
1	Redeemed in exchange for Treasury notes, Series A-1961	2.00	------	1,117,829,000.00
	Treasury notes, Series D-1957:			
	Redeemed in exchange for Treasury notes, Series A-1961	2¾	------	1,038,988,000.00
	Redeemable for cash	------	------	341,722,000.00
	Treasury notes, Series EO-1957:			
1	Redeemed in exchange for Treasury notes, Series A-1961	1½	------	32,243,000.00
	Certificates of indebtedness, Series D-1957:			
1	Redeemed in exchange for Treasury notes, Series A-1961	3¼	------	319,468,000.00
1	Treasury notes, Series A-1961	4.00	2,508,528,000.00	------
	Issued for cash	------	100,000,000.00	------

Footnotes at end of table.

TABLE 31.—*Issues, maturities, and redemptions of interest-bearing public debt securities, excluding special issues, July 1957–June 1958*—Continued

Date	Issue	Rate of interest [1]	Amount issued [2]	Amount matured, or called or redeemed prior to maturity [3]
1957	Treasury bills:			
Aug. 1	Issued May 2, 1957:			
	Redeemed in exchange for series dated Aug. 1, 1957	*Percent* 3.039		$37,554,000.00
	Redeemable for cash			1,664,439,000.00
1	Maturing Oct. 31, 1957:			
	Issued in exchange for series dated May 2, 1957	3.363	$37,554,000.00	
	Issued for cash		1,662,308,000.00	
8	Issued May 9, 1957:			
	Redeemed in exchange for series dated Aug. 8, 1957	2.909		31,091,000.00
	Redeemable for cash			1,668,290,000.00
8	Maturing Nov. 7, 1957:			
	Issued in exchange for series dated May 9, 1957	3.308	31,091,000.00	
	Issued for cash		1,669,103,000.00	
15	Issued May 16, 1957:			
	Redeemed in exchange for series dated Aug. 15, 1957	2.895		28,360,000.00
	Redeemable for cash			1,671,673,000.00
15	Maturing Nov. 14, 1957:			
	Issued in exchange for series dated May 16, 1957	3.498	28,360,000.00	
	Issued for cash		1,671,565,000.00	
	Treasury notes, Series C–1957:			
15	Redeemable for cash	2.00		368,775,000.00
	Treasury bills:			
21	Maturing Apr. 15, 1958:			
	Issued for cash	4.173	1,751,093,000.00	
22	Issued May 23, 1957:			
	Redeemed in exchange for series dated Aug. 22, 1957	3.122		117,711,000.00
	Redeemable for cash			1,682,322,000.00
22	Maturing Nov. 21, 1957:			
	Issued in exchange for series dated May 23, 1957	3.354	117,711,000.00	
	Issued for cash		1,682,012,000.00	
29	Issued May 31, 1957:			
	Redeemed in exchange for series dated Aug. 29, 1957	3.245		110,175,000.00
	Redeemable for cash			1,690,349,000.00
29	Maturing Nov. 29, 1957:			
	Issued in exchange for series dated May 31, 1957	3.497	110,175,000.00	
	Issued for cash		1,690,489,000.00	
	United States savings bonds:			
31	Series E–1941	[4] 2.90	415,785.96	4,605,476.28
31	Series E–1942	[5] 2.90	3,477,536.49	19,030,728.02
31	Series E–1943	[4] 2.95	5,013,887.40	30,032,167.95
31	Series E–1944	[4] 2.95	9,655,831.59	40,129,919.49
31	Series E–1945	[4] 2.95	4,598,709.67	35,636,144.57
31	Series E–1946	[4] 2.95	4,012,642.32	21,437,209.42
31	Series E–1947	[6] 2.90	5,668,629.85	35,299,258.35
31	Series E–1948	2.90	7,691,119.70	10,571,689.50
31	Series E–1949	2.90	7,974,421.05	10,530,703.00
31	Series E–1950	2.90	7,242,008.20	9,886,353.10
31	Series E–1951	2.90	4,700,293.00	9,294,722.00
31	Series E–1952 (January to April)	2.90	1,647,141.50	3,340,398.00
31	Series E–1952 (May to December)	3.00	3,049,141.00	7,768,472.10
31	Series E–1953	3.00	4,096,509.55	15,317,786.60
31	Series E–1954	3.00	4,681,570.40	19,412,219.30
31	Series E–1955	3.00	5,262,214.70	33,035,349.65
31	Series E–1956	3.00	5,478,199.60	65,903,854.25
31	Series E–1957 (January)	3.00	434,400.00	9,881,885.30
31	Series E–1957 (February to August)	3.25	351,395,019.90	67,968,843.75
31	Unclassified sales and redemptions		[7] 4,592,881.60	9,028,979.80
31	Series F–1945	2.53	173,558.25	17,551,986.50
31	Series F–1946	2.53	599,440.71	720,673.35
31	Series F–1947	2.53	531,701.52	1,410,092.93
31	Series F–1948	2.53	421,303.66	2,098,026.12
31	Series F–1949	2.53	354,767.82	468,629.16
31	Series F–1950	2.53	367,745.43	836,507.57
31	Series F–1951	2.53	246,711.77	236,295.54
31	Series F–1952	2.53	120,973.67	64,865.96

Footnotes at end of table.

TABLE 31.—*Issues, maturities, and redemptions of interest-bearing public debt securities, excluding special issues, July 1957–June 1958*—Continued

Date	Issue	Rate of interest [1]	Amount issued [2]	Amount matured, or called or redeemed prior to maturity [3]
1957	United States savings bonds—Continued	*Percent*		
Aug. 31	Unclassified sales and redemptions			$12, 144, 358. 19
31	Series G-1945	2. 50		78, 650, 800. 00
31	Series G-1946	2. 50		3, 814, 600. 00
31	Series G-1947	2. 50		5, 509, 700. 00
31	Series G-1948	2. 50		36, 653, 000. 00
31	Series G-1949	2. 50		4, 799, 000. 00
31	Series G-1950	2. 50		6, 895, 300. 00
31	Series G-1951	2. 50		2, 173, 500. 00
31	Series G-1952	2. 50		74, 900. 00
31	Unclassified sales and redemptions		[7] $500. 00	47, 096, 200. 00
31	Series H-1952	3. 00		113, 000. 00
31	Series H-1953	3. 00		261, 500. 00
31	Series H-1954	3. 00		574, 000. 00
31	Series H-1955	3. 00		922, 500. 00
31	Series H-1956	3. 00		687, 500. 00
31	Series H-1957 (January)	3. 00		23, 500. 00
31	Series H-1957 (February to August)	3. 25	58, 603, 500. 00	35, 000. 00
31	Unclassified sales and redemptions		[7] 11, 851, 000. 00	18, 548, 500. 00
31	Series J-1952	2. 76	83, 366. 03	66, 268. 00
31	Series J-1953	2. 76	218, 776. 93	60, 570. 06
31	Series J-1954	2. 76	440, 906. 08	1, 341, 585. 05
31	Series J-1955	2. 76	285, 947. 62	855, 321. 21
31	Series J-1956	2. 76	225, 596. 11	129, 012. 67
31	Series J-1957	2. 76	50, 862. 60	2, 606. 40
31	Unclassified sales and redemptions		36. 00	8, 463, 804. 22
31	Series K-1952	2. 76		140, 500. 00
31	Series K-1953	2. 76		393, 000. 00
31	Series K-1954	2. 76		3, 173, 000. 00
31	Series K-1955	2. 76		1, 892, 500. 00
31	Series K-1956	2. 76		319, 000. 00
31	Series K-1957	2. 76		21, 500. 00
31	Unclassified sales and redemptions		500. 00	17, 770, 500. 00
31	Depositary bonds, First Series	2. 00	4, 828, 000. 00	5, 270, 000. 00
31	Treasury bonds, Investment Series B-1975-80: Redeemed in exchange for Treasury notes, Series EA-1962	2¾		94, 672, 000. 00
31	Treasury notes, Series EA-1962	1½	94, 672, 000. 00	
31	Miscellaneous			49, 749, 000. 00
	Total August		34, 199, 963, 374. 48	33, 163, 483, 263. 36
	Treasury bills:			
Sept. 5	Issued June 6, 1957: Redeemed in exchange for series dated Sept. 5, 1957	3. 374		96, 029, 000. 00
5	Redeemable for cash			1, 703, 543, 000. 00
	Maturing Dec. 5, 1957: Issued in exchange for series dated June 6, 1957	3. 571	96, 029, 000. 00	
	Issued for cash		1, 704, 962, 000. 00	
12	Issued June 13, 1957: Redeemed in exchange for series dated Sept. 12, 1957	3. 256		38, 934, 000. 00
	Redeemable for cash			1, 760, 973, 000. 00
12	Maturing Dec. 12, 1957: Issued in exchange for series dated June 13, 1957	3. 575	38, 934, 000. 00	
	Issued for cash		1, 763, 287, 000. 00	
19	Issued June 20, 1957: Redeemed in exchange for series dated Sept. 19, 1957	3. 405		42, 672, 000. 00
	Redeemable for cash			1, 557, 626, 000. 00
19	Maturing Dec. 19, 1957: Issued in exchange for series dated June 20, 1957	3. 632	42, 672, 000. 00	
	Issued for cash		1, 557, 772, 000. 00	
23	Treasury bills (tax anticipation series): Issued May 27, 1957: Redeemable for cash	2. 825		1, 500, 704, 000. 00
	Certificates of indebtedness, (additional issue of Aug. 1, 1957 issue): Series C-1958:			
26	Issued for cash	4. 00	932, 565, 000. 00	
26	Treasury notes, Series B-1962: Maturing Aug. 15, 1962: Issued for cash	4. 00	2, 000, 387, 000. 00	

Footnotes at end of table.

TABLE 31.—*Issues, maturities, and redemptions of interest-bearing public debt securities, excluding special issues, July 1957–June 1958*—Continued

Date	Issue	Rate of interest [1]	Amount issued [2]	Amount matured, or called or redeemed prior to maturity [3]
1957	Treasury bills:			
Sept. 26	Issued June 27, 1957:			
	Redeemed in exchange for series dated Sept. 26, 1957	*Percent* 3.232		$35,272,000.00
	Redeemable for cash			1,566,371,000.00
26	Maturing Dec. 26, 1957:			
	Issued in exchange for series dated June 27, 1957	3.534	$35,272,000.00	
	Issued for cash		1,566,329,000.00	
	United States savings bonds:			
30	Series E-1941	[4] 2.90	377,948.90	3,604,265.54
30	Series E-1912	[5] 2.90	3,849,519.34	15,767,240.21
30	Series E-1943	[4] 2.95	12,456,817.71	24,724,688.30
30	Series E-1944	[4] 2.95	4,324,021.91	32,337,049.78
30	Series E-1945	[4] 2.95	4,221,685.76	27,729,700.79
30	Series E-1946	[4] 2.95	3,788,407.12	17,101,663.82
30	Series E-1947	[6] 2.90	5,642,050.77	28,272,411.99
30	Series E-1948	2.90	7,133,536.70	9,130,253.10
30	Series E-1919	2.90	7,646,541.75	9,365,178.65
30	Series E-1950	2.90	7,065,347.28	8,694,472.90
30	Series E-1951	2.90	4,598,807.00	8,132,184.50
30	Series E-1952 (January to April)	2.90	1,595,858.00	2,800,464.00
30	Series E-1952 (May to December)	3.00	2,352,174.60	6,974,197.35
30	Series E-1953	3.00	5,014,006.80	13,799,429.65
30	Series E-1954	3.00	4,634,609.55	17,555,059.55
30	Series E-1955	3.00	5,385,686.90	28,249,017.70
30	Series E-1956	3.00	5,118,277.35	57,954,191.55
30	Series E-1957 (January)	3.00	13,743.75	7,227,139.65
30	Series E-1957 (February to September)	3.25	333,244,548.20	69,136,270.05
30	Unclassified sales and redemptions		[7] 10,394,184.80	39,953,319.95
30	Series F-1945	2.53	131,708.35	10,452,654.50
30	Series F-1946	2.53	522,766.83	1,982,899.91
30	Series F-1947	2.53	582,086.12	2,783,378.50
30	Series F-1948	2.53	394,504.65	9,025,260.04
30	Series F-1949	2.53	348,914.27	4,514,037.34
30	Series F-1950	2.53	340,306.97	4,710,476.91
30	Series F-1951	2.53	206,991.88	1,367,732.84
30	Series F-1952	2.53	99,164.93	246,512.18
30	Unclassified sales and redemptions			[7] 6,078,086.29
30	Series G-1945	2.50		61,880,500.00
30	Series G-1946	2.50		18,620,800.00
30	Series G-1947	2.50		17,900,400.00
30	Series G-1948	2.50		42,679,400.00
30	Series G-1949	2.50		14,360,500.00
30	Series G-1950	2.50		21,535,400.00
30	Series G-1951	2.50		5,598,900.00
30	Series G-1952	2.50		806,400.00
30	Unclassified sales and redemptions			[7] 12,619,600.00
30	Series H-1952	3.00		721,500.00
30	Series H-1953	3.00		1,843,000.00
30	Series H-1954	3.00		4,815,000.00
30	Series H-1955	3.00		7,449,000.00
30	Series H-1956	3.00		5,614,000.00
30	Series H-1957 (January)	3.00		493,000.00
30	Series H-1957 (February to September)	3.25	38,809,500.00	163,000.00
30	Unclassified sales and redemptions		2,605,500.00	3,921,000.00
30	Series J-1952	2.76	112,945.22	761,768.16
30	Series J-1953	2.76	227,192.67	776,627.71
30	Series J-1954	2.76	503,358.09	3,975,844.53
30	Series J-1955	2.76	348,258.03	2,366,842.00
30	Series J-1956	2.76	190,542.27	1,055,434.13
30	Series J-1957	2.76	38,141.80	128,383.30
30	Unclassified sales and redemptions		[7] 36.00	4,862,790.70
30	Series K-1952	2.76		2,207,000.00
30	Series K-1953	2.76	7,000.00	1,714,500.00
30	Series K-1954	2.76		13,298,500.00
30	Series K-1955	2.76		6,942,000.00
30	Series K-1956	2.76		1,846,000.00
30	Series K-1957	2.76		59,500.00
30	Unclassified sales and redemptions			7,201,000.00
30	Depositary bonds, First Series	2.00	3,624,000.00	3,425,000.00
30	Treasury bonds, Investment Series B-1975-80: Redeemed in exchange for Treasury Notes, Series EA-1962	2¾		167,403,000.00
30	Treasury notes, Series EA-1962	1½	167,403,000.00	
30	Miscellaneous			31,019,000.00
	Total September		10,362,774,250.67	9,204,462,455.49

Footnotes at end of table.

TABLE 31.—*Issues, maturities, and redemptions of interest-bearing public debt securities, excluding special issues, July 1957–June 1958*—Continued

Date	Issue	Rate of interest [1]	Amount issued [2]	Amount matured, or called or redeemed prior to maturity [3]
1957	Certificates of indebtedness, Series D-1957:	*Percent*		
Oct. 1	Redeemable for cash	3¼	-----	$317, 784, 000. 00
	Treasury notes, Series EO-1957:			
1	Redeemable for cash	1½	-----	48, 750, 000. 00
	Treasury bonds of 1969, maturing Oct. 1, 1969:			
1	Issued for cash	4. 00	$656, 933, 000. 00	-----
	Treasury bills:			
3	Issued July 5, 1957:			
	Redeemed in exchange for series dated Oct. 3, 1957	3. 239	-----	121, 042, 000. 00
	Redeemable for cash	-----	-----	1, 478, 174, 000. 00
3	Maturing Jan. 2, 1958:			
	Issued in exchange for series dated July 5, 1957	3. 528	121, 042, 000. 00	-----
	Issued for cash	-----	1, 478, 652, 000. 00	-----
10	Issued July 11, 1957:			
	Redeemed in exchange for series dated Oct. 10, 1957	3. 172	-----	34, 945, 000. 00
	Redeemable for cash	-----	-----	1, 564, 797, 000. 00
10	Maturing Jan. 9, 1958:			
	Issued in exchange for series dated July 11, 1957	3. 525	34, 945, 000. 00	-----
	Issued for cash	-----	1, 565, 315, 000. 00	-----
17	Issued July 18, 1957:			
	Redeemed in exchange for series dated Oct. 17, 1957	3. 092	-----	41, 944, 000. 00
	Redeemable for cash	-----	-----	1, 558, 618, 000. 00
17	Maturing Jan. 16, 1958:			
	Issued in exchange for series dated July 18, 1957	3. 660	41, 944, 000. 00	-----
	Issued for cash	-----	1, 558, 388, 000. 00	-----
24	Issued July 25, 1957:			
	Redeemed in exchange for series dated Oct. 24, 1957	3. 158	-----	34, 189, 000. 00
	Redeemable for cash	-----	-----	1, 566, 323, 000. 00
24	Maturing Jan. 23, 1958:			
	Issued in exchange for series dated July 25, 1957	3. 619	34, 189, 000. 00	-----
	Issued for cash	-----	1, 566, 559, 000. 00	-----
31	Issued Aug. 1, 1958:			
	Redeemed in exchange for series dated Oct. 31, 1957	3. 363	-----	63, 518, 000. 00
	Redeemable for cash	-----	-----	1, 636, 344, 000. 00
31	Maturing Jan. 30, 1958:			
	Issued in exchange for series dated Aug. 1, 1958	3. 621	63, 518, 000. 00	-----
	Issued for cash	-----	1, 635, 671, 000. 00	-----
	United States savings bonds:			
31	Series E-1941	[4] 2. 90	459, 670. 09	4, 391, 753. 67
31	Series E-1942	[5] 2. 90	3, 918, 939. 31	19, 713, 109. 56
31	Series E-1943	[4] 2. 95	9, 449, 386. 03	32. 737, 908. 21
31	Series E-1944	[4] 2. 95	3, 845, 436. 83	39, 147, 582. 66
31	Series E-1945	[4] 2. 95	5, 261, 566. 46	34, 301, 515. 19
31	Series E-1946	[4] 2. 95	3, 854, 835. 25	20, 472, 641. 77
31	Series E-1947	[6] 2. 90	5, 377, 113. 27	34, 081, 594. 29
31	Series E-1948	2. 90	6, 882, 769. 75	11, 304, 764. 90
31	Series E-1949	2. 90	7, 016, 804. 50	11, 789, 380. 50
31	Series E-1950	2. 90	6, 453, 444. 13	10, 916, 568. 60
31	Series E-1951	2. 90	2, 996, 125. 50	10, 195. 304. 25
31	Series E-1952 (January to April)	2. 90	1, 403, 017. 25	3, 705, 275. 75
31	Series E-1952 (May to December)	3. 00	2. 483, 683. 75	8, 574, 741. 80
31	Series E-1953	3. 00	4, 972, 926. 00	17, 385, 606. 80
31	Series E-1954	3. 00	4, 368, 728. 65	21, 377, 147. 10
31	Series E-1955	3. 00	5, 138, 494. 10	32, 219, 442. 50
31	Series E-1956	3. 00	5, 045, 830. 35	58. 539, 587. 60
31	Series E-1957 (January)	3. 00	[8] 232, 298. 00	7, 075, 409. 35
31	Series E-1957 (February to October)	3. 25	267, 570, 826. 80	91, 403, 942. 10
31	Unclassified sales and redemptions	-----	27, 099, 994. 50	[7] 52, 954, 976. 11
31	Series F-1945	2. 53	248, 968. 50	9, 022, 590. 00
31	Series F-1946	2. 53	516, 093. 32	1, 852, 999. 05
31	Series F-1947	2. 53	504, 570. 18	2, 751, 194. 30
31	Series F-1948	2. 53	302, 411. 33	6, 363, 702. 56
31	Series F-1949	2. 53	311, 847. 35	4, 149, 117. 41
31	Series F-1950	2. 53	2, 074, 709. 16	3, 866, 029. 36
31	Series F-1951	2. 53	227, 653. 53	1, 179, 784. 26
31	Series F-1952	2. 53	75, 729. 65	703, 391. 48
31	Unclassified sales and redemptions	-----	-----	10, 414, 886. 87

Footnotes at end of table.

TABLE 31.—*Issues, maturities, and redemptions of interest-bearing public debt securities, excluding special issues, July 1957–June 1958*—Continued

Date	Issue	Rate of interest [1]	Amount issued [2]	Amount matured, or called or redeemed prior to maturity [3]
1957	United States savings bonds—Continued	*Percent*		
Oct. 31	Series G-1945	2.50		$59,104,900.00
31	Series G-1946	2.50		17,070,800.00
31	Series G-1947	2.50		17,544,500.00
31	Series G-1948	2.50		38,910,700.00
31	Series G-1949	2.50		15,855,800.00
31	Series G-1950	2.50		19,645,200.00
31	Series G-1951	2.50		4,917,500.00
31	Series G-1952	2.50		2,117,700.00
31	Unclassified sales and redemptions			25,040,900.00
31	Series H-1952	3.00		783,500.00
31	Series H-1953	3.00		2,250,000.00
31	Series H-1954	3.00		5,714,000.00
31	Series H-1955	3.00		8,761,000.00
31	Series H-1956	3.00		6,152,500.00
31	Series H-1957 (January)	3.00		995,500.00
31	Series H-1957 (February to October)	3.25	$46,944,000.00	424,500.00
31	Unclassified sales and redemptions		[7] 2,519,000.00	[7] 3,283,500.00
31	Series J-1952	2.76	109,173.70	1,155,772.76
31	Series J-1953	2.76	206,869.60	1,686,856.65
31	Series J-1954	2.76	414,431.41	7,403,842.96
31	Series J-1955	2.76	327,745.38	3,812,339.55
31	Series J-1956	2.76	128,857.24	1,322,354.47
31	Series J-1957	2.76	39,163.30	200,765.20
31	Unclassified sales and redemptions			[7] 4,509,498.48
31	Series K-1952	2.76		2,569,500.00
31	Series K-1953	2.76		2,465,500.00
31	Series K-1954	2.76		15,500,500.00
31	Series K-1955	2.76		7,192,500.00
31	Series K-1956	2.76		3,466,000.00
31	Series K-1957	2.76		233,000.00
31	Unclassified sales and redemptions			[7] 4,139,000.00
31	Depositary bonds, First Series	2.00	1,450,000.00	31,369,000.00
31	Treasury bonds, Investment Series B-1975-80: Redeemed in exchange for Treasury notes, Series EA-1962	2¾		112,869,000.00
31	Treasury notes, Series EA-1962	1½	112,869,000.00	
31	Treasury bonds, Investment Series B-1975-80: Redeemed in exchange for Treasury notes, Series EO-1962	2¾		31,307,000.00
31	Treasury notes, Series EO-1962	1½	31,307,000.00	
31	Miscellaneous			95,375,500.00
	Total October		9,326,062,518.17	9,454,396,428.89
	Treasury bills:			
Nov. 7	Issues Aug. 8, 1957:			
	Redeemed in exchange for series dated Nov. 7, 1957	3.308		49,849,000.00
	Redeemable for cash			1,650,345,000.00
7	Maturing Feb. 6, 1958:			
	Issued in exchange for series dated Aug. 8, 1957	3.572	49,849,000.00	
	Issued for cash		1,650,599,000.00	
14	Issued Aug. 15, 1957:			
	Redeemed in exchange for series dated Nov. 14, 1957	3.498		30,913,000.00
	Redeemable for cash			1,669,012,000.00
14	Maturing Feb. 13, 1958:			
	Issued in exchange for series dated Aug. 15, 1957	3,473	30,913,000.00	
	Issued for cash		1,669,174,000.00	
21	Issued Aug. 22, 1957:			
	Redeemed in exchange for series dated Nov. 21, 1957	3.354		29,826,000.00
	Redeemable for cash			1,769,897,000.00
21	Maturing Feb. 20, 1958:			
	Issued in exchange for series dated Aug. 22, 1957	3.145	29,826,000.00	
	Issued for cash		1,770,601,000.00	
29	Issued Aug. 29, 1957:			
	Redeemed in exchange for series dated Nov. 29, 1957	3.497		79,838,000.00
	Redeemable for cash			1,720,826,000.00
29	Maturing Feb. 27, 1958:			
	Issued in exchange for series dated Aug. 29, 1957	3.158	79,838,000.00	
	Issued for cash		1,720,806,000.00	

Footnotes at end of table.

TABLE 31.—*Issues, maturities, and redemptions of interest-bearing public debt securities, excluding special issues, July 1957–June 1958*—Continued

Date	Issue	Rate of interest [1]	Amount issued [2]	Amount matured, or called or redeemed prior to maturity [3]
1957	Treasury notes, Series C-1962, maturing Nov. 15, 1962:	*Percent*		
Nov. 29	Issued for cash	3¾	$1,142,956,000.00	
	United States savings bonds:			
30	Series E-1941	[4] 2.90	859,577.88	$4,423,097.32
30	Series E-1942	[5] 2.90	4,795,053.53	20,024,378.95
30	Series E-1943	[4] 2.95	4,980,585.53	33,972,871.70
30	Series E-1944	[4] 2.95	7,047,755.17	39,285,903.74
30	Series E-1945	[4] 2.95	13,226,106.97	33,920,091.83
30	Series E-1946	[4] 2.95	3,888,620.69	20,907,270.06
30	Series E-1947	[6] 2.90	4,911,648.54	36,408,463.87
30	Series E-1948	2.90	6,923,278.25	11,435,437.20
30	Series E-1949	2.90	6,999,924.00	11,560,347.70
30	Series E-1950	2.90	6,296,231.98	10,983,649.55
30	Series E-1951	2.90	4,249,433.25	10,234,188.75
30	Series E-1952 (January to April)	2.90	[8] 19,461.50	3,644,514.75
30	Series E-1952 (May to December)	3.00	4,541,322.20	8,438,709.20
30	Series E-1953	3.00	5,516,759.75	16,997,117.20
30	Series E-1954	3.00	4,194,038.15	21,782,834.95
30	Series E-1955	3.00	5,112,695.45	30,505,600.65
30	Series E-1956	3.00	4,951,944.40	47,360,790.90
30	Series E-1957 (January)	3.00	[8] 392,231.25	5,619,645.20
30	Series E-1957 (February to November)	3.25	74,921,644.75	101,329,552.20
30	Unclassified sales and redemptions		215,717,926.13	[7] 113,045,997.97
30	Series F-1945	2.53	679,293.50	11,362,200.50
30	Series F-1946	2.53	500,854.28	1,877,773.02
30	Series F-1947	2.53	437,457.60	2,243,795.39
30	Series F-1948	2.53	304,312.95	4,352,658.71
30	Series F-1949	2.53	309,051.33	2,164,333.89
30	Series F-1950	2.53	623,042.16	17,936,955.38
30	Series F-1951	2.53	212,354.54	1,121,413.55
30	Series F-1952	2.53	[8] 719.78	497,534.64
30	Unclassified sales and redemptions			[7] 6,349,620.55
30	Series G-1945	2.50		80,226,000.00
30	Series G-1946	2.50		14,759,700.00
30	Series G-1947	2.50		17,259,300.00
30	Series G-1948	2.50		22,846,200.00
30	Series G-1949	2.50		13,314,200.00
30	Series G-1950	2.50		51,583,500.00
30	Series G-1951	2.50		3,856,700.00
30	Series G-1952	2.50		1,164,200.00
30	Unclassified sales and redemptions			13,877,500.00
30	Series H-1952	3.00		674,000.00
30	Series H-1953	3.00		2,016,500.00
30	Series H-1954	3.00		5,053,000.00
30	Series H-1955	3.00		7,918,500.00
30	Series H-1956	3.00		4,891,500.00
30	Series H-1957 (January)	3.00		385,000.00
30	Series H-1957 (February to November)	3.25	36,482,000.00	870,500.00
30	Unclassified sales and redemptions		9,363,500.00	713,500.00
30	Series J-1952	2.76	295,971.12	456,541.26
30	Series J-1953	2.76	243,895.02	1,028,836.42
30	Series J-1954	2.76	471,805.54	4,648,535.08
30	Series J-1955	2.76	298,705.08	3,353,534.71
30	Series J-1956	2.76	125,785.94	1,635,185.16
30	Series J-1957	2.76	.60	177,778.20
30	Unclassified sales and redemptions			3,180,472.61
30	Series K-1952	2.76		2,078,000.00
30	Series K-1953	2.76		1,248,000.00
30	Series K-1954	2.76		15,210,500.00
30	Series K-1955	2.76		6,348,500.00
30	Series K-1956	2.76		2,475,500.00
30	Series K-1957	2.76		181,000.00
30	Unclassified sales and redemptions			7,676,500.00
30	Depositary bonds, First Series	2.00	2,072,000.00	10,910,000.00
30	Treasury bonds, Investment Series B-1975-80: Redeemed in exchange for Treasury notes, Series EO-1962	2¾		45,108,000.00
30	Treasury notes, Series EO-1962	1½	45,108,000.00	
30	Miscellaneous			71,875,200.00
	Total November		8,620,812,163.75	7,810,503,395.72

Footnotes at end o table

TABLE 31.—*Issues, maturities, and redemptions of interest-bearing public debt securities, excluding special issues, July 1957–June 1958*—Continued

Date	Issue	Rate of interest [1]	Amount issued [2]	Amount matured, or called or redeemed prior to maturity [3]
1957	Certificates of indebtedness, Series E-1957:	*Percent*		
Dec. 1	Redeemed in exchange for certificates Series D-1958	3⅝		$9,832,719,000.00
	Redeemable for cash			138,467,000.00
1	Certificates of indebtedness, Series D-1958	3¾	$9,832,719,000.00	
	Treasury bonds of 1974, maturing Nov. 15, 1974:			
2	Issued for cash	3⅞	653,811,500.00	
	Treasury bills:			
5	Issued Sept. 5, 1957:			
	Redeemed in exchange for series dated Dec. 5, 1957	3.571		74,583,000.00
	Redeemable for cash			1,726,408,000.00
5	Maturing Mar. 6, 1958:			
	Issued in exchange for series dated Sept. 5, 1957	3.105	74,583,000.00	
	Issued for cash		1,725,403,000.00	
12	Issued Sept. 12, 1957:			
	Redeemed in exchange for series dated Dec. 12, 1957	3.575		38,069,000.00
	Redeemable for cash			1,764,152,000.00
12	Maturing Mar. 13, 1958:			
	Issued in exchange for series dated Sept. 12, 1957	2.991	38,069,000.00	
	Issued for cash		1,761,489,000.00	
19	Issued Sept. 19, 1957:			
	Redeemed in exchange for series dated Dec. 19, 1957	3.632		49,393,000.00
	Redeemable for cash			1,551,051,000.00
19	Maturing Mar. 20, 1958:			
	Issued in exchange for series dated Sept. 19, 1957	3.140	49,393,000.00	
	Issued for cash		1,650,722,000.00	
26	Issued Sept. 26, 1957:			
	Redeemed in exchange for series dated Dec. 26, 1957	3.534		51,210,000.00
	Redeemable for cash			1,550,391,000.00
26	Maturing Mar. 27, 1958:			
	Issued in exchange for series dated Sept. 26, 1957	3.173	51,210,000.00	
	Issued for cash		1,648,942,000.00	
	United States savings bonds:			
31	Series E-1941	[4] 2.90	2,238,170.92	3,337,821.67
31	Series E-1942	[5] 2.90	5,659,181.07	14,955,857.96
31	Series E-1943	[4] 2.95	5,255,352.68	24,879,909.60
31	Series E-1944	[4] 2.95	16,407,755.55	29,735,665.26
31	Series E-1945	[4] 2.95	12,543,573.00	27,970,198.51
31	Series E-1946	[4] 2.95	5,093,305.57	15,278,064.02
31	Series E-1947	[4] 2.95	6,677,513.63	28,282,760.90
31	Series E-1948	2.90	9,254,505.45	9,017,245.70
31	Series E-1949	2.90	9,090,123.15	8,957,662.70
31	Series E-1950	2.90	7,506,111.55	8,204,155.50
31	Series E-1951	2.90	4,850,200.00	7,877,672.25
31	Series E-1952 (January to April)	2.90	[8] 29,900.25	2,845,232.00
31	Series E-1952 (May to December)	3.00	5,698,644.75	6,784,998.55
31	Series E-1953	3.00	5,429,091.55	12,791,575.35
31	Series E-1954	3.00	5,260,571.45	16,315,785.80
31	Series E-1955	3.00	5,941,478.40	22,668,367.15
31	Series E-1956	3.00	5,457,119.50	35,350,431.10
31	Series E-1957 (January)	3.00	5,152,968.75	4,121,683.95
31	Series E-1957 (February to December)	3.25	70,880,649.50	93,663,461.25
31	Unclassified sales and redemptions		240,854,307.82	14,718,441.82
31	Series F-1945	2.53		152,539,082.00
31	Series F-1946	2.53	676,759.83	1,696,997.83
31	Series F-1947	2.53	541,535.15	2,151,852.71
31	Series F-1948	2.53	422,960.99	2,681,752.20
31	Series F-1949	2.53	396,379.54	2,067,711.16
31	Series F-1950	2.53	813,471.61	7,394,056.43
31	Series F-1951	2.53	216,727.43	559,630.40
31	Series F-1952	2.53	[8] 2,484.12	416,614.48
31	Unclassified sales and redemptions			46,260,062.02
31	Series G-1945	2.50		426,677,100.00
31	Series G-1946	2.50		15,788,500.00
31	Series G-1947	2.50		15,565,100.00
31	Series G-1948	2.50		21,099,300.00

Footnotes at end of table.

TABLE 31.—*Issues, maturities, and redemptions of interest-bearing public debt securities, excluding special issues, July 1957–June 1958*—Continued

Date	Issue	Rate of interest [1]	Amount issued [2]	Amount matured, or called or redeemed prior to maturity [3]
1957	United States savings bonds—Continued	*Percent*		
Dec. 31	Series G–1949	2.50		$12,825,700.00
31	Series G–1950	2.50		32,308,500.00
31	Series G–1951	2.50		3,603,400.00
31	Series G–1952	2.50		991,000.00
31	Unclassified sales and redemptions			35,543,700.00
31	Series H–1952	3.00		776,500.00
31	Series H–1953	3.00		1,916,500.00
31	Series H–1954	3.00		5,225,000.00
31	Series H–1955	3.00		7,884,000.00
31	Series H–1956	3.00		5,313,500.00
31	Series H–1957 (January)	3.00		266,500.00
31	Series H–1957 (February to December)	3.25	$57,706,000.00	1,169,500.00
31	Unclassified sales and redemptions		[7] 4,899,500.00	[7] 550,000.00
31	Series J–1952	2.76	275,281.43	1,845,447.28
31	Series J–1953	2.76	310,604.63	1,765,979.19
31	Series J–1954	2.76	577,023.34	6,981,017.23
31	Series J–1955	2.76	303,963.71	2,337,061.00
31	Series J–1956	2.76	160,085.64	1,088,862.94
31	Series J–1957	2.76	.60	473,423.60
31	Unclassified sales and redemptions			[7] 4,118,266.59
31	Series K–1952	2.76		8,531,500.00
31	Series K–1953	2.76		2,661,500.00
31	Series K–1954	2.76		16,491,000.00
31	Series K–1955	2.76		5,729,000.00
31	Series K–1956	2.76		1,738,000.00
31	Series K–1957	2.76		251,500.00
31	Unclassified sales and redemptions			4,291,500.00
31	Depositary bonds, First Series	2.00	1,641,000.00	998,000.00
31	Treasury bonds, Investment Series B–1975–80: Redeemed in exchange for Treasury notes, Series EO–1962	2¾		63,577,000.00
31	Treasury notes, Series EO–1962	1½	63,577,000.00	
31	Miscellaneous			33,626,300.00
	Total December		18,041,279,033.82	18,114,640,374.92
1958	Treasury bills:			
Jan. 2	Issued Oct. 3, 1957:			
	Redeemed in exchange for series dated Jan. 2, 1958	3.528		28,635,000.00
	Redeemable for cash			1,571,059,000.00
2	Maturing Apr. 3, 1958:			
	Issued in exchange for series dated Oct. 3, 1957	2.753	28,635,000.00	
	Issued for cash		1,671,705,000.00	
9	Issued Oct. 10, 1957:			
	Redeemed in exchange for series dated Jan. 9, 1958	3.525		86,332,000.00
	Redeemable for cash			1,513,928,000.00
9	Maturing Apr. 10, 1958:			
	Issued in exchange for series dated Oct. 10 1957	2.858	86,332,000.00	
	Issued for cash		1,613,571,000.00	
16	Issued Oct. 17, 1957:			
	Redeemed in exchange for series dated Jan. 16, 1958	3.660		40,579,000.00
	Redeemable for cash			1,559,753,000.00
16	Maturing Apr. 17, 1958:			
	Issued in exchange for series dated Oct. 17, 1957	2.591	40,579,000.00	
	Issued for cash		1,660,069,000.00	
23	Issued Oct. 24, 1957:			
	Redeemed in exchange for series dated Jan. 23, 1958	3.619		142,909,000.00
	Redeemable for cash			1,457,839,000.00
23	Maturing Apr. 24, 1958:			
	Issued in exchange for series dated Oct. 24, 1957	2.587	142,909,000.00	
	Issued for cash		1,558,697,000.00	
30	Issued Oct. 31, 1957:			
	Redeemed in exchange for series dated Jan. 30, 1958	3.621		167,150,000.00
	Redeemable for cash			1,532,039,000.00
30	Maturing May 1, 1958:			
	Issued in exchange for series dated Oct. 31, 1957	2.202	167,150,000.00	
	Issued for cash		1,533,413,000.00	

Footnotes at end of table.

TABLE 31.—*Issues, maturities, and redemptions of interest-bearing public debt securities, excluding special issues, July 1957–June 1958*—Continued

Date	Issue	Rate of interest [1]	Amount issued [2]	Amount matured, or called or redeemed prior to maturity [3]
1958	United States savings bonds:	*Percent*		
Jan. 31	Series E-1941	[4] 2.90	$560,606.70	$3,871,435.81
31	Series E-1942	[5] 2.90	5,191,830.58	14,673,348.09
31	Series E-1943	[4] 2.95	6,469,513.91	23,342,722.10
31	Series E-1944	[4] 2.95	12,462,896.20	29,913,528.31
31	Series E-1945	[4] 2.95	6,473,022.90	27,520,321.52
31	Series E-1946	[4] 2.95	4,915,990.29	14,955,873.43
31	Series E-1947	[4] 2.95	6,287,528.80	31,920,411.19
31	Series E-1948	[6] 2.90	10,212,202.45	8,457,206.30
31	Series E-1949	2.90	10,358,235.35	8,508,229.90
31	Series E-1950	2.90	9,674,830.70	7,305,117.00
31	Series E-1951	2.90	9,051,259.25	7,014,397.50
31	Series E-1952 (January to April)	2.90	2,124,540.50	2,279,970.25
31	Series E-1952 (May to December)	3.00	2,482,502.70	6,324,440.20
31	Series E-1953	3.00	6,934,657.10	11,320,211.65
31	Series E-1954	3.00	5,461,285.55	13,864,592.05
31	Series E-1955	3.00	6,133,955.15	19,916,626.80
31	Series E-1956	3.00	6,336,857.30	32,175,257.95
31	Series E-1957 (January)	3.00	2,584,513.95	3,681,856.20
31	Series E-1957 (February to December)	3.25	130,849,991.85	80,244,290.90
31	Series E-1958	3.25	93,787,537.50	
31	Unclassified sales and redemptions		182,793,089.10	150,025,852.29
31	Series F-1946	2.53	949,096.49	1,958,291.30
31	Series F-1947	2.53	977,669.46	2,079,495.68
31	Series F-1948	2.53	3,789,517.89	2,662,205.60
31	Series F-1949	2.53	528,237.99	2,217,039.68
31	Series F-1950	2.53	504,712.64	6,718,280.94
31	Series F-1951	2.53	347,989.94	923,349.47
31	Series F-1952	2.53	180,290.14	147,864.88
31	Unclassified sales and redemptions			[7] 17,507,208.51
31	Series G-1946	2.50		17,691,600.00
31	Series G-1947	2.50		16,098,800.00
31	Series G-1948	2.50		14,613,500.00
31	Series G-1949	2.50		16,479,300.00
31	Series G-1950	2.50		30,390,200.00
31	Series G-1951	2.50		3,702,600.00
31	Series G-1952	2.50		503,400.00
31	Unclassified sales and redemptions			109,391,600.00
31	Series H-1952	3.00		1,134,500.00
31	Series H-1953	3.00		1,885,000.00
31	Series H-1954	3.00		4,966,500.00
31	Series H-1955	3.00		7,423,500.00
31	Series H-1956	3.00		4,959,500.00
31	Series H-1957 (January)	3.00		210,500.00
31	Series H-1957 (February to December)	3.25	36,352,000.00	1,343,000.00
31	Series H-1958	3.25	45,706,000.00	
31	Unclassified sales and redemptions		22,748,500.00	[7] 1,426,000.00
31	Series J-1952	2.76	114,225.48	1,384,040.20
31	Series J-1953	2.76	288,703.25	1,397,069.06
31	Series J-1954	2.76	485,231.85	4,809,331.40
31	Series J-1955	2.76	521,997.10	1,751,424.00
31	Series J-1956	2.76	313,887.86	977,705.39
31	Series J-1957	2.76	64,978.12	105,595.40
31	Unclassified sales and redemptions			[7] 1,734,476.80
31	Series K-1952	2.76		4,412,500.00
31	Series K-1953	2.76		3,053,000.00
31	Series K-1954	2.76		22,890,500.00
31	Series K-1955	2.76		7,208,500.00
31	Series K-1956	2.76		2,068,000.00
31	Series K-1957	2.76		124,500.00
31	Unclassified sales and redemptions			[7] 8,468,500.00
31	Depositary bonds, First Series	2.00	3,780,000.00	16,842,000.00
31	Treasury bonds, Investment Series B-1975-80: Redeemed in exchange for Treasury notes, Series EO-1962	2¾		38,823,000.00
31	Treasury notes, Series EO-1962	1½	38,823,000.00	
31	Miscellaneous			26,859,600.00
	Total January		9,180,682,886.04	8,948,609,297.13

Footnotes at end of table.

TABLE 31.—*Issues, maturities, and redemptions of interest-bearing public debt securities, excluding special issues, July 1957–June 1958*—Continued

Date	Issue	Rate of interest [1]	Amount issued [2]	Amount matured, or called or redeemed prior to maturity [3]
1958	Treasury bills:			
Feb. 6	Issued Nov. 7, 1957:			
	Redeemed in exchange for series dated Feb. 6, 1958	*Percent* 3.572		$89,903,000.00
	Redeemable for cash			1,610,545,000.00
6	Maturing May 8, 1958:			
	Issued in exchange for series dated Nov. 7, 1957	1.583	$89,903,000.00	
	Issued for cash		1,609,815,000.00	
13	Issued Nov. 14, 1957:			
	Redeemed in exchange for series dated Feb. 13, 1958	3.473		29,528,000.00
	Redeemable for cash			1,670,559,000.00
13	Maturing May 15, 1958:			
	Issued in exchange for series dated Nov. 14, 1957	1.730	29,528,000.00	
	Issued for cash		1,679,961,000.00	
	Certificates of indebtedness, Series A–1958:			
14	Redeemed in exchange for certificates Series A–1959	3⅝		7,492,924,000.00
	Treasury bonds of 1956–58:			
14	Redeemed in exchange for certificates Series A–1959	2½		342,631,000.00
	Treasury notes, Series EA–1958:			
14	Redeemed in exchange for certificates Series A–1959	1½		193,900,000.00
	Treasury bills:			
	Maturing Apr. 15, 1958:			
14	Redeemed in exchange for certificates Series A–1959	4.173		676,627,000.00
	Certificates of indebtedness, Series B–1958:			
14	Redeemed in exchange for certificates Series A–1959	3½		1,063,809,000.00
14	Certificates of indebtedness, Series A–1959	2½	9,769,891,000.00	
	Certificates of indebtedness, Series A–1958:			
14	Redeemed in exchange for Treasury bonds of 1964	3⅝		1,979,655,000.00
	Treasury bond of 1956–58:			
14	Redeemed in exchange for Treasury bonds of 1964	2½		591,554,500.00
	Treasury notes, Series EA–1958:			
14	Redeemed in exchange for Treasury bonds of 1964	1½		115,435,000.00
	Treasury bills:			
	Maturing Apr. 15, 1958:			
14	Redeemed in exchange for Treasury bonds of 1964	4.173		371,650,000.00
	Certificates of indebtedness, Series B–1958:			
14	Redeemed in exchange for Treasury bonds of 1964	3½		795,887,000.00
14	Treasury bonds of 1964	3	3,854,181,500.00	
	Certificates of indebtedness, Series A–1958:			
14	Redeemed in exchange for Treasury bonds of 1990	3⅝		1,120,991,000.00
	Redeemable for cash			257,011,000.00
	Treasury bonds of 1956–58:			
14	Redeemed in exchange for Treasury bonds of 1990	2½		350,333,500.00
	Treasury notes, Series EA–1958:			
14	Redeemed in exchange for Treasury bonds of 1990	1½		24,695,000.00
	Treasury bills:			
	Maturing Apr. 15, 1958:			
14	Redeemed in exchange for Treasury bonds of 1990	4.173		96,163,000.00
	Certificates of indebtedness, Series B–1958:			
14	Redeemed in exchange for Treasury bonds of 1990	3½		134,832,000.00
14	Treasury bonds of 1990	3½	1,727,014,500.00	

Footnotes at end of table.

TABLE 31.—*Issues, maturities, and redemptions of interest-bearing public debt securities, excluding special issues, July 1957–June 1958*—Continued

Date	Issue	Rate of interest [1]	Amount issued [2]	Amount matured, or called or redeemed prior to maturity [3]
1958	Treasury bills:			
Feb. 20	Issued Nov. 21, 1957:			
	Redeemed in exchange for series dated Feb. 20, 1958	*Percent* 3.145		$104,935,000.00
	Redeemable for cash			1,695,492,000.00
20	Maturing May 22, 1958:			
	Issued in exchange for series dated Nov. 21, 1957	1.732	$104,935,000.00	
	Issued for cash		1,695,766,000.00	
27	Issued Nov. 29, 1957:			
	Redeemed in exchange for series dated Feb. 27, 1958	3,158		23,628,000.00
	Redeemable for cash			1,777,016,000.00
27	Maturing May 29, 1958:			
	Issued in exchange for series dated Nov. 29, 1957	1,202	23,628,000.00	
	Issued for cash		1,778,607,000.00	
28	Treasury bonds of 1966, maturing Aug. 15, 1966:			
	Issued for cash	3.00	1,484,298,000.00	
	United States savings bonds:			
28	Series E-1941	[4] 2.90	184,406.85	5,259,934.74
28	Series E-1942	[5] 2.90	3,295,210.45	23,215,813.64
28	Series E-1943	[4] 2.95	5,094,282.68	36,265,398.55
28	Series E-1944	[4] 2.95	9,204,880.14	47,652,487.35
28	Series E-1945	[4] 2.95	4,432,937.56	41,430,486.65
28	Series E-1946	[4] 2.95	3,798,151.21	23,698,092.57
28	Series E-1947	[4] 2.95	3,506,301.10	40,938,744.01
28	Series E-1948	[6] 2.90	7,515,393.25	33,539,039.40
28	Series E-1949	2.90	7,785,595.85	12,113,538.00
28	Series E-1950	2.90	7,058,782.85	10,900,950.50
28	Series E-1951	2.90	6,012,949.00	9,639,994.75
28	Series E-1952 (January to April)	2.90	1,597,121.50	3,398,055.25
28	Series E-1952 (May to December)	3.00	2,255,348.70	7,851,239.90
28	Series E-1953	3.00	5,544,954.40	14,951,444.25
28	Series E-1954	3.00	4,494,854.25	18,279,850.60
28	Series E-1955	3.00	4,986,440.45	24,794,299.05
28	Series E-1956	3.00	5,349,162.90	35,362,257.45
28	Series E-1957 (January)	3.00	[8] 4,368.75	4,412,618.00
28	Series E-1957 (February to December)	3.25	172,961,532.94	59,932,596.90
28	Series E-1958	3.25	185,765,200.00	
28	Unclassified sales and redemptions		[7] 18,516,471.70	[7] 90,126,167.22
28	Series F-1946	2.53	622,520.76	25,264,137.80
28	Series F-1947	2.53	537,046.78	2,804,032.50
28	Series F-1948	2.53	416,403.28	12,267,763.44
28	Series F-1949	2.53	318,017.29	2,390,416.56
28	Series F-1950	2.53	345,002.82	3,448,138.16
28	Series F-1951	2.53	233,558.07	1,480,252.26
28	Series F-1952	2.53	126,705.05	450,589.09
28	Unclassified sales and redemptions			[7] 40,757,308.20
28	Series G-1946	2.50		178,218,200.00
28	Series G-1947	2.50		22,876,700.00
28	Series G-1948	2.50		75,255,200.00
28	Series G-1949	2.50		19,000,500.00
28	Series G-1950	2.50		27,253,000.00
28	Series G-1951	2.50		7,609,500.00
28	Series G-1952	2.50		1,024,500.00
28	Unclassified sales and redemptions			[7] 207,337,900.00
28	Series H-1952	3.00		627,000.00
28	Series H-1953	3.00		1,623,000.00
28	Series H-1954	3.00		4,256,000.00
28	Series H-1955	3.00		7,199,500.00
28	Series H-1956	3.00		4,836,000.00
28	Series H-1957 (January)	3.00	1,000.00	452,000.00
28	Series H-1957 (February to December)	3.25	2,166,500.00	1,582,500.00
28	Series H-1958	3.25	72,151,000.60	
28	Unclassified sales and redemptions		[7] 2,432,000.00	[7] 4,763,000.00
28	Series J-1952	2.76	79,103.20	721,564.70
28	Series J-1953	2.76	217,165.83	1,144,068.44
28	Series J-1954	2.76	429,503.27	2,627,997.38
28	Series J-1955	2.76	296,169.08	2,719,184.27
28	Series J-1956	2.76	252,158.08	1,282,214.14
28	Series J-1957	2.76	62,589.25	134,223.72
28	Unclassified sales and redemptions			[7] 3,473,673.08
28	Series K-1952	2.76		1,828,000.00

Footnotes at end of table.

TABLE 31.—*Issues, maturities, and redemptions of interest-bearing public debt securities, excluding special issues, July 1957–June 1958*—Continued

Date	Issue	Rate of interest [1]	Amount issued [2]	Amount matured, or called or redeemed prior to maturity [3]
1958	United States savings bonds—Continued	*Percent*		
Feb. 28	Series K-1953	2.76		$2,211,500.00
28	Series K-1954	2.76		11,548,500.00
28	Series K-1955	2.76		10,865,500.00
28	Series K-1956	2.76		4,236,000.00
28	Series K-1957	2.76		179,000.00
28	Unclassified sales and redemptions			[7] 19,522,000.00
28	Treasury bonds, First Series	2.00	$1,298,000.00	606,000.00
28	Treasury bonds, Investment Series B-1975-80: Redeemed in exchange for Treasury notes, Series EO-1962	2¾		113,446,000.00
28	Treasury notes, Series EO-1962	1½	113,446,000.00	
28	Miscellaneous			28,826,300.00
	Total February		24,460,417,108.39	23,279,655,775.52
	Treasury bills:			
Mar. 6	Issued Dec. 5, 1957:			
	Redeemed in exchange for series dated Mar. 6, 1958	3.105		67,808,000.00
	Redeemable for cash			1,732,178,000.00
6	Maturing June 5, 1958:			
	Issued in exchange for series dated Dec. 5, 1957	1.351	67,808,000.00	
	Issued for cash		1,732,339,000.00	
13	Issued Dec. 12, 1957:			
	Redeemed in exchange for series dated Mar. 13, 1958	2.991		28,393,000.00
	Redeemable for cash			1,774,165,000.00
13	Maturing June 12, 1958:			
	Issued in exchange for series dated Dec. 12, 1957	1.532	28,393,000.00	
	Issued for cash		1,671,446,000.00	
	Treasury bonds of 1956-58:			
15	Redeemable for cash	2½		164,225,500.00
	Treasury bills:			
20	Issued Dec. 19, 1957:			
	Redeemed in exchange for series dated Mar. 20, 1958	3.140		58,993,000.00
	Redeemable for cash			1,641,122,000.00
20	Maturing June 19, 1958:			
	Issued in exchange for series dated Dec. 19, 1957	1.342	58,993,000.00	
	Issued for cash		1,640,685,000.00	
24	Treasury bills (tax anticipation series):			
	Issued July 3, 1957:			
	Redeemable for cash	3.485		3,001,664,000.00
	Treasury bills:			
27	Issued Dec. 26, 1957:			
	Redeemed in exchange for series dated Mar. 27, 1958	3.173		39,001,000.00
	Redeemable for cash			1,661,151,000.00
27	Maturing June 26, 1958:			
	Issued in exchange for series dated Dec. 26, 1957	1.188	39,001,000.00	
	Issued for cash		1,661,800,000.00	
	United States savings bonds:			
31	Series E-1941	[4] 2.90	323,423.89	3,672,085.63
31	Series E-1942	[5] 2.90	3,938,072.56	16,794,542.59
31	Series E-1943	[4] 2.95	11,990,776.78	26,064,551.50
31	Series E-1944	[4] 2.95	3,813,368.31	34,027,308.93
31	Series E-1945	[4] 2.95	4,352,439.56	28,345,340.02
31	Series E-1946	[4] 2.95	3,456,156.72	16,468,939.12
31	Series E-1947	[4] 2.95	4,346,750.00	23,469,985.18
31	Series E-1948	[6] 2.90	6,876,322.73	27,214,086.20
31	Series E-1949	2.90	7,363,115.57	9,109,617.90
31	Series E-1950	2.90	6,783,219.25	8,448,437.80
31	Series E-1951	2.90	5,812,422.75	7,643,613.50
31	Series E-1952 (January to April)	2.90	1,536,305.75	2,795,139.60
31	Series E-1952 (May to December)	3.00	2,200,015.10	6,144,459.00
31	Series E-1953	3.00	5,498,364.65	12,191,603.10
31	Series E-1954	3.00	4,326,913.85	14,581,814.20
31	Series E-1955	3.00	4,921,122.60	20,493,454.95
31	Series E-1956	3.00	4,905,402.20	28,860,801.85
31	Series E-1957 (January)	3.00	318.75	3,453,746.30

Footnotes at end of table.

TABLE 31.—*Issues, maturities, and redemptions of interest-bearing public debt securities, excluding special issues, July 1957–June 1958*—Continued

Date	Issue	Rate of interest [1]	Amount issued [2]	Amount matured, or called or redeemed prior to maturity [3]
1958	United States savings bonds—Continued	*Percent*		
Mar. 31	Series E-1957 (February to December)	3.25	$231,602,163.79	$63,933,059.59
31	Series E-1958	3.25	258,847,537.50	1,038,281.25
31	Unclassified sales and redemptions		[7] 148,999,680.28	22,710,300.30
31	Series F-1946	2.53	529,307.72	18,546,361.45
31	Series F-1947	2.53	565,845.07	1,275,734.40
31	Series F-1948	2.53	374,299.23	1,486,631.60
31	Series F-1949	2.53	297,907.22	956,969.44
31	Series F-1950	2.53	292,579.48	1,197,097.10
31	Series F-1951	2.53	191,436.39	823,738.79
31	Series F-1952	2.53	98,787.31	323,355.53
31	Unclassified sales and redemptions			[7] 8,166,707.69
31	Series G-1946	2.50		147,765,900.00
31	Series G-1947	2.50		11,674,800.00
31	Series G-1948	2.50		9,529,300.00
31	Series G-1949	2.50		8,005,600.00
31	Series G-1950	2.50		7,722,600.00
31	Series G-1951	2.50		3,566,900.00
31	Series G-1952	2.50		694,500.00
31	Unclassified sales and redemptions			[7] 44,401,000.00
31	Series H-1952	3.00		582,500.00
31	Series H-1953	3.00		1,627,500.00
31	Series H-1954	3.00		4,046,000.00
31	Series H-1955	3.00		5,702,500.00
31	Series H-1956	3.00	1,000.00	3,724,000.00
31	Series H-1957 (January)	3.00		345,500.00
31	Series H-1957 (February to December)	3.25	361,000.00	1,664,000.00
31	Series H-1958	3.25	93,112,500.00	17,000.00
31	Unclassified sales and redemptions		[7] 11,442,000.00	589,500.00
31	Series J-1952	2.76	106,815.80	355,069.60
31	Series J-1953	2.76	215,874.30	551,589.30
31	Series J-1954	2.76	402,290.81	2,414,002.45
31	Series J-1955	2.76	457,321.06	1,023,734.17
31	Series J-1956	2.76	207,483.51	673,835.96
31	Series J-1957	2.76	46,316.30	431,307.76
31	Unclassified sales and redemptions			[7] 1,332,938.33
31	Series K-1952	2.76		1,325,500.00
31	Series K-1953	2.76		1,416,000.00
31	Series K-1954	2.76		5,740,500.00
31	Series K-1955	2.76		2,812,500.00
31	Series K-1956	2.76		1,737,500.00
31	Series K-1957	2.76		271,000.00
31	Unclassified sales and redemptions			[7] 3,958,500.00
31	Depositary bonds, First Series	2.00	6,033,000.00	1,110,000.00
31	Treasury bonds, Investment Series B-1975–80: Redeemed in exchange for Treasury notes, Series EO-1962	2¾		202,371,000.00
31	Treasury notes, Series EO-1962	1½	202,371,000.00	
31	Miscellaneous			27,024,100.00
	Total March		7,618,582,296.23	10,969,428,150.04
	Treasury notes, Series EA-1958:			
Apr. 1	Redeemable for cash	1½		48,765,000.00
	Treasury bills:			
3	Issued Jan. 2, 1958:			
	Redeemed in exchange for series dated Apr. 3, 1958	2.753		51,031,000.00
	Redeemable for cash			1,649,309,000.00
3	Maturing July 3, 1958:			
	Issued in exchange for series dated Jan. 2, 1958	1.148	51,031,000.00	
	Issued for cash		1,649,056,000.00	
10	Issued Jan. 9, 1958:			
	Redeemed in exchange for series dated Apr. 10, 1958	2.858		25,070,000.00
	Redeemable for cash			1,674,833,000.00
10	Maturing July 10, 1958:			
	Issued in exchange for series dated Jan. 9, 1958	1.074	25,070,000.00	
	Issued for cash		1,675,070,000.00	
15	Issued Aug. 21, 1957:			
	Redeemable for cash	4.173		606,653,000.00
	Certificates of indebtedness, Series B-1958, issued May 1, 1957:			
15	Redeemable for cash	3½		356,634,000.00

Footnotes at end of table.

TABLE 31.—*Issues, maturities, and redemptions of interest-bearing public debt securities, excluding special issues, July 1957–June 1958*—Continued

Date	Issue	Rate of interest [1]	Amount issued [2]	Amount matured, or called or redeemed prior to maturity [3]
1958	Treasury notes, Series A-1963, maturing Feb. 15, 1963:	*Percent*		
Apr. 15	Issued for cash	2⅝	$3, 970, 698, 000. 00	
	Treasury bills:			
17	Issued Jan. 16, 1958:			
	Redeemed in exchange for series dated Apr. 17, 1958	2. 591		$49, 488, 000. 00
	Redeemable for cash			1, 651, 160, 000. 00
17	Maturing July 17, 1958:			
	Issued in exchange for series dated Jan. 16, 1958	1. 226	49, 488, 000. 00	
	Issued for cash		1, 651, 812, 000. 00	
24	Issued Jan. 23, 1958:			
	Redeemed in exchange for series dated Apr. 24, 1958	2. 587		30, 785, 000. 00
	Redeemable for cash			1, 670, 821, 000. 00
24	Maturing July 24, 1957:			
	Issued in exchange for series dated Jan. 23, 1958	1. 055	30, 785, 000. 00	
	Issued for cash		1, 669, 080, 000. 00	
	United States savings bonds:			
30	Series E-1941	[4] 2. 90	436, 969. 10	3, 180, 548. 46
30	Series E-1942	[5] 2. 90	3, 725, 714. 83	15, 025, 756. 45
30	Series E-1943	[4] 2. 95	9, 718, 613. 85	24, 679, 608. 90
30	Series E-1944	[4] 2. 95	3, 689, 139. 94	29, 800, 066. 06
30	Series E-1945	[4] 2. 95	5, 129, 692. 30	24, 909, 839. 84
30	Series E-1946	[4] 2. 95	3, 445, 592. 55	14, 474, 183. 44
30	Series E-1947	[4] 2. 95	4, 150, 211. 44	19, 445, 978. 18
30	Series E-1948	[6] 2. 90	6, 721, 082. 95	26, 322, 845. 50
30	Series E-1949	2. 90	6, 841, 895. 45	8, 704, 403. 40
30	Series E-1950	2. 90	6, 283, 249. 25	7, 953, 516. 00
30	Series E-1951	2. 90	5, 899, 700. 00	7, 325, 959. 50
30	Series E-1952 (January to April)	2. 90	1, 362, 364. 00	3, 160, 605. 00
30	Series E-1952 (May to December)	3. 00	2, 397, 497. 80	6, 992, 452. 40
30	Series E-1953	3. 00	5, 599, 004. 45	11, 783, 090. 85
30	Series E-1954	3. 00	4, 180, 697. 40	14, 084, 571. 30
30	Series E-1955	3. 00	4, 841, 046. 25	19, 922, 936. 75
30	Series E-1956	3. 00	5, 093, 569. 05	27, 771, 239. 45
30	Series E-1957 (January)	3. 00	206. 25	3, 071, 124. 70
30	Series E-1957 (February to December)	3. 25	177, 674, 854. 91	106, 101, 486. 85
30	Series E-1958	3. 25	303, 001, 687. 50	44, 011, 237. 50
30	Unclassified sales and redemptions		[7] 149, 999, 343. 27	[7] 21, 913, 917. 36
30	Series F-1946	2. 53	523, 731. 75	13, 143, 726. 10
30	Series F-1947	2. 53	1, 745, 209. 31	975, 676. 58
30	Series F-1948	2. 53	145, 669. 95	866, 114. 45
30	Series F-1949	2. 53	277, 555. 45	765, 307. 09
30	Series F-1950	2. 53	1, 715, 712. 38	1, 179, 415. 17
30	Series F-1951	2. 53	216, 701. 74	295, 392. 30
30	Series F-1952	2. 53	75, 275. 81	86, 336. 15
30	Unclassified sales and redemptions			[7] 1, 173, 106. 13
30	Series G-1946	2. 50	[8] 500. 00	109, 573, 500. 00
30	Series G-1947	2. 50		6, 311, 400. 00
30	Series G-1948	2. 50		5, 460, 400. 00
30	Series G-1949	2. 50		4, 035, 300. 00
30	Series G-1950	2. 50		3, 909, 600. 00
30	Series G-1951	2. 50		2, 468, 900. 00
30	Series G-1952	2. 50		447, 500. 00
30	Unclassified sales and redemptions			11, 833, 100. 00
30	Series H-1952	3. 00		631, 000. 00
30	Series H-1953	3. 00		1, 362, 000. 00
30	Series H-1954	3. 00		3, 334, 000. 00
30	Series H-1955	3. 00		5, 130, 500. 00
30	Series H-1956	3. 00		4, 703, 500. 00
30	Series H-1957 (January)	3. 00		539, 000. 00
30	Series H-1957 (February to December)	3. 25	1, 500. 00	2, 006, 000. 00
30	Series H-1958	3. 25	68, 055, 500. 00	4, 500. 00
30	Unclassified sales and redemptions		7, 676, 500. 00	[7] 2, 534, 000. 00
30	Series J-1952	2. 76	113, 603. 90	255, 825. 90
30	Series J-1953	2. 76	916, 200. 12	414, 608. 01
30	Series J-1954	2. 76	384, 581. 38	1, 264, 410. 30
30	Series J-1955	2. 76	343, 718. 50	1, 151, 766. 26
30	Series J-1956	2. 76	144, 710. 69	850, 380. 06
30	Series J-1957	2. 76	46, 127. 13	138, 015. 66

Footnotes at end of table.

TABLE 31.—*Issues, maturities, and redemptions of interest-bearing public debt securities, excluding special issues, July 1957–June 1958*—Continued

Date	Issue	Rate of interest [1]	Amount issued [2]	Amount matured, or called or redeemed prior to maturity [3]
1958	United States savings bonds—Continued	*Percent*		
April 30	Unclassified sales and redemptions			[7] $874,581.37
30	Series K-1952	2.76		892,500.00
30	Series K-1953	2.76		1,030,000.00
30	Series K-1954	2.76		3,247,000.00
30	Series K-1955	2.76		2,079,500.00
30	Series K-1956	2.76		1,169,000.00
30	Series K-1957	2.76		207,000.00
30	Unclassified sales and redemptions			[7] 1,693,000.00
30	Depositary bonds, First Series	2.00	$9,062,000.00	1,213,500.00
30	Treasury bonds, Investment Series B-1975-80: Redeemed in exchange for Treasury notes, Series EO-1962	$2\frac{3}{4}$		95,563,000.00
30	Treasury notes, Series EO-1962	$1\frac{1}{2}$	95,563,000.00	
30	Treasury bonds, Investment Series B-1975-80: Redeemed in exchange for Treasury notes, Series EA-1963	$2\frac{3}{4}$		30,104,000.00
30	Treasury notes, Series EA-1963	$1\frac{1}{2}$	30,104,000.00	
30	Miscellaneous			8,723,000.00
	Total April		11,399,394,244.11	8,532,447,519.70
	Treasury bills:			
May 1	Issued Jan. 30, 1958:			
	Redeemed in exchange for series dated May 1, 1958	2.202		137,923,000.00
	Redeemable for cash			1,562,640,000.00
1	Maturing July 31, 1958:			
	Issued in exchange for series dated Jan. 30, 1958	1.366	137,923,000.00	
	Issued for cash		1,563,791,000.00	
8	Issued Feb. 6, 1958:			
	Redeemed in exchange for series dated May 8, 1958	1.583		110,782,000.00
	Redeemable for cash			1,588,936,000.00
8	Maturing Aug. 7, 1958:			
	Issued in exchange for series dated Feb. 6, 1958	1.187	110,782,000.00	
	Issued for cash		1,589,628,000.00	
15	Issued Feb. 13, 1958:			
	Redeemed in exchange for series dated May 15, 1958	1.730		22,880,000.00
	Redeemable for cash			1,686,609,000.00
15	Maturing Aug. 14, 1958:			
	Issued in exchange for series dated Feb. 13, 1958	1.112	22,880,000.00	
	Issued for cash		1,677,147,000.00	
22	Issued Feb. 20, 1958:			
	Redeemed in exchange for series dated May 22, 1958	1.732		131,283,000.00
	Redeemable for cash			1,669,418,000.00
22	Maturing Aug. 21, 1958:			
	Issued in exchange for series dated Feb. 20, 1958	.930	131,283,000.00	
	Issued for cash		1,669,467,000.00	
29	Issued Feb. 27, 1958:			
	Redeemed in exchange for series dated May 29, 1958	1.202		124,358,000.00
	Redeemable for cash			1,677,877,000.00
29	Maturing Aug. 28, 1958:			
	Issued in exchange for series dated Feb. 27, 1958	.635	124,358,000.00	
	Issued for cash		1,675,872,000.00	
	United States savings bonds:			
31	Series E-1941	[4] 2.90	1,005,165.32	1,764,587.86
31	Series E-1942	[5] 2.90	4,485,600.79	8,259,840.08
31	Series E-1943	[4] 2.95	4,958,065.20	14,293,313.30
31	Series E-1944	[4] 2.95	6,500,727.05	16,406,862.67
31	Series E-1945	[4] 2.95	12,732,539.62	13,982,731.06
31	Series E-1946	[4] 2.95	3,689,234.72	8,065,530.42
31	Series E-1947	[4] 2.95	2,867,215.87	10,504,965.43
31	Series E-1948	[6] 2.90	6,682,295.70	15,833,589.90
31	Series E-1949	2.90	6,753,357.85	4,864,207.80
31	Series E-1950	2.90	6,063,860.30	4,497,038.80
31	Series E-1951	2.90	5,529,208.75	4,315,291.75
31	Series E-1952 (January to April)	2.90	[5] 21,595.57	1,805,714.00

Footnotes at end of table.

TABLE 31.—*Issues, maturities, and redemptions of interest-bearing public debt securities, excluding special issues, July 1957–June 1958*—Continued

Date	Issue	Rate of interest [1]	Amount issued [2]	Amount matured, or called or redeemed prior to maturity [3]
1958	United States savings bonds—Continued	*Percent*		
May 31	Series E-1952 (May to December)	3.00	$4,357,683.55	$3,919,021.60
31	Series E-1953	3.00	5,168,931.50	6,797,608.15
31	Series E-1954	3.00	4,055,007.50	8,415,228.45
31	Series E-1955	3.00	5,620,888.00	11,165,954.85
31	Series E-1956	3.00	4,895,448.60	15,788,175.10
31	Series E-1957 (January 1957)	3.00	[8] 133,473.20	1,765,122.75
31	Series E-1957 (February to December)	3.25	330,966,181.50	188,275,815.97
31	Series E-1958	3.25	173,788,106.25	23,957,962.50
31	Unclassified sales and redemptions		[7] 199,847,514.95	3,429,394.66
31	Series F-1946	2.53	507,677.75	8,811,331.85
31	Series F-1947	2.53	435,531.97	428,751.62
31	Series F-1948	2.53	290,640.18	328,758.95
31	Series F-1949	2.53	273,745.59	677,427.27
31	Series F-1950	2.53	543,138.14	456,296.08
31	Series F-1951	2.53	194,596.80	445,108.41
31	Series F-1952	2.53	[8] 3,268.50	242,798.25
31	Unclassified sales and redemptions			5,034,259.75
31	Series G-1946	2.50		86,793,200.00
31	Series G-1947	2.50		5,006,800.00
31	Series G-1948	2.50		3,507,600.00
31	Series G-1949	2.50		2,854,600.00
31	Series G-1950	2.50		3,986,400.00
31	Series G-1951	2.50		1,361,100.00
31	Series G-1952	2.50		350,900.00
31	Unclassified sales and redemptions			29,413,200.00
31	Series H-1952	3.00		429,500.00
31	Series H-1953	3.00		1,233,000.00
31	Series H-1954	3.00		2,418,500.00
31	Series H-1955	3.00		4,318,500.00
31	Series H-1956	3.00		3,249,000.00
31	Series H-1957 (January 1957)	3.00		238,000.00
31	Series H-1957 (February to December)	3.25	3,500.00	1,865,000.00
31	Series H-1958	3.25	77,707,000.00	29,000.00
31	Unclassified sales and redemptions		[7] 8,840,000.00	1,261,000.00
31	Series J-1952	2.76	258,576.90	369,912.00
31	Series J-1953	2.76	230,662.78	499,270.87
31	Series J-1954	2.76	407,533.25	1,034,865.90
31	Series J-1955	2.76	295,108.98	665,654.65
31	Series J-1956	2.76	138,854.12	281,928.42
31	Series J-1957	2.76	[8] 1,325.53	101,093.86
31	Unclassified sales and redemptions			[7] 566,777.50
31	Series K-1952	2.76		500,000.00
31	Series K-1953	2.76		657,000.00
31	Series K-1954	2.76		2,028,000.00
31	Series K-1955	2.76		902,000.00
31	Series K-1956	2.76		862,000.00
31	Series K-1957	2.76		66,000.00
31	Unclassified sales and redemptions			689,000.00
31	Depositary bonds, First series	2.00	8,561,000.00	1,556,000.00
31	Treasury bonds, Investment Series B-1975–80: Redeemed in exchange for Treasury notes, Series EA-1963	2¾		32,707,000.00
31	Treasury notes, Series EA-1963	1½	32,707,000.00	
31	Miscellaneous			8,430,200.00
	Total May		9,206,957,906.78	9,296,337,137.48
June 3	Treasury bonds of 1985; maturing May 15, 1985:			
	Issued for cash	3¼	1,134,867,500.00	
	Treasury bills:			
5	Issued Mar. 6, 1958:			
	Redeemed in exchange for series dated June 5, 1958	1.351		139,631,000.00
	Redeemable for cash			1,660,516,000.00
5	Maturing Sept. 4, 1958:			
	Issued in exchange for series dated Mar. 6, 1958	.723	139,631,000.00	
	Issued for cash		1,660,573,000.00	
12	Issued Mar. 13, 1958:			
	Redeemed in exchange for series dated June 12, 1958	1.532		140,380,000.00
	Redeemable for cash			1,559,459,000.00

Footnotes at end of table.

TABLE 31.—*Issues, maturities, and redemptions of interest-bearing public debt securities, excluding special issues, July 1957–June 1958*—Continued

Date	Issue	Rate of interest [1]	Amount issued [2]	Amount matured, or called or redeemed prior to maturity [3]
1958	Treasury bills—Continued	*Percent*		
June 12	Maturing Sept. 11, 1958:			
	Issued in exchange for series dated Mar. 13, 1958	0.841	$140,380,000.00	
	Issued for cash		1,559,829,000.00	
19	Issued Mar. 20, 1958:			
	Redeemed in exchange for series dated June 19, 1958	1.342		$151,013,000.00
	Redeemable for cash			1,548,665,000.00
19	Maturing Sept. 18, 1958:			
	Issued in exchange for series dated Mar. 20, 1958	.953	151,013,000.00	
	Issued for cash		1,549,999,000.00	
	Treasury notes, Series A–1958:			
15	Redeemed in exchange for certificates Series B–1959	2⅞		1,014,463,000.00
	Treasury bonds of 1958–63:			
15	Redeemed in exchange for certificates Series B–1959	2¾		91,067,000.00
	Treasury bonds of 1958:			
15	Redeemed in exchange for certificates Series B–1959	2⅜		710,992,000.00
15	Certificates of indebtedness, Series B–1959	1¼	1,816,522,000.00	
	Treasury notes, Series A–1958:			
15	Redeemed in exchange for Treasury bonds of 1965	2⅞		3,195,926,500.00
	Redeemable for cash			181,401,500.00
	Treasury bonds of 1958–63:			
15	Redeemed in exchange for Treasury bonds of 1965	2¾		799,865,500.00
	Redeemable for cash			27,848,100.00
	Treasury bonds of 1958:			
15	Redeemed in exchange for Treasury bonds of 1965	2⅜		3,391,739,000.00
	Redeemable for cash			142,080,000.00
15	Treasury bonds of 1965	2⅝	7,387,531,000.00	
	Treasury bills:			
26	Issued Mar. 27, 1958:			
	Redeemed in exchange for series dated June 26, 1958	1.188		177,003,000.00
	Redeemable for cash			1,523,798,000.00
26	Maturing Sept. 25, 1958:			
	Issued in exchange for series dated Mar. 27, 1958	1.006	177,003,000.00	
	Issued for cash		1,523,381,000.00	
	United States savings bonds:			
30	Series E–1941	[4] 2.90	2,399,039.97	2,204,250.26
30	Series E–1942	[5] 2.90	5,698,144.54	10,610,188.92
30	Series E–1943	[4] 2.95	5,231,490.75	17,959,834.57
30	Series E–1944	[4] 2.95	15,163,715.26	20,878,415.70
30	Series E–1945	[4] 2.95	12,522,129.72	18,636,786.16
30	Series E–1946	[4] 2.95	4,744,898.48	10,315,806.13
30	Series E–1947	[4] 2.95	4,890,409.61	13,515,464.91
30	Series E–1948	[6] 2.90	8,988,223.42	19,678,054.70
30	Series E–1949	2.90	8,822,489.43	6,528,748.20
30	Series E–1950	2.90	7,274,394.50	6,095,667.50
30	Series E–1951	2.90	6,621,602.25	5,530,897.00
30	Series E–1952 (January to April)	2.90	[8] 22,611.00	2,264,815.75
30	Series E–1952 (May to December)	3.00	5,477,483.90	4,939,891.10
30	Series E–1953	3.00	6,252,016.60	8,953,459.05
30	Series E–1954	3.00	5,014,433.95	10,971,942.25
30	Series E–1955	3.00	5,610,294.90	14,765,304.40
30	Series E–1956	3.00	5,566,109.95	20,552,070.95
30	Series E–1957 (January 1957)	3.00	[8] 5,150,830.05	2,166,766.45
30	Series E–1957 (February to December)	3.25	44,896,164.77	177,214,463.60
30	Series E–1958	3.25	263,354,395.50	24,397,412.50
30	Unclassified sales and redemptions		[7] 368,810.05	[7] 3,156,654.16
30	Series F–1946	2.53	683,627.35	8,769,884.95
30	Series F–1947	2.53	535,637.06	700,685.74
30	Series F–1948	2.53	399,271.19	508,415.52
30	Series F–1949	2.53	210,363.23	338,296.02
30	Series F–1950	2.53	714,810.97	614,638.29
30	Series F–1951	2.53	198,230.28	333,655.39
30	Series F–1952	2.53	[8] 3,442.46	51,991.50

Footnotes at end of table.

TABLE 31.—*Issues, maturities, and redemptions of interest-bearing public debt securities, excluding special issues, July 1957–June 1958*—Continued

Date	Issue	Rate of interest [1]	Amount issued [2]	Amount matured, or called or redeemed prior to maturity [3]
1958	United States savings bonds—Continued	*Percent*		
June 30	Unclassified sales and redemptions			$6,386,992.23
30	Series G-1946	2.50		92,767,500.00
30	Series G-1947	2.50		5,148,900.00
30	Series G-1948	2.50		4,772,500.00
30	Series G-1949	2.50		3,255,200.00
30	Series G-1950	2.50		3,344,500.00
30	Series G-1951	2.50		1,477,800.00
30	Series G-1952	2.50		519,900.00
30	Unclassified sales and redemptions			47,302,500.00
30	Series H-1952	3.00		501,000.00
30	Series H-1953	3.00		1,491,500.00
30	Series H-1954	3.00		2,760,000.00
30	Series H-1955	3.00		4,450,000.00
30	Series H-1956	3.00		3,440,000.00
30	Series H-1957 (January 1957)	3.00		277,500.00
30	Series H-1957 (February to December)	3.25	$1,000.00	2,005,500.00
30	Series H-1958	3.25	64,916,500.00	41,500.00
30	Unclassified sales and redemptions		14,262,000.00	1,063,500.00
30	Series J-1952	2.76	265,930.50	222,756.70
30	Series J-1953	2.76	304,989.16	182,353.17
30	Series J-1954	2.76	529,448.67	686,912.94
30	Series J-1955	2.76	221,398.98	679,929.05
30	Series J-1956	2.76	177,048.30	366,942.15
30	Series J-1957	2.76	[8] 507.75	95,881.48
30	Unclassified sales and redemptions			1,335,660.34
30	Series K-1952	2.76		728,500.00
30	Series K-1953	2.76		738,000.00
30	Series K-1954	2.76		1,840,000.00
30	Series K-1955	2.76		1,261,500.00
30	Series K-1956	2.76		700,500.00
30	Series K-1957	2.76		196,000.00
30	Unclassified sales and redemptions			1,689,500.00
30	Depositary bonds, First Series	2.00	8,097,500.00	630,000.00
30	Treasury bonds, Investment Series B-1975-80: Redeemed in exchange for Treasury notes, Series EA-1963	2¾		43,281,000.00
30	Treasury notes, Series EA-1963	1½	43,281,000.00	
30	Miscellaneous			104,640,000.00
	Total June		17,788,509,496.88	17,202,470,481.41
	Total fiscal year 1958		170,228,141,757.09	163,385,454,424.25

[1] For Treasury bills, average rates on bank discount basis are shown; for United States savings bonds, approximate yield to maturity is shown.
[2] Since May 1, 1957, Series E and H bonds have been the only savings bonds on sale. Amounts represent accrued discount plus issue price of bonds in adjustment cases for Series F and for Series E and J not currently on sale. For Series E currently on sale and for Series J (prior to May 1957), amounts represent issue price plus accrued discount, and for Series H and for Series K (prior to May 1957), amounts represent issue price at par.
[3] For United States savings bonds of Series E, F, and J, amounts represent current redemption value (issue price plus accrued discount); and for Series G, H, and K, amounts represent redemption value at par.
[4] Approximate yield if held to end of 10-year extension period.
[5] If held from issue date to end of 10-year extension period, bonds of this series dated January 1, 1942, through Apr. 1, 1942, yield approximately 2.9 percent and those dated May 1, 1942, through Dec. 1, 1942, yield approximately 2.95 percent.
[6] Matured bonds of this series yield approximately 2.95 percent if held from issue date to end of 10-year extension period, and unmatured bonds of this series yield approximately 2.9 percent if held to maturity.
[7] Deduct: Represents excess of amounts transferred from unclassified sales and redemptions to sales and redemptions of designated series over amount received as unclassified sales and redemptions.
[8] Deduct.

TABLE 32.—*Allotments by investor classes on subscriptions for marketable issues of Treasury bonds, notes, and certificates of indebtedness, fiscal years 1954–58* [1]

[In millions of dollars. On basis of subscription and allotment reports]

Issue		Issue		Allotments by investor classes									
Date of financing	Description of security	Amount issued		U. S. Government investment accounts and Federal Reserve Banks	Commercial banks [2]	Individuals [3]	Insurance companies	Mutual savings banks	Corporations [4]	Private pension and retirement funds	State and local governments [5]		Dealers and brokers	All other [6]
		For cash	In exchange for other securities								Pension and retirement funds	Other funds		
1953														
July 15	2½% Certificates, Mar. 22, 1954–C [7]	5,902			4,520	56	40	100	917	4	1	68	115	81
Aug. 15	2⅝% Certificates, Aug. 15, 1954–D		2,788	175	1,499	117	82	27	411	48	2	156	79	192
Sept. 15	2⅝% Certificates, Sept. 15, 1954–E		4,724	863	2,135	106	131	96	654	50	6	279	219	185
	2⅞% Notes, Mar. 15, 1957–A		2,997		2,276	42	140	86	155	3	2	40	188	65
Nov. 9	2¾% Bonds, Sept. 15, 1961	2,239		50	1,296	127	190	165	93	49	19	16	170	64
Dec. 1	1⅞% Notes, Dec. 15, 1954–B		8,175	6,997	360	112	12	2	339	1	1	100	42	209
	2½% Bonds, Dec. 15, 1958 [8]		1,748	5	1,174	43	61	52	110	13	1	26	169	94
1954														
Feb. 15	1⅝% Certificates, Feb. 15, 1955–A		7,007	3,922	1,508	152	46	7	756	6	(*)	269	123	218
	2½% Bonds, Nov. 15, 1961		11,177	10	8,733	209	467	218	535	92	7	163	450	293
May 17	1⅞% Notes, Feb. 15, 1959–A	2,205		26	1,138	175	146	139	216	36	(*)	37	219	73
			2,897		1,982	41	74	23	247	20	1	103	276	130
	1⅛% Certificates, Apr. 17, 1955–B		3,886	1,686	986	68	28	4	558	6		291	76	180
Aug. 2	1% Certificates, Mar. 22, 1955–C [7]	3,734		1	2,011	39	59	41	1,146	3	1	156	192	85
Aug. 15	1⅛% Certificates, Aug. 15, 1955–D		3,558	995	847	115	47	30	751	45	4	369	117	238
	2⅛% Bonds, Nov. 15, 1960		3,806	10	3,091	54	100	31	120	18	2	68	182	130
Oct. 4	1⅝% Notes, May 15, 1957–B	4,155		12	2,718	141	98	70	497	69	2	87	314	117
Dec. 15	1⅛% Certificates, Aug. 15, 1955–D [9]		4,919	4,763	57	9	1	(*)	30	13		6	6	34
	1¼% Certificates, Dec. 15, 1955–E		5,359	2,520	1,299	103	41	14	662	5	(*)	311	120	284
	2½% Bonds, Aug. 15, 1963		6,755		5,503	144	226	142	152	37	11	156	240	144
1955														
Feb. 15	1⅝% Notes, Mar. 15, 1956–A		8,472	4,012	2,385	112	63	15	1,065	36	(*)	308	256	220
	2% Notes, Aug. 15, 1957–C		3,792	1	2,704	69	123	43	329	3	(*)	128	232	160
	3% Bonds, Feb. 15, 1995		1,924	1	1,190	70	130	44	84	10	1	23	354	17
Apr. 1	1⅜% Certificates, June 22, 1955–F [7]	3,210			1,914	24	39	4	1,009	1	(*)	55	135	29
May 17	2% Notes, Aug. 15, 1956–B	2,532			1,747	36	10	4	545	2	4	21	62	101
			3,174	1,686	614	53	19	6	355	22	(*)	203	82	134
July 18	1⅞% Certificates, Mar. 22, 1956–A [7]	2,202			1,047	37	17	1	988	1	1	45	36	28
July 20	3% Bonds, Feb. 15, 1995 [10]	821		25	216	21	119	105	33	110	59	20	53	60

Aug. 1	2% Certificates, June 22, 1956-B [7]	-	1,486	-	387	29	21	10	666	5	2	96	222	48
	2% Notes, Aug. 15, 1956-B [11]	-	6,841	5,754	400	64	32	9	205	31	3	151	7	185
Oct. 11	2¼% Certificates, June 22, 1956-C [7]	2,970	-	-	1,782	44	18	4	976	(*)	1	38	65	42
Dec. 1	2⅝% Certificates, Dec. 1, 1956-D	-	9,083	5,757	1,349	108	33	16	998	4	2	342	240	234
	2⅞% Notes, June 15, 1958-A	-	2,283	1	1,099	52	62	37	478	24	1	261	137	131
1956														
Mar. 5	2⅝% Certificates, Feb. 15, 1957-A	-	7,219	5,028	570	69	21	6	852	26	1	319	39	288
	2⅞% Notes, June 15, 1958-A [12]	-	2,109	18	903	35	32	34	548	13	-	195	191	140
July 16	2¾% Notes, Aug. 1, 1957-D	-	12,056	8,078	1,234	140	67	22	1,313	20	19	680	57	426
Aug. 15	2¾% Certificates, Mar. 22, 1957-B [7]	3,221	-	-	2,175	24	10	5	947	1	-	29	18	12
Dec. 1	3¼% Certificates, June 24, 1957-C [7]	-	1,312	15	358	48	7	4	589	3	-	99	60	129
	3¼% Certificates, Oct. 1, 1957-D	-	7,271	6,135	554	66	10	9	198	7	(*)	161	23	108
1957														
Feb. 15	3⅜% Certificates, Feb. 14, 1958-A	-	8,414	5,708	1,159	116	48	26	573	49	1	448	168	118
	3½% Notes, May 15, 1960-A	-	1,464	131	725	21	47	31	114	14	2	64	205	110
Mar. 28	3⅜% Certificates, Feb. 14, 1958-A [13]	2,437	-	(*)	2,361	20	2	2	33	1	-	1	3	14
	3½% Notes, May 15, 1960-A [13]	942	-	100	786	19	4	4	12	2	(*)	2	7	6
May 1	3½% Certificates, Apr. 15, 1958-B	-	2,351	112	1,042	25	62	14	487	42	(*)	272	91	204
	3⅝% Notes, Feb. 15, 1962-A	-	647	365	166	3	14	3	45	1	(*)	9	29	12
Aug. 1	3⅝% Certificates, Dec. 1, 1957-E	[14] 100	9,871	7,991	650	50	27	17	691	19	1	319	129	77
	4% Certificates, Aug. 1, 1958-C	[14] 100	10,487	6,822	1,606	170	56	45	827	26	7	478	141	409
	4% Notes, Aug. 1, 1961-A	[14] 100	2,509	271	1,394	68	54	48	174	6	28	215	129	222
Sept. 26	4% Certificates, Aug. 1, 1958-C [15]	933	-	100	756	23	2	1	22	2	(*)	10	2	15
	4% Notes, Aug. 15, 1962-B	2,000	-	100	1,450	93	31	50	49	5	6	2	175	39
Oct. 1	4% Bonds, Oct. 1, 1969	657	-	100	296	84	16	21	20	5	12	9	79	15
Nov. 29	3¾% Notes, Nov. 15, 1962-C	1,143	-	100	663	39	62	58	28	8	5	1	120	59
Dec. 1	3¾% Certificates, Dec. 1, 1958-D	-	9,833	7,938	658	34	24	24	599	33	2	182	137	202
Dec. 2	3⅞% Bonds, Nov. 15, 1974	654	-	100	189	43	60	98	23	29	14	10	52	36
1958														
Feb. 14	2½% Certificates, Feb. 14, 1959-A	-	9,770	5,752	1,404	171	70	18	1,095	39	2	588	173	458
	3% Bonds, Feb. 15, 1964	-	3,854	48	2,780	81	52	42	163	44	1	81	306	256
	3½% Bonds, Feb. 15, 1990	-	1,727	82	520	87	176	68	113	47	10	77	461	86
Feb. 28	3½% Bonds, Aug. 15, 1966	1,484	-	100	676	113	53	85	145	7	2	16	154	133
Apr. 15	2⅝% Notes, Feb. 15, 1963-A	3,971	-	102	2,511	221	110	141	258	29	2	16	346	235
June 3	3¼% Bonds, May 15, 1985	1,135	-	100	213	86	202	76	102	31	48	9	127	141
June 15	1¼% Certificates, May 15, 1959-B	-	1,817	92	571	98	18	12	570	8	(*)	191	47	210
	2⅝% Bonds, Feb. 15, 1965	-	7,387	355	4,031	209	233	72	1,045	14	4	190	924	310

*Less than $500,000.

[1] Excludes the issuance of 1½% Treasury notes available in exchange to holders of nonmarketable 2¾% Treasury bonds, Investment Series B-1975-80.

[2] Includes trust companies and stock savings banks.

[3] Includes partnerships and personal trust accounts.

[4] Exclusive of banks and insurance companies.

[5] Consists of trust, sinking, and investment funds of State and local governments and their agencies.

[6] Includes savings and loan associations, nonprofit institutions, and investments of foreign balances and international accounts in this country.

[7] Also designated tax anticipation certificates.

[8] Additional offering of bonds issued February 15, 1953.

[9] Additional offering of certificates issued August 15, 1954.

[10] Additional offering of bonds issued February 15, 1955.

[11] Additional offering of notes issued May 17, 1955.

[12] Additional offering of notes issued December 1, 1955.

[13] Additional offering of certificates and notes issued February 15, 1957.

[14] Issued in special allotment to Government investment accounts.

[15] Additional offering of certificates issued August 1, 1957.

TABLE 33.—*Certificates of indebtedness, special series, issues and redemptions, fiscal year 1958*

[In millions of dollars. On basis of Public Debt accounts, see "Bases of Tables"]

1958	Issues	Redemptions	Outstanding, end of day
Mar. 17	143		143
18	64		64
19		207	

TABLE 34.—*Public debt increases and decreases, and balances in the account of Treasurer of the U. S., fiscal years 1916–58*

[In millions of dollars. On basis of daily Treasury statements, see "Bases of Tables"]

Fiscal year	Public debt outstanding at end of year	Increase, or decrease (−), in public debt during year	Analysis of increase or decrease in public debt			Balance in the account of Treasurer of the U. S. at end of year
			Due to excess of expenditures (+), or receipts (−)	Resulting increase (+) or decrease (−), in the balance in the account of Treasurer of the U. S.	Decreases due to statutory debt retirements [1]	
1916	1,225.1	33.8	−48.5	+82.3	-----	240.4
1917	2,975.6	1,750.5	+853.4	+897.1	-----	1,137.5
1918	12,455.2	9,479.6	+9,033.3	+447.5	1.1	1,585.0
1919	25,484.5	13,029.3	+13,370.6	−333.3	8.0	1,251.7
1920	24,299.3	−1,185.2	−212.5	−894.0	78.7	357.7
1921	23,977.5	−321.9	−86.7	+192.0	427.1	549.7
1922	22,963.4	−1,014.1	−313.8	−277.6	422.7	272.1
1923	22,349.7	−613.7	−309.7	+98.8	402.9	370.9
1924	21,250.8	−1,098.9	−505.4	−135.5	458.0	235.4
1925	20,516.2	−734.6	−250.5	−17.6	466.5	217.8
1926	19,643.2	−873.0	−377.8	−7.8	487.4	210.0
1927	18,511.9	−1,131.3	−635.8	+24.1	519.6	234.1
1928	17,604.3	−907.6	−398.8	+31.5	540.3	265.5
1929	16,931.1	−673.2	−184.8	+61.2	549.6	326.7
1930	16,185.3	−745.8	−183.8	−8.1	553.9	318.6
1931	16,801.3	616.0	+902.7	+153.3	440.1	471.9
1932	19,487.0	2,685.7	+3,153.1	−54.7	412.6	417.2
1933	22,538.7	3,051.7	+3,068.3	+445.0	461.6	862.2
1934	27,053.1	4,514.5	+3,154.6	+1,719.7	359.9	2,581.9
1935	28,700.9	1,647.8	+2,961.9	−740.6	573.6	1,841.3
1936	33,778.5	5,077.7	+4,640.7	+840.2	403.2	2,681.5
1937	36,424.6	2,646.1	+2,878.1	−128.0	104.0	2,553.5
1938	37,164.7	740.1	+1,143.1	−337.6	65.5	2,215.9
1939	40,439.5	3,274.8	+2,710.7	+622.3	58.2	2,838.2
1940	42,967.5	2,528.0	+3,604.7	−947.5	129.2	1,890.7
1941	48,961.4	5,993.9	+5,315.7	+742.4	64.3	2,633.2
1942	72,422.4	23,461.0	+23,197.8	+358.0	94.7	2,991.1
1943	136,696.1	64,273.6	+57,761.7	+6,515.4	3.5	9,506.6
1944	201,003.4	64,307.3	+53,645.3	+10,662.0	(*)	20,168.6
1945	258,682.2	57,678.8	+53,149.6	+4,529.2	(*)	24,697.7
1946	269,422.1	10,739.9	+21,199.8	−10,459.8	(*)	14,237.9
1947	258,286.4	−11,135.7	−206.0	−10,929.7	-----	3,308.1
1948	252,292.2	−5,994.1	−6,606.4	+1,623.9	1,011.6	4,932.0
1949	252,770.4	478.1	+1,947.5	−1,461.6	7.8	3,470.4
1950	257,357.4	4,587.0	+2,592.0	+2,046.7	51.7	5,517.1
1951	255,222.0	−2,135.4	−3,973.6	+1,839.5	1.2	7,356.6
1952	259,105.2	3,883.2	+4,271.8	−387.8	.9	6,968.8
1953	266,071.1	6,965.9	+9,265.0	−2,298.6	.5	4,670.2
1954	271,259.6	5,188.5	+3,092.7	+2,096.2	.4	6,766.5
1955	274,374.2	3,114.6	+3,665.6	−550.8	.2	6,215.7
1956	272,750.8	−1,623.4	−1,190.8	+330.5	763.1	6,546.2
1957	270,527.2	−2,223.6	−1,267.3	−956.2	.1	5,590.0
1958	276,343.2	5,816.0	+1,656.9	+4,159.2	-----	9,749.1
Total	-----	275,151.9	+275,484.5	+9,591.0	9,923.6	-----

SUMMARY OF CHANGES IN THE PUBLIC DEBT, FISCAL YEARS 1916–58

[In millions of dollars]

Public debt:		
As of June 30, 1958	276,343.2	
As of June 30, 1915	1,191.4	
Net increase		275,151.9
Increase:		
Excess of expenditures in deficit years	292,236.6	
Net increase in the balance in the account of Treasurer of the U. S.	9,591.0	
Total increase		301,827.6
Decrease:		
Statutory debt retirements	9,923.6	
Retirements from receipts in surplus years	16,752.1	
Total decrease		26,675.7
Net increase in debt since June 30, 1915		275,151.9

*Less than $50,000.

[1] Effective with the fiscal year 1948, statutory debt retirements have been excluded from budget expenditures; they are shown here for purposes of comparison.

TABLE 35.—*Statutory debt retirements, fiscal years 1918–58*

[In thousands of dollars. On basis of par amounts and of daily Treasury statements through 1947, and on basis of Public Debt accounts thereafter; see "Bases of Tables"]

Fiscal year	Cumulative sinking fund	Repayments of foreign debt	Bonds and notes received for estate taxes	Bonds received for loans from Public Works Administration	Franchise tax receipts, Federal Reserve Banks	Payments from net earnings, Federal intermediate credit banks [1]	Commodity Credit Corporation capital repayments	Miscellaneous gifts, forfeitures, etc.	Total
1918	—	—	—	—	1,134	—	—	—	1,134
1919	—	7,922	93	—	—	—	—	—	8,015
1920	—	72,670	3,141	—	2,922	—	—	13	78,746
1921	261,100	73,939	26,349	—	60,724	—	—	[2] 5,010	427,123
1922	276,046	64,838	21,085	—	60,333	—	—	393	422,695
1923	284,019	100,893	6,569	—	10,815	—	—	555	402,850
1924	295,987	149,388	8,897	—	3,635	—	—	93	458,000
1925	306,309	159,179	47	—	114	680	—	208	466,538
1926	317,092	169,654	—	—	59	509	—	63	487,376
1927	333,528	179,216	—	—	818	414	—	5,578	519,555
1928	354,741	181,804	2	—	250	369	—	3,090	540,255
1929	370,277	176,213	20	—	2,667	266	—	160	549,604
1930	388,369	160,926	73	—	4,283	172	—	61	553,884
1931	391,660	48,246	—	—	18	74	—	85	440,082
1932	412,555	—	1	—	—	21	—	53	412,630
1933	425,660	33,887	—	—	2,037	—	—	21	461,605
1934	359,492	357	—	—	—	—	—	15	359,864
1935	573,001	—	1	—	—	—	—	556	573,558
1936	403,238	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	403,240
1937	103,815	142	—	—	—	—	—	14	103,971
1938	65,116	210	—	—	—	—	—	139	65,465
1939	48,518	120	—	8,095	—	1,501	—	12	58,246
1940	128,349	—	—	134	—	685	—	16	129,184
1941	37,011	—	—	1,321	—	548	25,364	16	64,260
1942	75,342	—	—	668	—	315	18,393	5	94,722
1943	3,460	—	—	—	—	—	—	4	3,463
1944	−1	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	2
1945	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	2
1946	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	4	4
1947	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	(3)	—
1948	746,636	—	—	8,028	—	1,634	45,509	[4] 209,828	1,011,636
1949	7,498	—	—	—	—	178	—	[4] 81	7,758
1950	1,815	—	—	—	—	261	48,943	[4] 690	51,709
1951	839	—	—	—	—	394	—	—	1,232
1952	551	—	—	—	—	300	—	—	851
1953	241	—	—	—	—	285	—	—	526
1954	—	—	—	—	—	387	—	—	387
1955	—	—	—	—	—	231	—	—	231
1956	762,627	—	—	—	—	462	—	—	763,089
1957	—	—	—	—	—	139	—	—	139
1958	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Total	7,734,890	1,579,605	66,278	18,246	149,809	9,825	138,209	226,769	9,923,632

[1] The division of net earnings and the payment of a franchise tax have been required by the act of March 4, 1923, as amended by the acts of May 19, 1932, August 19, 1937, and July 26, 1956 (12 U. S. C. 1072).

[2] Includes $4,842,066.45 written off the debt Dec. 31, 1920, on account of fractional currency estimated to have been lost or destroyed in circulation.

[3] Beginning with 1947, bonds acquired through gifts, forfeitures, and estate taxes are redeemed prior to maturity from regular public debt receipts.

[4] Represents payments from net earnings, War Damage Corporation.

TABLE 36.—*Cumulative sinking fund, fiscal years 1921–58*

[In millions of dollars. On basis of Public Debt accounts, see "Bases of Tables"]

Fiscal year	Appropriations	Available for expenditure during year [1]	Debt retired [2]	
			Par amount	Cost (principal)
1921	256.2	256.2	261.3	254.8
1922	273.1	274.5	275.9	274.5
1923	284.1	284.2	284.0	284.1
1924	294.9	294.9	296.0	294.9
1925	306.7	306.7	306.3	306.7
1926	321.2	321.2	317.1	321.2
1927	336.9	336.9	333.5	336.9
1928	355.1	355.1	354.7	355.1
1929	370.2	370.2	370.3	370.2
1930	382.9	382.9	388.4	382.9
1931	392.2	392.2	391.7	392.2
1932	410.9	410.9	412.6	410.9
1933	425.6	425.6	425.7	425.6
1934	438.5	438.5	359.5	359.2
1935	493.8	573.2	573.0	573.0
1936	553.0	553.2	403.3	403.3
1937	572.8	722.7	103.7	103.7
1938	577.6	1,196.5	65.2	65.2
1939	580.9	1,712.2	48.5	48.5
1940	582.0	2,245.6	128.3	128.3
1941	585.8	2,703.2	37.0	37.0
1942	586.9	3,253.1	75.3	75.3
1943	587.8	3,765.6	3.4	3.4
1944	587.6	4,349.7		
1945	587.6	4,937.4		
1946	587.6	5,525.0		
1947	587.6	6,112.6		
1948	603.5	6,716.0	746.6	746.6
1949	619.6	6,589.0	7.5	7.5
1950	619.7	7,201.2	1.8	1.8
1951	619.8	7,819.2	.8	.8
1952	619.8	8,438.1	.6	.6
1953	619.8	9,057.4	.2	.2
1954	619.8	9,676.9		
1955	619.8	10,296.7		
1956	623.8	10,157.9	762.6	762.6
1957	633.3	10,791.2		
1958	633.3	11,424.6		
Total	19,151.7		7,734.9	7,727.2
Deduct cumulative expenditures	7,727.2			
Unexpended balance	11,424.6			

[1] See the following table, footnote 1.
[2] Net discount on debt retired through June 30, 1958, is $7.7 million.

TABLE 37.—*Transactions of the cumulative sinking fund, fiscal year 1958*

[On basis of Public Debt accounts, see "Bases of Tables"]

Unexpended balance July 1, 1957		$10,791,211,267.65
Appropriation for 1958:		
Initial credit:		
(a) Under the Victory Loan Act (2½% of the aggregate amount of Liberty bonds and Victory notes outstanding on July 1, 1920, less an amount equal to the par amount of any obligation of foreign governments held by the United States on July 1, 1920)	$253,404,864.87	
(b) Under the Emergency Relief and Construction Act of 1932 (2½% of the aggregate amount of expenditures from appropriations made or authorized under this act)	7,860,606.83	
(c) Under the National Industrial Recovery Act (2½% of the aggregate amount of expenditures from appropriations made or authorized under this act)	80,164,079.53	
Total initial credit	341,429,551.23	
Secondary credit (the interest which would have been payable during the fiscal year for which the appropriation is made on the bonds and notes purchased, redeemed, or paid out of the sinking fund during such year or in previous years)	291,919,534.24	633,349,085.47
Total available, 1958		11,424,560,353.12
Securities retired in 1958		----------
Unexpended balance June 30, 1958 [1]		11,424,560,353.12

[1] Represents appropriations authorized by Congress. There are no specific funds set aside for this account since any retirements of public debt charged to it are made from cash balances to the credit of the Treasurer of the United States.

III. United States savings bonds

TABLE 38.—*Summary of sales and redemptions of savings bonds by series, fiscal years 1935–58 and monthly 1958*

[In millions of dollars. On basis of daily Treasury statements, see "Bases of Tables"]

Fiscal year or month	Series A-D	Series E and H [1]	Series F and J	Series G and K [1]	Total
	Sales at issue price plus accrued discount				
1935-46	4, 592. 6	42, 964. 2	3, 211. 4	13, 185. 5	63, 953. 6
1947	107. 5	4, 823. 6	406. 8	2, 560. 8	7, 898. 7
1948	110. 1	4, 659. 2	362. 4	1, 907. 4	7, 039. 1
1949	100. 7	5, 031. 9	545. 2	2, 390. 0	8, 067. 6
1950	67. 8	4, 887. 4	314. 1	1, 448. 5	6, 717. 8
1951	24. 6	4, 307. 1	437. 4	[2] 1, 523. 3	6, 292. 3
1952	(*)	4, 406. 7	217. 5	[2] 508. 2	5, 132. 4
1953	(*)	5, 180. 9	237. 1	[2] 372. 7	5, 790. 7
1954	(*)	5, 778. 7	336. 1	[2] 612. 6	6, 727. 4
1955	(*)	6, 347. 6	423. 4	[2] 933. 2	7, 704. 2
1956	(*)	6, 374. 0	282. 9	[2] 403. 1	7, 059. 9
1957	(*)	5, 745. 5	175. 8	[2] 176. 0	6, 097. 4
1958	----------	5, 830. 8	65. 2	(*)	5, 896. 1
Total through June 30, 1958	5, 003. 1	106, 337. 7	7, 015. 2	26, 021. 1	144, 377. 2
1957—July	----------	515. 1	9. 7	(*)	524. 8
August	----------	478. 7	4. 1	(*)	482. 8
September	----------	449. 5	4. 0	(*)	453. 5
October	----------	417. 8	5. 5	----------	423. 3
November	----------	424. 6	4. 5	----------	429. 1
December	----------	482. 0	6. 2	----------	488. 2
1958—January	----------	626. 0	9. 1	----------	635. 0
February	----------	494. 2	3. 9	----------	498. 1
March	----------	505. 9	3. 8	----------	509. 7
April	----------	485. 9	6. 6	----------	492. 6
May	----------	459. 0	3. 6	----------	462. 6
June	----------	492. 2	4. 2	----------	496. 4
	Redemptions (including redemptions of matured bonds) at current redemption value				
1935-46	1, 209. 8	12, 606. 0	316. 0	769. 0	14, 900. 9
1947	482. 1	4, 390. 9	203. 0	469. 0	5, 544. 9
1948	515. 9	3, 824. 8	206. 5	565. 7	5, 112. 9
1949	702. 6	3, 529. 7	216. 0	619. 0	5, 067. 4
1950	1, 080. 6	3, 520. 9	199. 2	621. 4	5, 422. 1
1951	800. 2	[2] 4, 294. 7	247. 9	794. 4	6, 137. 1
1952	89. 9	[2] 4, 007. 8	228. 9	782. 8	5, 109. 3
1953	30. 8	[2] 4, 038. 1	[3] 257. 5	[4] 1, 294. 4	[3 4] 5, 620. 9
1954	18. 3	[2] 4, 345. 0	[3] 405. 0	[4] 1, 746. 6	[3 4] 6, 514. 9
1955	14. 1	[2] 4, 544. 4	553. 6	2, 138. 4	7, 250. 6
1956	10. 9	[2] 4, 730. 1	724. 9	2, 379. 9	7, 845. 8
1957	8. 6	[2] 5, 176. 2	815. 8	2, 957. 7	8, 958. 2
1958	5. 9	5, 187. 1	586. 2	2, 764. 2	8, 543. 5
Total through June 30, 1958	4, 969. 7	64, 195. 6	4, 960. 6	17, 902. 6	92, 028. 5
1957—July	. 6	528. 9	62. 0	298. 0	889. 5
August	. 5	479. 3	52. 1	218. 4	750. 3
September	. 6	453. 6	47. 4	211. 3	712. 9
October	. 6	438. 2	55. 8	234. 4	729. 0
November	. 7	378. 3	54. 3	261. 2	694. 5
December	. 4	409. 8	98. 3	304. 3	812. 8
1958—January	. 3	517. 8	78. 4	401. 7	998. 2
February	. 8	379. 3	33. 1	176. 6	589. 8
March	. 5	395. 8	30. 2	173. 9	600. 4
April	. 5	412. 0	26. 8	166. 0	605. 3
May	. 2	383. 1	22. 4	145. 2	550. 9
June	. 3	411. 1	25. 3	173. 1	609. 9

NOTE.—Series E and H are the only savings bonds now being sold. Series A–D were sold from March 1, 1935, through April 30, 1941. Series F and G were sold from May 1, 1941, through April 30, 1952. Series J and K were sold from May 1, 1952, through April 30, 1957. Sales figures for discontinued series represent accrued discount on outstanding bonds and adjustments.

*Less than $50,000.

[1] Series G, H, and K are stated at par.

[2] Includes exchanges of matured Series E bonds for Series G bonds beginning with May 1951 and for Series K bonds beginning with May 1952.

[3] Includes exchanges of Series 1941–F savings bonds for Treasury 3¼% bonds of 1978–83.

[4] Includes exchanges of Series 1941–G savings bonds for Treasury 3¼% bonds of 1978–83.

TABLE 39.—*Sales and redemptions of Series E through K savings bonds by series, fiscal years 1941–58 and monthly 1958* [1]

[In millions of dollars]

Fiscal year or month	Sales	Accrued discount	Sales plus accrued discount	Redemptions			Amount outstanding [3]	
				Total	Original purchase price [2]	Accrued discount	Interest bearing	Matured [4]
	Series E and H							
1941–46	42,112.6	851.6	42,964.2	12,606.0	12,511.0	95.0	30,358.2	--------
1947	4,287.3	536.3	4,823.6	4,390.9	4,288.0	102.9	30,791.0	--------
1948	4,026.1	633.1	4,659.2	3,824.8	3,689.0	135.8	31,625.3	--------
1949	4,278.5	753.4	5,031.9	3,529.7	3,367.9	161.9	33,127.4	--------
1950	3,992.9	894.6	4,887 4	3,520.9	3,326.1	194.7	34,494.0	--------
1951	3,272.1	1,035.0	4,307.1	4,294.7	3,987.3	307.3	34,506.4	--------
1952	3,296.1	1,110.6	4,406.7	4,007.8	3,582.6	425.1	34,905.4	--------
1953	4,060.6	1,120.3	5,180.9	4,038.1	3,538.2	499.9	36,048.2	--------
1954	[5] 4,652.9	1,125.9	5,778.7	[5] 4,345.0	3,791.0	554.0	37,482.0	--------
1955	[5] 5,224.5	1,123.1	6,347.6	[5] 4,544.4	3,908.5	635.9	39,285.1	--------
1956	5,259.9	1,114.1	6,374.0	4,730.1	4,071.7	658.4	40,929.1	--------
1957	4,613.0	1,132.6	5,745.5	5,176.2	4,460.2	715.9	41,498.5	--------
1958	4,670.1	1,160.7	5,830.8	5,187.1	4,471.8	715.3	42,142.2	--------
Total through June 30, 1958	93,746.6	12,591.2	106,337.7	64,195.6	58,993.4	5,202.1	42,142.2	--------
1957—July	399.9	115.2	515.1	528.9	468.7	60.2	41,484.7	--------
August	392.1	86.6	478.7	479.3	411.8	67.5	41,484.0	--------
September	362.0	87.5	449.5	453.6	398.0	55.6	41,479.9	--------
October	336.9	80.9	417.8	438.2	368.8	69.4	41,459.6	--------
November	333.9	90.7	424.6	378.3	307.3	71.1	41,505.8	--------
December	368.3	113.7	482.0	409.8	355.0	54.8	41,578.1	--------
1958—January	510.2	115.7	626.0	517.8	463.2	54.6	41,686.2	--------
February	407.1	87.1	494.2	379.3	292.3	87.1	41,801.1	--------
March	417.6	88.3	505.9	395.8	333.1	62.7	41,911.3	--------
April	398.0	88.0	485.9	412.0	354.5	57.5	41,985.2	--------
May	368.3	90.7	459.0	383.1	350.4	32.7	42,061.1	--------
June	375.8	116.3	492.2	411.1	368.9	42.2	42,142.2	--------
	Series F, G, J, and K							
1941–46	16,333.7	63.2	16,396.9	1,085.0	1,081.3	3.8	15,311.9	--------
1947	2,920.4	47.2	2,967.6	671.9	666.1	5.8	17,607.5	--------
1948	2,208.6	61.2	2,269.8	772.2	763.5	8.7	19,105.1	--------
1949	2,862.5	72.6	2,935.1	835.0	823.3	11.8	21,205.2	--------
1950	1,679.9	82.8	1,762.6	820.6	806.7	13.9	22,147.2	--------
1951	1,870.8	89.9	1,960.7	1,042.3	1,021.3	21.0	23,065.6	--------
1952	629.3	96.4	725.6	1,011.7	990.2	21.4	22,779.6	--------
1953	501.5	108.3	609.8	1,552.0	1,511.2	40.8	21,837.4	--------
1954	[5] 841.0	107.7	948.6	[5] 2,151.6	2,070.7	80.9	20,579.2	55.2
1955	[5] 1,248.9	107.7	1,356.6	[5] 2,692.0	2,563.9	128.1	19,080.3	218.7
1956	586.3	99.6	686.0	3,104.8	2,945.7	159.1	16,567.6	312.4
1957	268.4	83.4	351.8	3,773.5	3,611.9	161.6	13,123.5	334.8
1958	(*)	65.2	65.2	3,350.5	3,226.4	124.1	9,842.2	331.0
Total through June 30, 1958	31,951.2	1,085.1	33,036.4	22,863.2	22,082.3	781.0	9,842.2	331.0
1957—July	(*)	9.7	9.7	360.0	339.5	20.6	12,789.1	318.9
August	(*)	4.1	4.1	270.6	263.4	7.2	12,537.4	304.2
September	(*)	4.0	4.1	258.7	250.2	8.5	12,294.5	292.4
October	(*)	5.5	5.5	290.2	282.4	7.8	12,021.1	281.1
November	(*)	4.5	4.5	315.5	306.3	9.2	11,721.8	269.3
December	--------	6.2	6.2	402.6	392.6	10.0	10,896.3	698.4
1958—January	--------	9.1	9.1	480.1	458.4	21.7	10,657.3	466.4
February	(*)	3.9	3.9	209.7	193.2	16.5	10,513.5	404.4
March	--------	3.8	3.8	204.1	195.5	8.6	10,342.8	374.7
April	--------	6.6	6.6	192.8	186.5	6.3	10,179.2	352.2
May	--------	3.6	3.6	167.6	163.7	3.8	10,024.9	342.4
June	--------	4.2	4.2	198.5	194.6	3.9	9,842.2	331.0

Footnotes at end of table.

TABLE 39.—*Sales and redemptions of Series E through K savings bonds by series, fiscal years 1941–58 and monthly 1958* [1]—Continued

[In millions of dollars]

Fiscal year or month	Sales	Accrued discount	Sales plus accrued discount	Redemptions: Total	Redemptions: Original purchase price [2]	Redemptions: Accrued discount	Amount outstanding [3] (interest bearing)
			Series E				
1941–46	42,112.6	851.6	42,964.2	12,606.0	12,511.0	95.0	30,358.2
1947	4,287.3	536.3	4,823.6	4,390.9	4,288.0	102.9	30,791.0
1948	4,026.1	633.1	4,659.2	3,824.8	3,689.0	135.8	31,625.3
1949	4,278.5	753.4	5,031.9	3,529.7	3,367.9	161.9	33,127.4
1950	3,992.9	894.6	4,887.4	3,520.9	3,326.1	194.7	34,494.0
1951	3,272.1	1,035.0	4,307.1	[6] 4,294.7	3,987.3	307.3	34,506.4
1952	3,266.1	1,110.6	4,376.7	[6] 4,007.8	3,582.6	425.1	34,875.4
1953	3,700.3	1,120.3	4,820.6	[6] 4,032.3	3,532.4	499.9	35,663.6
1954	[5] 3,988.0	1,125.9	5,113.9	[5, 6] 4,319.4	3,765.4	554.0	36,458.0
1955	[5] 4,094.9	1,123.1	5,218.0	[5, 6] 4,489.6	3,853.7	635.9	37,186.4
1956	4,219.3	1,114.1	5,333.4	[6] 4,622.0	3,963.6	658.4	37,897.8
1957	3,919.2	1,132.6	5,051.8	[6] 4,980.6	4,264.7	715.9	37,969.0
1958	3,888.6	1,160.7	5,049.3	4,951.0	4,235.7	715.3	38,067.2
Total through June 30, 1958	89,045.8	12,591.2	101,636.9	63,569.7	58,367.6	5,202.1	38,067.2
1957—July	332.1	115.2	447.3	506.2	446.0	60.2	37,910.1
August	345.3	86.6	431.9	458.1	390.6	67.5	37,883.9
September	320.6	87.5	408.1	428.6	372.9	55.6	37,863.4
October	292.5	80.9	373.4	416.4	347.0	69.4	37,820.4
November	288.1	90.7	378.7	355.8	284.7	71.1	37,843.3
December	315.5	113.7	429.2	387.8	333.0	54.8	37,884.8
1958—January	405.4	115.7	521.1	497.3	442.7	54.6	37,908.6
February	335.3	87.1	422.3	363.5	276.5	87.1	37,967.4
March	335.6	88.3	423.9	377.5	314.8	62.7	38,013.9
April	322.2	88.0	410.2	396.8	339.3	57.5	38,027.2
May	299.4	90.7	390.1	368.1	335.4	32.7	38,049.2
June	296.6	116.3	413.0	395.0	352.8	42.2	38,067.2
			Series H				
1952	30.0	----------	30.0	----------	----------	----------	30.0
1953	360.3	----------	360.3	5.7	5.7	----------	384.6
1954	[5] 664.9	----------	664.9	[5] 25.5	25.5	----------	1,023.9
1955	[5] 1,129.6	----------	1,129.6	[5] 54.9	54.9	----------	2,098.7
1956	1,040.6	----------	1,040.6	108.1	108.1	----------	3,031.2
1957	693.8	----------	693.8	195.5	195.5	----------	3,529.5
1958	781.6	----------	781.6	236.1	236.1	----------	4,075.0
Total through June 30, 1958	4,700.8	----------	4,700.8	625.8	625.8	----------	4,075.0
1957—July	67.8	----------	67.8	22.7	22.7	----------	3,574.6
August	46.8	----------	46.8	21.2	21.2	----------	3,600.2
September	41.4	----------	41.4	25.0	25.0	----------	3,616.5
October	44.4	----------	44.4	21.8	21.8	----------	3,639.2
November	45.8	----------	45.8	22.5	22.5	----------	3,662.5
December	52.8	----------	52.8	22.0	22.0	----------	3,693.3
1958—January	104.8	----------	104.8	20.5	20.5	----------	3,777.6
February	71.9	----------	71.9	15.8	15.8	----------	3,833.7
March	82.0	----------	82.0	18.3	18.3	----------	3,897.4
April	75.7	----------	75.7	15.2	15.2	----------	3,958.0
May	68.9	----------	68.9	15.0	15.0	----------	4,011.8
June	79.2	----------	79.2	16.0	16.0	----------	4,075.0

Footnotes at end of table.

TABLE 39.—*Sales and redemptions of Series E through K savings bonds by series, fiscal years 1941–58 and monthly 1958* [1]—Continued

[In millions of dollars]

Fiscal year or month	Sales	Accrued discount	Sales plus accrued discount	Redemptions			Amount outstanding [3]	
				Total	Original purchase price [2]	Accrued discount	Interest bearing	Matured [4]
Series F								
1941–46	3, 148. 2	63. 2	3, 211. 4	316. 0	312. 3	3. 8	2, 895. 4	--------
1947	359. 7	47. 2	406. 8	203. 0	197. 2	5. 8	3, 099. 2	--------
1948	301. 2	61. 2	362. 4	206. 5	197. 8	8. 7	3, 255. 1	--------
1949	[7] 472. 6	72. 6	545. 2	216. 0	204. 2	11. 8	3, 584. 3	--------
1950	231. 3	82. 8	314. 1	199. 2	185. 3	13. 9	3, 699. 2	--------
1951	[8] 347. 5	89. 9	437. 4	247. 9	226. 9	21. 0	3, 888. 7	--------
1952	97. 1	96. 4	193. 5	228. 9	207. 4	21. 4	3, 853. 3	--------
1953	(*)	107. 6	107. 7	255. 6	214. 9	40. 8	3, 705. 3	--------
1954	[5] 2. 9	105. 1	108. 0	[5] 394. 4	313. 6	80. 9	3, 388. 8	30. 1
1955	[5] −2. 8	100. 9	98. 1	[5] 532. 4	404. 7	127. 7	2, 876. 9	107. 6
1956	(*)	87. 7	87. 7	665. 3	507. 4	157. 9	2, 249. 9	157. 1
1957	(*)	67. 5	67. 5	709. 3	551. 6	157. 7	1, 598. 3	166. 8
1958	(*)	47. 1	47. 1	487. 9	368. 8	119. 0	1, 169. 1	155. 3
Total through June 30, 1958	4, 957. 7	1, 029. 2	5, 986. 8	4, 662. 4	3, 892. 2	770. 2	1, 169. 1	155. 3
1957—July	--------	7. 9	7. 9	51. 5	31. 4	20. 1	1, 560. 4	161. 1
August	--------	2. 8	2. 8	41. 2	34. 1	7. 1	1, 527. 7	155. 4
September	--------	2. 6	2. 6	33. 5	25. 4	8. 1	1, 501. 3	150. 9
October	(*)	4. 3	4. 3	44. 7	37. 7	7. 0	1, 465. 3	146. 5
November	--------	3. 1	3. 1	39. 8	31. 2	8. 7	1, 433. 1	141. 9
December	--------	4. 6	4. 6	87. 9	78. 8	9. 2	1, 220. 4	271. 2
1958—January	--------	7. 3	7. 3	69. 7	48. 6	21. 1	1, 228. 5	200. 7
February	--------	2. 6	2. 6	28. 0	11. 9	16. 0	1, 223. 7	180. 1
March	--------	2. 3	2. 3	26. 1	17. 7	8. 3	1, 209. 7	170. 5
April	--------	4. 7	4. 7	23. 6	17. 5	6. 1	1, 198. 2	163. 0
May	--------	2. 2	2. 2	20. 0	16. 4	3. 6	1, 184. 0	159. 4
June	--------	2. 7	2. 7	21. 8	18. 0	3. 8	1, 169. 1	155. 3
Series G								
1941–46	13, 185. 5	--------	13, 185. 5	769. 0	769. 0	--------	12, 416. 5	--------
1947	2, 560. 8	--------	2, 560. 8	469. 0	469. 0	--------	14, 508. 3	--------
1948	1, 907. 4	--------	1, 907. 4	565. 7	565. 7	--------	15, 850. 0	--------
1949	[7] 2, 390. 0	--------	2, 390. 0	619. 0	619. 0	--------	17, 620. 9	--------
1950	1, 448. 5	--------	1, 448. 5	621. 4	621. 4	--------	18, 448. 0	--------
1951	[6,8] 1,523.3	--------	1, 523. 3	794. 4	794. 4	--------	19, 177. 0	--------
1952	[6] 422. 3	--------	422. 3	782. 8	782. 8	--------	18, 816. 5	--------
1953	. 1	--------	. 1	1, 288. 7	1, 288. 7	--------	17, 527. 9	--------
1954	[5] 13. 4	--------	13. 4	[5] 1, 726. 2	1, 726. 2	--------	15, 789. 8	25. 2
1955	[5] −13. 4	--------	−13. 4	[5] 2, 107. 3	2, 107. 3	--------	13, 583. 3	111. 1
1956	--------	--------	--------	2, 300. 5	2, 300. 5	--------	11, 238. 5	155. 4
1957	--------	--------	--------	2, 719. 5	2, 719. 5	--------	8, 506. 3	168. 0
1958	--------	--------	--------	2, 506. 5	2, 506. 5	--------	5, 992. 1	175. 7
Total through June 30, 1958	23, 437. 9	--------	23, 437. 9	17, 270. 1	17, 270. 1	--------	5, 992. 1	175. 7
1957—July	--------	--------	--------	271. 2	271. 2	--------	8, 245. 3	157. 8
August	--------	--------	--------	194. 7	194. 7	--------	8, 059. 6	148. 8
September	--------	--------	--------	178. 0	178. 0	--------	7, 888. 9	141. 5
October	--------	--------	--------	207. 2	207. 2	--------	7, 688. 7	134. 6
November	--------	--------	--------	226. 0	226. 0	--------	7, 469. 8	127. 5
December	--------	--------	--------	264. 6	264. 6	--------	6, 905. 4	427. 2
1958—January	--------	--------	--------	370. 5	370. 5	--------	6, 696. 5	265. 6
February	--------	--------	--------	165. 3	165. 3	--------	6, 572. 6	224. 3
March	--------	--------	--------	164. 6	164. 6	--------	6, 428. 0	204. 3
April	--------	--------	--------	159. 1	159. 1	--------	6, 284. 0	189. 2
May	--------	--------	--------	139. 5	139. 5	--------	6, 150. 7	183. 1
June	--------	--------	--------	166. 0	166. 0	--------	5, 992. 1	175. 7

Footnotes at end of table.

TABLE 39.—*Sales and redemptions of Series E through K savings bonds by series, fiscal years 1941–58 and monthly 1958* [1]—Continued

[In millions of dollars]

Fiscal year or month	Sales	Accrued discount	Sales plus accrued discount	Redemptions: Total	Redemptions: Original purchase price [2]	Redemptions: Accrued discount	Amount outstanding [3] (interest bearing)
				Series J			
1952	24.0		24.0				24.0
1953	128.8	0.7	129.4	1.9	1.9	(*)	151.5
1954	[5] 225.5	2.5	228.1	[5] 10.6	10.5	0.1	369.0
1955	[5] 318.5	6.8	325.3	[5] 21.2	20.9	.4	673.1
1956	183.2	11.9	195.2	59.6	58.4	1.3	808.6
1957	92.4	15.9	108.3	106.5	102.6	3.9	810.4
1958	(*)	18.1	18.1	98.4	93.3	5.1	730.2
Total through June 30, 1958	972.4	56.0	1,028.4	298.2	287.5	10.7	730.2
1957—July	(*)	1.8	1.8	10.5	10.1	.4	801.7
August	(*)	1.3	1.3	10.9	10.8	.1	792.1
September	(*)	1.4	1.4	13.9	13.5	.4	779.6
October		1.2	1.2	11.1	10.3	.8	769.8
November	(*)	1.4	1.4	14.5	13.9	.5	756.7
December		1.6	1.6	10.4	9.5	.8	748.0
1958—January		1.8	1.8	8.7	8.1	.6	741.1
February	(*)	1.3	1.3	5.2	4.7	.5	737.3
March		1.4	1.4	4.1	3.8	.3	734.6
April		1.9	1.9	3.2	3.0	.2	733.3
May		1.3	1.3	2.4	2.2	.2	732.3
June		1.5	1.5	3.6	3.4	.1	730.2
				Series K			
1952	[6] 85.9		85.9				85.9
1953	[6] 372.6		372.6	5.7	5.7		452.7
1954	[5 6] 599.2		599.2	[5] 20.3	20.3		1,031.5
1955	[5 6] 946.5		946.5	[5] 31.1	31.1		1,947.0
1956	[6] 403.1		403.1	79.5	79.5		2,270.6
1957	[6] 176.0		176.0	238.2	238.2		2,208.5
1958	(*)		(*)	257.7	257.7		1,950.7
Total through June 30, 1958	2,583.3		2,583.3	632.5	632.5		1,950.7
1957—July	(*)		(*)	26.8	26.8		2,181.7
August	(*)		(*)	23.7	23.7		2,158.0
September	(*)		(*)	33.3	33.3		2,124.7
October				27.3	27.3		2,097.4
November				35.2	35.2		2,062.2
December				39.7	39.7		2,022.5
1958—January				31.3	31.3		1,991.2
February				11.3	11.3		1,979.9
March				9.3	9.3		1,970.5
April				6.9	6.9		1,963.6
May				5.7	5.7		1,957.9
June				7.2	7.2		1,950.7

NOTE.—Details by months from May 1941 for Series E, F, and G bonds will be found in the 1943 annual report, p. 608, and in corresponding tables in subsequent reports. Monthly detail for Series H, J, and K bonds will be found in the 1952 annual report, pp. 629 and 630, and in corresponding tables in subsequent reports.

* Less than $50,000.

[1] See Note to table 38.

[2] Includes total value of redemptions not yet classified between matured and unmatured bonds.

[3] Amounts outstanding are at current redemption values, except for Series G, H, and K, which are stated at par.

[4] Matured F and G bonds outstanding are included in the interest-bearing debt until all bonds of the annual series have matured, when they are transferred to matured debt upon which interest has ceased.

[5] Reductions were made in issues and redemptions of Series E, H, F, G, J, and K in July 1954, to compensate for the erroneous inclusion of reissue transactions in June 1954 as reported in the daily Treasury statement. The amounts involved were as follows: $18 million for issues of Series E and H and $17 million for issues of Series F, G, J, and K; and $35 million for unclassified retirements.

[6] See table 38, footnote 2.

[7] Includes sales to institutional investors in July 1948. See 1948 annual report, p. 194.

[8] Includes sales to institutional investors during October, November, and December 1950. See 1951 annual report, p. 177.

TABLE 40.—*Sales and redemptions of Series E and H savings bonds by denominations, fiscal years 1941–58 and monthly 1958* [1]

[In thousands of pieces. On basis of daily Treasury statements and reports from Bureau of the Public Debt]

Fiscal year or month	Total, all denominations [2]	$25	$50	$100	$200 [3]	$500	$1,000	$5,000	$10,000 [4] [5]
				Series E and H sales					
1941–46	1,047,722	735,803	152,358	115,462	1,311	13,818	11,243	----	----
1947	71,356	45,876	10,896	7,803	801	1,645	2,241	----	----
1948	58,971	36,146	9,901	7,777	816	1,571	2,238	----	----
1949	64,576	39,400	11,425	8,550	916	1,569	2,322	----	----
1950	64,304	39,150	11,841	8,654	917	1,413	1,995	----	----
1951	64,299	41,751	11,786	7,649	786	1,036	1,290	----	----
1952	74,136	50,701	13,129	7,559	720	948	1,076	1	(*)
1953	80,485	54,380	14,372	8,211	794	1,243	1,462	16	7
1954	85,419	56,903	15,686	8,810	854	1,411	1,708	33	14
1955	85,342	55,164	16,374	9,315	884	1,578	1,945	56	26
1956	90,053	56,719	18,784	10,090	929	1,608	1,854	48	21
1957	90,160	56,327	20,256	9,969	851	1,320	1,396	29	12
1958	89,428	54,908	21,043	9,824	893	1,303	1,411	32	14
1957—July	7,532	4,673	1,707	835	72	117	125	3	1
August	7,801	4,530	2,107	839	99	111	112	2	1
September	7,693	4,718	1,864	817	103	96	94	2	1
October	7,266	4,519	1,739	764	65	90	86	2	1
November	7,060	4,409	1,639	772	58	91	88	2	1
December	7,535	4,702	1,733	819	70	103	104	2	1
1958—January	8,654	5,340	1,927	965	86	150	180	5	2
February	7,100	4,327	1,636	800	70	119	143	3	2
March	7,534	4,630	1,738	838	70	117	136	3	2
April	7,308	4,497	1,678	824	68	111	124	3	2
May	6,982	4,315	1,618	770	67	99	108	3	2
June	6,962	4,250	1,657	778	64	98	110	3	2
				Series E and H redemptions [6]					
1941–46	434,745	344,030	53,808	25,406	76	2,203	1,657	----	----
1947	123,725	88,836	17,872	10,713	189	1,105	900	----	----
1948	93,438	65,331	14,302	9,387	246	1,115	1,004	----	----
1949	79,646	54,809	12,623	8,450	284	1,077	1,035	----	----
1950	76,109	52,101	12,346	8,155	334	1,069	1,088	----	----
1951 [7]	82,875	54,840	14,134	9,911	466	1,351	1,472	----	----
1952 [7]	76,403	51,649	12,662	8,777	371	1,211	1,291	----	----
1953 [7]	81,983	56,734	13,535	8,840	342	1,112	1,106	(*)	(*)
1954 [7]	90,387	62,941	15,084	9,480	357	1,151	1,109	1	1
1955 [7]	89,749	61,049	15,650	9,914	396	1,210	1,177	2	2
1956 [7]	89,953	60,014	16,503	9,925	537	1,255	1,281	5	3
1957 [7]	93,175	60,612	18,165	10,590	633	1,354	1,485	9	6
1958	93,452	59,880	19,467	10,433	639	1,320	1,464	11	6
1957—July	9,527	5,704	2,390	1,049	64	137	156	1	1
August	8,818	5,693	1,862	934	56	117	131	1	1
September	8,146	5,231	1,647	935	58	120	131	1	1
October	7,502	4,813	1,506	873	55	111	123	1	1
November	6,370	4,118	1,286	717	44	91	98	1	1
December	7,781	5,158	1,550	797	47	97	111	1	1
1958—January	8,916	5,653	1,782	1,067	67	146	177	1	1
February	6,132	3,984	1,229	679	41	86	97	1	(*)
March	7,134	4,648	1,443	773	47	98	106	1	(*)
April	7,730	4,993	1,598	857	52	103	109	1	(*)
May	7,503	4,819	1,548	852	52	105	110	1	(*)
June	7,893	5,066	1,626	903	55	109	115	1	(*)

NOTE.—Details of amounts of sales by months beginning May 1941 will be found in the 1943 annual report, p. 611, and in corresponding tables in subsequent reports.

[1] See Note to table 38.

[2] Total includes $10 denomination Series E bonds, sold to Armed Forces only from June 1944 through March 1950. Details by years will be found in the 1952 annual report, pp. 631, 633. Thereafter monthly detail for each fiscal year appears in a footnote to the redemptions by denominations table of successive annual reports. Details in thousands of pieces by months for the fiscal year 1958 follow:

July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	Total
26	23	21	19	15	19	23	16	18	18	17	17	231

[3] Sale of $200 denomination Series E bonds began in October 1945.

[4] Includes sales of $100,000 denomination Series E bonds which are purchasable only by trustees of employees' savings plans beginning April 1954, and personal trust accounts beginning January 1955.

[5] Sale of $10,000 denomination Series E bonds was authorized on May 1, 1952.

[6] Redemption data presented in annual reports prior to 1950 were on a different basis and therefore are not strictly comparable with the data in this table.

[7] See table 38, footnote 2.

*Less than 500 pieces.

TABLE 41.—*Sales of Series E and H savings bonds by States, fiscal years 1957, 1958, and cumulative*

[In thousands of dollars, at issue price. On basis of reports received by the Treasury Department, with totals adjusted to basis of daily Treasury statements]

State	Series E and H bonds		
	Fiscal year 1957	Fiscal year 1958	May 1941–June 1958
Alabama	39, 880	40, 971	929, 681
Arizona	17, 604	18, 776	329, 807
Arkansas	27, 440	25, 326	563, 906
California	280, 028	267, 229	6, 551, 751
Colorado	31, 457	29, 906	716, 362
Connecticut	64, 278	62, 568	1, 468, 220
Delaware	14, 337	15, 377	221, 509
District of Columbia	36, 869	35, 959	1, 028, 987
Florida	60, 029	64, 252	1, 144, 643
Georgia	43, 135	43, 671	1, 044, 623
Idaho	8, 574	7, 567	246, 361
Illinois	407, 837	424, 058	7, 609, 839
Indiana	139, 746	148, 815	2, 605, 764
Iowa	136, 957	141, 472	2, 542, 289
Kansas	81, 300	86, 751	1, 496, 921
Kentucky	53, 301	57, 011	1, 015, 807
Louisiana	39, 537	39, 368	925, 663
Maine	15, 226	15, 479	362, 306
Maryland	57, 478	58, 165	1, 146, 706
Massachusetts	105, 626	108, 580	2, 690, 555
Michigan	278, 650	282, 662	5, 124, 764
Minnesota	68, 840	71, 175	1, 845, 636
Mississippi	21, 257	19, 490	562, 215
Missouri	138, 542	146, 963	2, 559, 288
Montana	24, 032	22, 662	474, 513
Nebraska	80, 137	86, 652	1, 406, 719
Nevada	6, 156	5, 663	108, 918
New Hampshire	8, 936	8, 535	221, 917
New Jersey	172, 332	171, 646	3, 464, 438
New Mexico	12, 982	12, 634	220, 517
New York	436, 975	425, 340	10, 613, 686
North Carolina	43, 037	42, 862	1, 070, 944
North Dakota	20, 094	21, 977	473, 041
Ohio	306, 608	311, 083	5, 806, 218
Oklahoma	57, 922	58, 548	1, 139, 721
Oregon	35, 520	35, 031	942, 530
Pennsylvania	398, 854	419, 600	7, 488, 733
Rhode Island	15, 385	12, 972	434, 961
South Carolina	24, 361	23, 846	543, 269
South Dakota	27, 550	27, 757	563, 320
Tennessee	44, 105	41, 834	1, 005, 825
Texas	161, 747	156, 855	3, 372, 277
Utah	16, 743	16, 968	362, 967
Vermont	4, 267	4, 306	124, 150
Virginia	75, 216	75, 172	1, 525, 729
Washington	64, 841	64, 576	1, 593, 398
West Virginia	56, 359	62, 337	924, 787
Wisconsin	109, 539	103, 095	2, 138, 017
Wyoming	7, 506	8, 017	185, 686
Canal Zone	2, 474	2, 326	56, 214
Hawaii	10, 940	10, 464	384, 312
Puerto Rico	1, 933	1, 569	54, 040
Virgin Islands	80	114	2, 591
Other possessions			34, 468
Adjustment to daily Treasury statement	+218, 435	+224, 106	+2, 275, 070
Total	4, 612, 994	4, 670, 138	93, 746, 579

NOTE.—Sales by States of the various series of savings bonds were published in the annual report for 1943, pp. 614–621, and in subsequent reports; and by months at intervals in the *Treasury Bulletin*, beginning with the issue of July 1946. Since Apr. 30, 1953, figures for sales of Series E and H bonds only have been available by States.

TABLE 42.—*Percent of savings bonds sold in each year redeemed through each yearly period thereafter, by denominations* [1] [2]

[On basis of Public Debt accounts, see "Bases of Tables"]

I. SERIES E SAVINGS BONDS

Series	Percent of Series E savings bonds redeemed by end of—																
	1 year	2 years	3 years	4 years	5 years	6 years	7 years	8 years	9 years	10 years	11 years	12 years	13 years	14 years	15 years	16 years	17 years
	$10 denomination [3]																
E-1944	20	49	63	70	75	78	81	83	84	86	89	90	92	93			
E-1945	45	63	71	76	79	82	84	85	87	88	91	92	93				
E-1946	52	68	75	80	83	85	87	88	92	91	93	94					
E-1947	51	71	79	83	86	88	90	91	92	93	94						
E-1948	60	77	83	87	89	91	92	93	93	94							
E-1949	61	74	82	86	88	89	91	92	93								
E-1950	64	77	83	86	88	90	91	91									
	$25 denomination																
E-1941	4	9	14	18	26	32	37	42	46	51	67	72	76	78	80	82	84
E-1942	16	26	34	44	51	57	61	65	68	72	78	81	84	85	87	88	
E-1943	26	38	50	58	63	67	71	74	76	78	83	85	87	88	89		
E-1944	33	50	59	65	69	72	76	77	79	81	84	86	88	89			
E-1945	46	58	65	69	73	76	77	79	80	82	85	87	88				
E-1946	46	57	63	67	71	74	75	77	78	80	83	85					
E-1947	46	57	63	68	71	73	75	76	78	80	83						
E-1948	47	59	66	69	72	74	76	77	79	81							
E-1949	49	62	67	71	73	75	77	78	80								
E-1950	51	62	67	70	73	75	77	79									
E-1951	51	63	68	72	74	77	79										
E-1952	51	63	69	72	75	77											
E-1953	52	64	69	73	76												
E-1954	54	64	70	74													
E-1955	53	64	70														
E-1956	53	65															
E-1957	54																
	$50 denomination																
E-1941	3	7	11	15	21	26	31	35	39	45	64	69	73	75	78	80	82
E-1942	8	16	22	31	38	44	48	52	56	61	70	74	77	79	81	83	
E-1943	16	26	37	46	52	56	60	64	66	70	76	79	81	83	85		
E-1944	23	39	49	55	60	64	68	70	72	74	79	81	84	85			
E-1945	36	49	56	61	65	68	71	72	74	77	80	83	85				
E-1946	35	46	53	57	62	65	67	69	70	73	77	80					
E-1947	31	46	52	58	61	64	66	67	69	72	76						
E-1948	35	47	55	59	62	64	66	68	70	73							
E-1949	37	50	56	60	62	65	67	69	71								
E-1950	40	51	56	60	63	65	68	70									
E-1951	39	51	56	61	64	67	69										
E-1952	40	51	58	62	65	68											
E-1953	40	53	59	63	66												
E-1954	42	53	60	64													
E-1955	42	54	61														
E-1956	43	58															
E-1957	42																
	$100 denomination																
E-1941	3	7	10	14	19	24	28	32	35	42	62	67	70	73	76	78	80
E-1942	5	10	15	22	29	34	38	42	46	53	64	68	71	74	76	79	
E-1943	8	15	24	32	38	42	46	51	54	58	66	70	73	76	78		
E-1944	11	23	32	39	44	48	52	55	58	61	68	72	75	77			
E-1945	20	31	38	43	48	52	55	58	60	63	69	73	76				
E-1946	20	30	37	42	48	51	54	56	58	61	68	71					
E-1947	20	30	36	43	47	50	52	54	56	60	67						
E-1948	20	30	39	44	47	50	52	55	57	61							
E-1949	21	34	40	44	47	50	53	55	58								
E-1950	25	35	41	44	48	51	54	56									
E-1951	24	34	39	44	48	51	54										
E-1952	24	33	40	44	48	52											
E-1953	23	34	40	45	49												
E-1954	25	35	42	46													
E-1955	26	37	43														
E-1956	21	39															
E-1957	29																

Note and footnotes at end of table.

Table 42.—*Percent of savings bonds sold in each year redeemed through each yearly period thereafter, by denominations* [1] [2]—Continued

I. SERIES E SAVINGS BONDS—Continued

Series	Percent of Series E savings bonds redeemed by end of—																
	1 year	2 years	3 years	4 years	5 years	6 years	7 years	8 years	9 years	10 years	11 years	12 years	13 years	14 years	15 years	16 years	17 years
	$200 denomination [4]																
E-1945	6	15	23	28	33	38	42	45	47	49	58	63	67				
E-1946	12	21	28	33	38	42	45	47	49	54	61	66					
E-1947	12	21	27	34	38	41	43	46	48	53	61						
E-1948	12	20	29	34	37	40	43	46	48	53							
E-1949	12	23	30	34	37	40	43	46	48								
E-1950	16	24	30	33	37	40	43	46									
E-1951	13	21	27	31	35	39	42										
E-1952	13	20	26	31	35	39											
E-1953	12	21	26	32	36												
E-1954	14	22	28	33													
E-1955	14	24	30														
E-1956	17	26															
E-1957	16																
	$500 denomination																
E-1941	3	6	10	13	18	22	26	29	33	39	61	66	69	72	74	77	79
E-1942	4	8	13	19	24	29	33	36	41	49	60	64	68	71	74	76	
E-1943	5	11	19	26	31	36	39	44	47	53	61	65	69	72	75		
E-1944	7	17	24	30	35	40	44	48	50	54	62	66	70	73			
E-1945	11	20	27	32	37	42	46	48	50	55	62	66	70				
E-1946	11	21	28	34	40	43	46	49	51	55	62	66					
E-1947	12	21	28	35	39	43	45	48	50	55	62						
E-1948	12	21	30	35	39	42	45	47	50	54							
E-1949	12	24	30	35	38	41	44	47	50								
E-1950	15	24	29	34	38	41	44	47									
E-1951	12	21	27	31	36	39	43										
E-1952	11	19	27	30	35	39											
E-1953	10	19	25	31	36												
E-1954	11	20	26	32													
E-1955	12	21	27														
E-1956	13	22															
E-1957	12																
	$1,000 denomination																
E-1941	3	6	9	12	16	20	23	26	29	36	60	64	67	70	73	75	78
E-1942	4	8	12	17	22	26	30	33	37	48	59	63	66	69	72	75	
E-1943	5	11	18	24	29	34	37	41	44	51	59	64	67	71	74		
E-1944	7	16	23	29	34	38	43	46	48	54	61	65	69	72			
E-1945	11	19	26	31	36	41	44	46	49	53	60	65	69				
E-1946	10	19	26	32	38	41	44	46	49	53	61	65					
E-1947	11	20	26	33	38	41	43	46	48	53	61						
E-1948	10	19	28	33	37	39	42	44	47	52							
E-1949	11	22	28	33	36	39	42	44	47								
E-1950	13	21	27	31	34	37	41	44									
E-1951	11	19	24	29	33	37	40										
E-1952	10	18	24	29	33	37											
E-1953	9	18	24	30	34												
E-1954	10	18	25	31													
E-1955	11	20	26														
E-1956	12	21															
E-1957	11																
	$10,000 denomination [5] [6]																
E-1952	6	13	18	23	31	35											
E-1953	7	15	22	30	35												
E-1954	8	16	24	30													
E-1955	9	19	26														
E-1956	12	21															
E-1957	10																

Note and footnotes at end of table.

TABLE 42.—*Percent of savings bonds sold in each year redeemed through each yearly period thereafter, by denominations* [1 2]—Continued

II. SERIES F AND G SAVINGS BONDS

Series	Percent of Series F and G savings bonds redeemed by end of—																
	1 year	2 years	3 years	4 years	5 years	6 years	7 years	8 years	9 years	10 years	11 years	12 years	13 years	14 years	15 years	16 years	17 years
	$25 denomination [7]																
F-																	
1941	0	5	11	19	27	39	49	61	77	91	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
1942	1	4	6	11	15	20	25	29	33	36	39	45	66	75	81	85	----
1943	3	7	12	18	24	32	38	43	46	49	52	60	76	83	87	----	----
1944	3	10	16	25	33	41	47	52	55	58	61	70	84	89	----	----	----
1945	6	14	22	31	39	46	52	55	59	63	65	74	87	----	----	----	----
1946	5	11	24	33	42	48	53	57	61	64	67	76	----	----	----	----	----
1947	5	16	27	36	42	46	51	55	58	62	62	----	----	----	----	----	----
1948	6	19	31	38	44	48	53	56	60	62	----	----	----	----	----	----	----
1949	8	20	28	34	40	44	49	53	56	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----
1950	7	16	25	32	37	43	47	51	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----
1951	6	18	27	32	36	42	47	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----
1952	12	23	29	35	42	47	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----
	$100 denomination																
F and G-																	
1941	1	4	6	9	13	16	20	24	27	31	35	55	91	96	99	100	100
1942	1	4	8	12	16	20	24	28	32	36	39	55	85	92	95	96	----
1943	2	6	11	16	21	26	30	34	38	41	44	60	88	94	95	----	----
1944	2	8	13	19	24	28	33	37	39	43	47	66	91	94	----	----	----
1945	4	10	15	21	26	30	34	38	41	44	48	67	91	----	----	----	----
1946	4	10	15	21	26	30	34	38	41	44	48	69	----	----	----	----	----
1947	4	11	17	23	27	31	35	38	41	45	49	----	----	----	----	----	----
1948	4	11	18	22	27	30	34	37	41	45	----	----	----	----	----	----	----
1949	4	12	17	22	26	29	33	37	41	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----
1950	5	11	17	21	25	29	33	38	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----
1951	4	11	16	20	24	29	34	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----
1952	7	13	17	22	26	31	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----
	$500 denomination																
F and G-																	
1941	1	3	6	9	12	15	19	22	26	30	33	58	91	98	100	100	100
1942	1	4	7	11	15	19	23	27	31	34	38	57	89	95	98	98	----
1943	2	6	10	15	18	24	28	32	36	39	42	61	91	96	97	----	----
1944	2	7	12	17	22	26	31	34	38	41	44	66	93	96	----	----	----
1945	3	9	14	19	23	28	32	35	38	42	45	66	93	----	----	----	----
1946	3	9	15	20	25	29	33	36	40	43	47	68	----	----	----	----	----
1947	4	10	16	22	26	30	33	37	40	44	48	----	----	----	----	----	----
1948	4	10	17	22	26	29	33	36	40	44	----	----	----	----	----	----	----
1949	4	11	16	21	24	28	32	36	40	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----
1950	5	10	16	20	24	28	32	36	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----
1951	4	10	15	19	23	27	32	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----
1952	6	12	16	21	25	30	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----
	$1,000 denomination																
F and G-																	
1941	1	3	6	8	11	14	17	20	23	27	31	63	96	99	100	100	100
1942	1	4	7	11	15	18	22	26	30	33	36	59	93	97	99	99	----
1943	2	6	10	15	19	23	27	31	35	38	41	63	93	97	97	----	----
1944	2	7	12	17	21	25	30	33	37	40	43	67	95	97	----	----	----
1945	3	8	13	18	22	26	30	34	37	40	43	67	95	----	----	----	----
1946	3	8	13	18	23	27	30	34	37	40	45	69	----	----	----	----	----
1947	4	10	15	20	24	28	31	34	38	42	46	----	----	----	----	----	----
1948	4	10	16	20	24	28	31	34	38	43	----	----	----	----	----	----	----
1949	4	10	15	20	23	27	30	34	39	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----
1950	4	9	14	18	22	25	30	36	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----
1951	3	9	14	18	22	27	32	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----
1952	6	12	16	20	24	29	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----

Note and footnotes at end of table.

TABLE 42.—*Percent of savings bonds sold in each year redeemed through each yearly period thereafter, by denominations* [1] [2]—Continued

II. SERIES F AND G SAVINGS BONDS—Continued

Series	Percent of Series F and G savings bonds redeemed by end of—																
	1 year	2 years	3 years	4 years	5 years	6 years	7 years	8 years	9 years	10 years	11 years	12 years	13 years	14 years	15 years	16 years	17 years
	$5,000 denomination																
F and G—																	
1941	1	3	5	8	10	13	16	19	21	24	28	66	97	99	99	100	100
1942	1	5	8	12	16	19	23	26	30	33	36	59	95	98	98	99	-----
1943	2	6	11	16	21	25	28	32	36	39	42	67	95	97	98	-----	-----
1944	2	7	13	17	22	25	29	32	35	38	41	69	95	98	-----	-----	-----
1945	3	9	13	18	22	26	29	33	36	38	41	69	96	-----	-----	-----	-----
1946	3	8	13	17	22	26	29	33	36	39	44	72	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
1947	4	9	14	19	23	27	31	33	37	41	47	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
1948	4	9	15	19	23	27	30	33	37	44	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
1949	3	10	15	19	23	26	29	35	41	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
1950	4	9	14	18	21	24	30	37	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
1951	3	9	15	18	22	27	32	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
1952	6	11	16	21	25	31	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
	$10,000 denomination																
F and G—																	
1941	1	3	5	7	9	11	14	16	18	21	25	73	97	98	98	98	100
1942	1	4	7	10	14	17	19	22	24	28	31	61	97	98	98	100	-----
1943	2	5	9	13	17	20	22	25	28	31	33	75	98	99	100	-----	-----
1944	2	4	8	10	13	15	17	19	22	24	25	79	99	100	-----	-----	-----
1945	2	5	8	10	12	14	16	18	20	22	24	79	99	-----	-----	-----	-----
1946	2	6	9	12	15	19	22	25	27	30	39	80	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
1947	2	6	9	13	16	19	23	25	28	36	46	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
1948	1	3	4	6	8	10	11	13	27	43	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
1949	2	6	10	13	16	18	21	32	45	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
1950	3	8	10	13	14	16	26	40	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
1951	4	8	13	15	18	25	35	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
1952	6	12	15	19	24	32	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----

III. SERIES H SAVINGS BONDS

Series	Percent of Series H savings bonds redeemed by end of—																
	1 year	2 years	3 years	4 years	5 years	6 years	7 years	8 years	9 years	10 years	11 years	12 years	13 years	14 years	15 years	16 years	17 years
	$500 denomination																
H-1952	3	9	15	20	24	28	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
H-1953	4	9	14	19	24	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
H-1954	3	9	15	20	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
H-1955	4	10	16	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
H-1956	5	11	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
H-1957	4	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
	$1,000 denomination																
H-1952	3	8	12	17	21	25	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
H-1953	3	8	12	17	21	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
H-1954	3	8	13	18	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
H-1955	3	9	15	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
H-1956	4	10	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
H-1957	3	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----

Note and footnotes at end of table.

TABLE 42.—*Percent of savings bonds sold in each year redeemed through each yearly period thereafter, by denominations* [1 2]—Continued

III. SERIES H SAVINGS BONDS—Continued

Series	Percent of Series H savings bonds redeemed by end of—																
	1 year	2 years	3 years	4 years	5 years	6 years	7 years	8 years	9 years	10 years	11 years	12 years	13 years	14 years	15 years	16 years	17 years
	$5,000 denomination																
H-1952	3	8	12	16	21	25											
H-1953	3	8	12	16	21												
H-1954	2	7	13	19													
H-1955	3	9	16														
H-1956	4	10															
H-1957	3																
	$10,000 denomination																
H-1952	4	9	12	16	21	27											
H-1953	3	7	12	16	21												
H-1954	3	7	15	23													
H-1955	3	12	22														
H-1956	5	12															
H-1957	4																

IV. SERIES J SAVINGS BONDS

Series	Percent of Series J savings bonds redeemed by end of—																
	1 year	2 years	3 years	4 years	5 years	6 years	7 years	8 years	9 years	10 years	11 years	12 years	13 years	14 years	15 years	16 years	17 years
	$25 denomination																
J-1952	3	11	19	26	33	40											
J-1953	5	15	23	31	37												
J-1954	4	13	21	28													
J-1955	6	14	21														
J-1956	5	13															
J-1957	6																
	$100 denomination																
J-1952	3	14	21	27	33	40											
J-1953	5	14	20	27	34												
J-1954	4	10	17	23													
J-1955	4	12	19														
J-1956	4	12															
J-1957	6																
	$500 denomination																
J-1952	3	10	17	23	29	36											
J-1953	4	12	18	25	32												
J-1954	3	9	17	23													
J-1955	3	10	17														
J-1956	4	11															
J-1957	7																
	$1,000 denomination																
J-1952	2	10	17	24	30	36											
J-1953	3	9	16	22	29												
J-1954	3	10	19	26													
J-1955	4	11	20														
J-1956	4	12															
J-1957	6																

Note and footnotes at end of table.

TABLE 42.—*Percent of savings bonds sold in each year redeemed through each yearly period thereafter, by denominations* [1 2]—Continued

IV. SERIES J SAVINGS BONDS—Continued

Series	Percent of Series J savings bonds redeemed by end of—																
	1 year	2 years	3 years	4 years	5 years	6 years	7 years	8 years	9 years	10 years	11 years	12 years	13 years	14 years	15 years	16 years	17 years
	$5,000 denomination																
J-1952	1	8	12	18	25	31	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----
J-1953	3	9	14	21	28	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----
J-1954	3	10	20	29	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----
J-1955	4	13	21	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----
J-1956	5	13	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----
J-1957	9	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----
	$10,000 denomination																
J-1952	2	7	13	16	25	34	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----
J-1953	2	8	12	19	25	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----
J-1954	3	14	27	39	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----
J-1955	5	16	25	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----
J-1956	6	12	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----
J-1957	6	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----
	$100,000 denomination																
J-1952	2	9	15	18	38	50	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----
J-1953	4	6	12	19	36	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----
J-1954	3	20	41	59	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----
J-1955	5	28	42	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----
J-1956	9	17	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----
J-1957	7	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----

V. SERIES K SAVINGS BONDS

Series	Percent of Series K savings bonds redeemed by end of—																
	1 year	2 years	3 years	4 years	5 years	6 years	7 years	8 years	9 years	10 years	11 years	12 years	13 years	14 years	15 years	16 years	17 years
	$500 denomination																
K-1952	2	7	11	16	20	25	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----
K-1953	3	8	12	17	22	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----
K-1954	2	7	12	18	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----
K-1955	2	7	12	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----
K-1956	3	8	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----
K-1957	4	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----
	$1,000 denomination																
K-1952	2	7	12	15	19	25	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----
K-1953	3	7	11	16	22	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----
K-1954	2	6	13	22	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----
K-1955	2	8	15	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----
K-1956	3	9	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----
K-1957	5	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----

Note and footnotes at end of table.

TABLE 42.—*Percent of savings bonds sold in each year redeemed through each yearly period thereafter, by denominations* [1] [2]—Continued

V. SERIES K SAVINGS BONDS—Continued

Series	Percent of Series K savings bonds redeemed by end of—																
	1 year	2 years	3 years	4 years	5 years	6 years	7 years	8 years	9 years	10 years	11 years	12 years	13 years	14 years	15 years	16 years	17 years
	$5,000 denomination																
K-1952	2	7	11	15	20	26	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
K-1953	3	7	11	16	21	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
K-1954	2	5	15	25	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
K-1955	2	8	16	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
K-1956	3	9	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
K-1957	4	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
	$10,000 denomination																
K-1952	2	6	9	11	18	28	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
K-1953	2	5	9	14	20	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
K-1954	1	5	18	31	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
K-1955	2	11	22	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
K-1956	4	11	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
K-1957	3	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
	$100,000 denomination																
K-1952	2	4	5	7	18	33	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
K-1953	2	4	6	12	25	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
K-1954	1	8	27	43	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
K-1955	3	21	35	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
K-1956	12	31	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
K-1957	4	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----

NOTE.—The percentages shown in this table are the proportions of the value of the bonds originally sold in any calendar year which are redeemed (including redemption of bonds reissued as a result of partial redemptions) before July 1 of the next calendar year and before July 1 of succeeding calendar years. Both sales and redemptions are taken at maturity value.

[1] See note to table 38.

[2] For Series A–D savings bonds data, see the 1952 annual report, p. 635.

[3] June 1, 1944, was the earliest issue date for bonds of the $10 denomination. Sale was discontinued Mar. 31, 1950.

[4] Oct. 1, 1945, was the earliest issue date for bonds of the $200 denomination.

[5] May 1, 1952, was the earliest issue date for bonds of the $10,000 denomination.

[6] Includes the $100,000 denomination which may be purchased only by trustees of employees' savings plans beginning with April 1954, and personal trust accounts beginning with January 1955.

[7] Series G savings bonds were not available in denominations of $25. November 1941 was the earliest issue date for the $25 denomination of Series F bonds.

IV. Interest

TABLE 43.—*Amount of interest-bearing public debt outstanding, the computed annual interest charge, and the computed rate of interest, June 30, 1916–58, and at the end of each month during 1958* [1]

[On basis of Public Debt accounts through June 1937, and subsequently on basis of daily Treasury statements, see "Bases of Tables"]

End of fiscal year or month	Interest-bearing debt [2]	Computed annual interest charge [3]	Computed rate of interest [3]
June 30—			*Percent*
1916	$971, 562, 590	$23, 084, 635	2. 376
1917	2, 712, 549, 476	83, 625, 482	3. 120
1918	11, 985, 882, 436	468, 618, 544	3. 910
1919	25, 234, 496, 273	1, 054, 204, 509	4. 178
1920	24, 061, 095, 361	1, 016, 592, 219	4. 225
1921	23, 737, 352, 080	1, 029, 917, 903	4. 339
1922	22, 711, 035, 587	962, 896, 535	4. 240
1923	22, 007, 590, 754	927, 331, 341	4. 214
1924	20, 981, 586, 429	876, 960, 673	4. 180
1925	20, 210, 906, 251	829, 680, 044	4. 105
1926	19, 383, 770, 860	793, 423, 952	4. 093
1927	18, 250, 943, 965	722, 675, 553	3. 960
1928	17, 317, 695, 096	671, 353, 112	3. 877
1929	16, 638, 941, 379	656, 654, 311	3. 946
1930	15, 921, 892, 350	606, 031, 831	3. 807
1931	16, 519, 588, 640	588, 987, 438	3. 566
1932	19, 161, 273, 540	671, 604, 676	3. 505
1933	22, 157, 643, 120	742, 175, 955	3. 350
1934	26, 480, 487, 920	842, 301, 133	3. 181
1935	27, 645, 229, 826	750, 677, 802	2. 716
1936	32, 755, 631, 770	838, 002, 053	2. 559
1937	35, 802, 586, 915	924, 347, 089	2. 582
1938	36, 575, 925, 880	947, 084, 058	2. 589
1939	39, 885, 969, 732	1, 036, 937, 397	2. 600
1940	42, 376, 495, 928	1, 094, 619, 914	2. 583
1941	48, 387, 399, 539	1, 218, 238, 845	2. 518
1942	71, 968, 418, 098	1, 644, 476, 360	2. 285
1943	135, 380, 305, 795	2, 678, 779, 036	1. 979
1944	199, 543, 355, 301	3, 849, 254, 656	1. 929
1945	256, 356, 615, 818	4, 963, 730, 414	1. 936
1946	268, 110, 872, 218	5, 350, 772, 231	1. 996
1947	255, 113, 412, 039	5, 374, 409, 074	2. 107
1948	250, 063, 348, 379	5, 455, 475, 791	2. 182
1949	250, 761, 636, 723	5, 605, 929, 714	2. 236
1950	255, 209, 353, 372	5, 612, 676, 516	2. 200
1951	252, 851, 765, 497	5, 739, 615, 990	2. 270
1952	256, 862, 861, 128	5, 981, 357, 116	2. 329
1953	263, 946, 017, 740	6, 430, 991, 316	2. 438
1954	268, 909, 766, 654	6, 298, 069, 299	2. 342
1955	271, 741, 267, 507	6, 387, 225, 600	2. 351
1956	269, 883, 068, 041	6, 949, 699, 625	2. 576
1957	268, 485, 562, 677	7, 325, 146, 596	2. 730
1958	274, 697, 560, 009	7, 245, 154, 946	2. 638
End of month—			
1957—July	270, 594, 565, 010	7, 411, 156, 759	2. 742
August	272, 017, 583, 121	7, 763, 193, 581	2. 857
September	272, 688, 156, 916	7, 834, 949, 292	2. 877
October	272, 406, 157, 005	7, 866, 309, 374	2. 891
November	273, 131, 798, 773	7, 893, 735, 906	2. 893
December	272, 873, 713, 432	7, 875, 675, 237	2. 889
1958—January	272, 777, 343, 021	7, 793, 112, 110	2. 860
February	272, 958, 873, 354	7, 577, 434, 964	2. 778
March	270, 947, 872, 500	7, 379, 005, 537	2. 725
April	273, 446, 996, 225	7, 323, 396, 835	2. 679
May	274, 030, 102, 994	7, 281, 619, 215	2. 658
June	274, 697, 560, 009	7, 245, 154, 946	2. 638

[1] Comparable monthly data 1929–36 appear in 1936 annual report, p. 442, and from 1937 in later reports. Annual interest charge monthly 1916–29 appears in 1929 annual report, p. 509.

[2] Includes discount on Treasury bills from June 30, 1930; the current redemption value from May 1935 of savings bonds of Series A–F and J; and beginning August 1941, the face amount of Treasury tax and savings notes. The face value of matured savings bonds and notes outstanding is included until all of the annual series have matured, when they are transferred to matured debt on which interest has ceased.

[3] For methods of computing annual interest charge and rate see note to following table. For computations on Treasury bills and savings bonds, see footnotes 3 and 4 to following table.

TABLE 44.—*Computed annual interest rate and computed annual interest charge on the public debt by security classes, June 30, 1939–58*[1]

[Dollar amounts in millions. On basis of daily Treasury statements, see "Bases of Tables"]

End of fiscal year or month	Total public debt	Marketable issues					Nonmarketable issues				Special issues
		Total [2]	Bills [3]	Certificates	Notes	Treasury bonds	Total	Savings bonds [4]	Tax and savings notes	Other	
	Computed annual interest rate										
June 30—											
1939	2.600	2.525	0.010		1.448	2.964	2.913	2.900		3.000	3.091
1940	2.583	2.492	.038		1.256	2.908	2.908	2.900		3.000	3.026
1941	2.518	2.413	.089		1.075	2.787	2.865	2.858		3.000	2.904
1942	2.285	2.225	.360	0.564	1.092	2.680	2.277	2.787	0.506	2.743	2.681
1943	1.979	1.822	.380	.875	1.165	2.494	2.330	2.782	1.040	2.495	2.408
1944	1.929	1.725	.381	.875	1.281	2.379	2.417	2.788	1.080	2.314	2.405
1945	1.936	1.718	.381	.875	1.204	2.314	2.473	2.789	1.076	2.000	2.436
1946	1.996	1.773	.381	.875	1.289	2.307	2.567	2.777	1.070	2.000	2.448
1947	2.107	1.871	.382	.875	1.448	2.307	2.593	2.765	1.070	2.423	2.510
1948	2.182	1.942	1.014	1.042	1.201	2.309	2.623	2.759	1.070	2.414	2.588
1949	2.236	2.001	1.176	1.225	1.375	2.313	2.629	2.751	1.290	2.393	2.596
1950	2.200	1.958	1.187	1.163	1.344	2.322	2.569	2.748	1.383	2.407	2.589
1951	2.270	1.981	1.569	1.875	1.399	2.327	2.623	2.742	1.567	2.717	2.606
1952	2.329	2.051	1.711	1.875	1.560	2.317	2.659	2.745	1.785	2.714	2.675
1953	2.438	2.207	2.254	2.319	1.754	2.342	2.720	2.760	2.231	2.708	2.746
1954	2.342	2.043	.843	1.928	1.838	2.440	2.751	2.793	2.377	2.709	2.671
1955	2.351	2.079	1.539	1.173	1.846	2.480	2.789	2.821	2.359	2.708	2.585
1956	2.576	2.427	2.654	2.625	2.075	2.485	2.824	2.848		2.713	2.705
1957	2.730	2.707	3.197	3.345	2.504	2.482	2.853	2.880		2.718	2.635
1958	2.638	2.546	1.033	3.330	2.806	2.576	2.892	2.925		2.718	2.630
End of month:											
1957—July	2.742	2.725	3.259	3.345	2.501	2.482	2.856	2.884		2.718	2.636
August	2.857	2.922	3.440	3.650	2.705	2.482	2.859	2.887		2.718	2.635
September	2.877	2.951	3.540	3.659	2.828	2.482	2.861	2.890		2.718	2.637
October	2.891	2.974	3.661	3.663	2.822	2.494	2.865	2.894		2.721	2.637
November	2.893	2.975	3.639	3.663	2.870	2.494	2.869	2.898		2.721	2.638
December	2.889	2.965	3.510	3.699	2.866	2.505	2.875	2.906		2.721	2.639
1958—January	2.860	2.914	3.192	3.699	2.864	2.505	2.878	2.909		2.722	2.639
February	2.778	2.778	2.652	3.451	2.878	2.547	2.882	2.913		2.722	2.638
March	2.725	2.688	1.988	3.451	2.865	2.555	2.885	2.917		2.721	2.637
April	2.679	2.612	1.438	3.450	2.822	2.555	2.888	2.920		2.720	2.637
May	2.658	2.578	1.182	3.450	2.820	2.555	2.890	2.922		2.719	2.635
June	2.638	2.546	1.033	3.330	2.806	2.576	2.892	2.925		2.718	2.630

	Computed annual interest charge										
June 30—											
1939	$1,037	$858	(*)		$105	$747	$63	$54		$8	$117
1940	1,095	858	(*)		80	772	92	84		8	145
1941	1,218	910	$1		61	842	130	123		7	178
1942	1,644	1,125	9	$17	73	1,021	307	284	$15	8	211
1943	2,679	1,737	45	145	107	1,435	680	591	78	11	262
1944	3,849	2,422	56	252	223	1,885	1,084	965	103	16	344
1945	4,964	3,115	65	299	283	2,463	1,390	1,271	109	10	458
1946	5,351	3,362	65	305	235	2,753	1,442	1,362	72	9	547
1947	5,374	3,156	60	221	118	2,753	1,530	1,420	59	51	687
1948	5,455	3,113	139	235	137	2,597	1,561	1,470	47	44	782
1949	5,606	3,103	135	361	49	2,554	1,652	1,548	63	41	851
1950	5,613	3,040	160	214	274	2,387	1,735	1,581	117	37	838
1951	5,740	2,731	213	178	501	1,835	2,106	1,579	123	405	903
1952	5,981	2,879	293	533	296	1,753	2,093	1,583	118	391	1,010
1953	6,431	3,249	442	368	534	1,903	2,069	1,598	99	372	1,115
1954	6,298	3,071	164	355	588	1,962	2,099	1,622	121	357	1,128
1955	6,387	3,225	299	162	752	2,010	2,044	1,647	45	352	1,118
1956	6,950	3,758	549	428	746	2,034	1,972	1,637		334	1,220
1957	7,325	4,210	743	685	776	2,005	1,881	1,573		308	1,234
1958	7,245	4,242	231	1,096	573	2,341	1,787	1,520		266	1,216
End of month:											
1957—July	7,411	4,320	852	685	777	2,005	1,870	1,565		305	1,221
August	7,763	4,671	958	1,244	464	2,005	1,861	1,560		301	1,231
September	7,835	4,766	933	1,281	546	2,005	1,850	1,551		296	1,219
October	7,866	4,815	964	1,271	548	2,031	1,837	1,548		289	1,215
November	7,894	4,853	958	1,271	591	2,031	1,828	1,542		286	1,213
December	7,876	4,859	932	1,278	592	2,056	1,808	1,525		283	1,208
1958—January	7,793	4,789	861	1,278	593	2,056	1,804	1,523		281	1,200
February	7,577	4,563	687	1,086	590	2,199	1,802	1,524		278	1,213
March	7,379	4,375	455	1,086	593	2,240	1,796	1,524		272	1,208
April	7,323	4,334	321	1,074	698	2,239	1,791	1,523		268	1,198
May	7,282	4,277	264	1,074	698	2,239	1,790	1,522		268	1,215
June	7,245	4,242	231	1,096	573	2,341	1,787	1,520		266	1,216

NOTE.—The computed annual interest charge represents the amount of interest that would be paid if each interest-bearing issue outstanding at the end of the month or year should remain outstanding for a year at the applicable annual rate of interest. The charge is computed for each issue by applying the appropriate annual interest rate to the amount outstanding on that date. The aggregate charge for all interest-bearing issues constitutes the total computed annual interest charge. The average annual interest rate is computed by dividing the computed annual interest charge for the total, or for any group of issues, by the corresponding principal amount.

*Less than $500,000.

[1] See table 23 for amounts of public debt outstanding by security classes.

[2] Total includes Panama Canal bonds, postal savings bonds prior to 1956, and conversion bonds prior to 1947.

[3] Included in debt outstanding at face amount, but the annual interest charge and the annual interest rate are computed on the discount value.

[4] The annual interest charge and annual interest rate on United States savings bonds are computed on the basis of the rate to maturity applied against the amount outstanding.

TABLE 45.—*Interest on the public debt by security classes, fiscal years 1955–58* [1]

[In millions of dollars. On basis of Public Debt accounts, see "Bases of Tables"]

Class of security	1955	1956	1957	1958
Public issues:				
Marketable obligations:				
Treasury bills [2]	212.4	463.9	704.5	738.4
Certificates of indebtedness	277.8	340.3	574.2	1,143.8
Treasury notes	619.1	820.4	811.0	600.8
Treasury bonds	2,015.9	2,032.8	2,011.4	2,097.4
Postal savings bonds	.7	(*)	(*)	----------
Liberty and Victory loans	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)
Prewar loans	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.5
Total marketable obligations	3,127.4	3,658.9	4,102.6	4,581.9
Nonmarketable obligations:				
Treasury tax and savings notes	117.6	11.6	(*)	(*)
United States savings bonds:				
Series E, F, and J [2]	1,228.6	1,217.5	1,216.9	1,218.2
Series G, H, and K	427.1	417.1	365.3	308.1
Depositary bonds	8.6	7.2	5.3	3.3
Armed Forces leave bonds	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)
Treasury bonds, investment series	346.4	335.9	313.4	272.3
Adjusted service bonds of 1945	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)
Total nonmarketable obligations	2,128.3	1,989.3	1,900.9	1,801.9
Total public issues	5,255.7	5,648.2	6,003.5	6,383.8
Special issues:				
Treasury bonds	----------	----------	----------	86.6
Treasury notes	422.1	364.2	305.6	358.4
Certificates of indebtedness	692.6	774.2	935.1	778.0
Total special issues	1,114.7	1,138.4	1,240.7	1,223.0
Total interest on public debt	6,370.4	6,786.6	7,244.2	7,606.8

*Less than $50,000.

[1] On an accrual basis.

[2] Amounts represent discount treated as interest.

TABLE 46.—*Interest on the public debt and guaranteed obligations, fiscal years 1940–58* [1] *classified by tax status*

[In millions of dollars. On basis of Public Debt accounts, see "Bases of Tables"]

Fiscal year	Total	Tax-exempt: Total	Tax-exempt: Wholly	Tax-exempt: Partially	Taxable	Special issues to Government agencies and trust funds
	Issued by U. S. Government					
1940	1,041.4	909.6	104.2	805.4		131.8
1941	1,110.2	950.1	79.2	870.9	0.5	159.6
1942	1,260.1	907.2	57.1	850.1	153.5	199.4
1943	1,813.0	895.6	38.3	857.4	676.1	241.3
1944	2,610.1	852.2	27.2	825.0	1,449.8	308.2
1945	3,621.9	780.2	45.3	734.9	2,436.3	405.4
1946	4,747.5	711.9	26.0	685.9	3,530.8	504.8
1947	4,958.0	601.0	7.0	594.0	3,755.1	601.9
1948	5,187.8	574.8	5.6	569.2	3,884.9	728.1
1949	5,352.3	494.5	5.1	489.4	4,040.3	817.5
1950	5,496.3	416.7	4.3	412.4	4,218.8	860.8
1951	5,615.1	329.9	4.2	325.7	4,413.0	872.2
1952	5,853.0	226.0	4.1	221.9	4,686.9	940.1
1953	6,503.6	201.7	3.7	198.0	5,258.4	1,043.5
1954	6,382.5	183.9	3.1	180.8	5,071.0	1,127.6
1955	6,370.4	148.6	2.2	146.4	5,107.1	1,114.7
1956	6,786.6	94.6	1.5	93.1	5,553.6	1,138.4
1957	7,244.2	73.3	1.5	71.8	5,930.2	1,240.7
1958	7,606.8	66.6	1.5	65.1	6,317.2	1,223.0
	Issued by Federal instrumentalities: Guaranteed issues					
1940	109.9	109.9		109.9		
1941	110.9	110.9		110.9		
1942	125.6	113.0		113.0	12.6	
1943	82.0	66.6		66.6	15.4	
1944	77.9	65.7		65.7	12.2	
1945	18.0	13.2		13.2	4.8	
1946	1.6	1.6		1.6	(*)	
1947	1.6	1.6		1.6	(*)	
1948	1.1	1.1		1.1	(*)	
1949	.7	.4		.4	.2	
1950	.5	.3		.3	.1	
1951	1.1	.3		.3	.8	
1952	1.8	.4		.4	1.4	
1953	2.4	.3		.3	2.1	
1954	2.2	.2		.2	2.0	
1955	2.1	.2		.2	1.9	
1956	2.5	.2		.2	2.3	
1957	3.8	.2		.2	3.6	
1958	4.0	.2		.2	3.8	

NOTE.—Amount of interest paid includes increase in redemption value of United States savings bonds and discount on unmatured issues of Treasury bills. Interest paid on guaranteed issues does not include amounts paid on demand obligations of Commodity Credit Corporation. Data for 1913–33 will be found in the 1948 annual report, p. 539, and for 1934–39 in the 1952 annual report, p. 645.

*Less than $50,000.

[1] Figures for 1940 to 1949, inclusive, represent actual interest payments; figures for 1950 to 1954, inclusive, represent interest which became due and payable during those years without regard to actual payments; figures for 1955 to 1958, inclusive, are shown on an accrual basis.

V. Prices and yields of securities

TABLE 47.—*Average yields of taxable[1] long-term Treasury bonds by months, October 1941–June 1958[2]*

[Averages of daily figures. Percent per annum compounded semiannually]

Year	January	February	March	April	May	June	July	August	September	October	November	December	Average
1941	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	[3] 2.34	2.34	2.47	----
1942	2.48	2.48	2.46	2.44	2.45	2.43	2.46	2.47	2.46	2.45	2.47	2.49	2.46
1943	2.46	2.46	2.48	2.48	2.46	2.45	2.45	2.46	2.48	2.48	2.48	2.49	2.47
1944	2.49	2.49	2.48	2.48	2.49	2.49	2.49	2.48	2.47	2.48	2.48	2.48	2.48
1945	2.44	2.38	2.40	2.39	2.39	2.35	2.34	2.36	2.37	2.35	2.33	2.33	2.37
1946	2.21	2.12	2.09	2.08	2.19	2.16	2.18	2.23	2.28	2.26	2.25	2.24	2.19
1947	2.21	2.21	2.19	2.19	2.19	2.22	2.25	2.24	2.24	2.27	2.36	2.39	2.25
1948	2.45	2.45	2.44	2.44	2.42	2.41	2.44	2.45	2.45	2.45	2.44	2.44	2.44
1949	2.42	2.39	2.38	2.38	2.38	2.38	2.27	2.24	2.22	2.22	2.20	2.19	2.31
1950	2.20	2.24	2.27	2.30	2.31	2.33	2.34	2.33	2.36	2.38	2.38	2.39	2.32
1951	2.39	2.40	2.47	2.56	2.63	2.65	2.63	2.57	2.56	2.61	2.66	2.70	2.57
1952	2.74	2.71	2.70	[3] 2.64	2.57	2.61	2.61	2.70	2.71	2.74	2.71	2.75	2.68
1953	2.80	2.83	2.89	[3] 2.97	3.11	3.13	3.02	3.02	2.98	2.83	2.86	2.79	2.94
1954	2.69	2.62	2.53	2.48	2.54	2.55	2.47	2.48	2.52	2.54	2.57	2.59	2.55
1955	2.68	2.78	2.78	2.82	2.81	2.82	2.91	2.95	2.92	2.87	2.89	2.91	2.84
1956	2.88	2.85	2.93	3.07	2.97	2.93	3.00	3.17	3.21	3.20	3.30	3.40	3.08
1957	3.34	3.22	3.26	3.32	3.40	3.58	3.60	3.63	3.66	3.73	3.57	3.30	3.47
1958	3.24	3.28	3.25	3.12	3.14	3.20	----	----	----	----	----	----	----

NOTE.—For bonds selling above par and callable at par before maturity, the yields are computed on the basis of redemption at first call date; while for bonds selling below par, yields are computed to maturity. Monthly averages are averages of daily figures. Each daily figure is an unweighted average of the yields of the individual issues. Yields before 1953 are computed on the basis of the mean of closing bid and ask quotations in the over-the-counter market. Commencing April 1953, yields, as reported by the Federal Reserve Bank of New York, are based on over-the-counter bid quotations.

[1] Taxable bonds are those on which the interest is subject to both the normal and surtax rates of the Federal income tax. This average commenced Oct. 20, 1941.

[2] Prior to October 1941 yields are on partially tax-exempt long-term bonds. For January 1930 through December 1945 see the 1956 annual report, p. 492, and for January 1919 through December 1929 see the 1943 annual report, p. 662.

[3] Beginning Oct. 20, 1941, through Mar. 31, 1952, yields are based on bonds neither due nor callable for 15 years; beginning Apr. 1, 1952, through Mar. 31, 1953, on bonds neither due nor callable for 12 years; beginning Apr. 1, 1953, on bonds neither due nor callable for 10 years.

TABLE 48.—*Prices and yields of marketable public debt issues, June 30, 1957, and June 30, 1958, and price range since first traded* [1]

[Price decimals are thirty-seconds and + indicates additional sixty-fourth]

Issue [2]	June 30, 1957			June 30, 1958			Price range since first traded [4]			
	Price		Yield to call or to maturity [3]	Price		Yield to call or to maturity [3]	High		Low	
	Bid	Ask		Bid	Ask		Price	Date	Price	Date
Taxable issues:										
Treasury bonds:			Percent			Percent				
2½% Mar. 15, 1956–58	99.09	99.11	3.54	-------	-------	-------	110.22	Feb. 8, 1946	97.10	June 1, 1953
2¼% Sep. 15, 1956–59 [5]	96.17	96.19	3.91	100.09	100.11	.86	107.16	Apr. 6, 1946	95.04	June 2, 1953
2⅜% Mar. 15, 1957–59 [5]	97.20	97.24	3.83	100.10	100.14	.84	102.26	July 2, 1954	96.06	June 2, 1953
2⅜% June 15, 1958	98.27	98.29	3.62	-------	-------	-------	102.30	Apr. 29, 1954	96.10	June 1, 1953
2½% Dec. 15, 1958	98.09	98.11	3.73	100.20	100.22	1.11	103.24	Apr. 29, 1954	97.04	June 1, 1953
2¼% June 15, 1959–62	92.16	92.20	3.91	99.09	99.13	2.44	104.20	Apr. 6, 1946	91.30	July 24, 1957
2¼% Dec. 15, 1959–62	92.04	92.08	3.87	99.10	99.13	2.41	104.21	Apr. 6, 1946	91.18	July 24, 1957
2⅛% Nov. 15, 1960	94.17	94.21	3.87	100.17	100.21	1.90	101.11	June 5, 1958	94.02	July 22, 1957
2¾% Sep. 15, 1961	95.10	95.14	3.97	101.08	101.13	2.34	104.22	Apr. 30, 1954	95.00	Oct. 17, 1957
2½% Nov. 15, 1961	94.00	94.04	4.01	100.11	100.15	2.39	103.00	Apr. 30, 1954	93.20	July 22, 1957
2½% June 15, 1962–67	88.18	88.22	3.89	97.22	97.28	2.79	108.12	Apr. 6, 1946	88.10	June 20, 1957
2½% Aug. 15, 1963	92.10	92.14	3.92	99.20	99.26	2.58	100.24	Apr. 18, 1958	91.16	July 22, 1957
2½% Dec. 15, 1963–68	87.02	87.06	3.90	96.13	96.19	2.90	108.03	Apr. 6, 1946	86.28	June 21, 1957
3% Feb. 15, 1964	-------	-------	-------	101.30	102.02	2.62	103.19	Apr. 21, 1958	100.09	Feb. 4, 1958
2½% June 15, 1964–69	86.26	86.30	3.88	95.10	95.18	3.00	107.25	Apr. 6, 1946	86.14	July 23, 1957
2½% Dec. 15, 1964–69	86.22	86.26	3.85	95.06	95.14	3.00	107.24	Apr. 6, 1946	86.10	June 20, 1957
2⅝% Feb. 15, 1965	-------	-------	-------	99.18	99.22	2.70	100.13	June 5, 1958	99.12	June 24, 1958
2½% Mar. 15, 1965–70	86.16	86.20	3.85	94.20	94.26	3.05	107.23	Apr. 6, 1946	86.06	June 21, 1957
2½% Mar. 15, 1966–71	86.12	86.16	3.77	94.07	94.13	3.05	107.22	Apr. 6, 1946	86.00	Oct. 17, 1957
3% Aug. 15, 1966	-------	-------	-------	101.20	101.24	2.78	103.20	Apr. 21, 1958	100.16	Mar. 11, 1958
2½% June 15, 1967–72	86.12	86.16	3.69	93.30	94.06	3.04	106.16	Apr. 6, 1946	85.22	Oct. 17, 1957
2½% Sep. 15, 1967–72	86.06	86.10	3.69	93.28	94.04	3.03	109.18	Apr. 6, 1946	85.10	Oct. 17, 1957
2½% Dec. 15, 1967–72	86.08	86.12	3.67	93.30	94.06	3.02	106.16	Apr. 6, 1946	85.18	Oct. 17, 1957
4% Oct. 1, 1969	-------	-------	-------	107.26	108.02	3.17	110.14	Apr. 21, 1958	99.24	Oct. 17, 1957
3⅞% Nov. 15, 1974	-------	-------	-------	106.30	107.06	3.33	110.24	Apr. 22, 1958	101.16	Nov. 26, 1957
3¼% June 15, 1978–83	93.28	94.04	3.62	100.00	100.08	3.25	111.28	Aug. 4, 1954	92.12	Oct. 18, 1957
3¼% May 15, 1985	-------	-------	-------	100.00	100.08	3.25	101.04	June 11, 1958	99.12	June 24, 1958
3½% Feb. 15, 1990	-------	-------	-------	103.30	104.06	3.30	106.26	Apr. 21, 1958	100.09	Feb 4, 1958
3% Feb. 15, 1995	87.26	88.02	3.59	95.18	95.26	3.21	101.12	June 8, 1955	86.28	June 21, 1957

Footnotes at end of table.

TABLE 48.—*Prices and yields of marketable public debt issues, June 30, 1957, and June 30, 1958, and price range since first traded*—Con.

Issue [2]	June 30, 1957			June 30, 1958			Price range since first traded [4]			
	Price		Yield to call or to maturity [3]	Price		Yield to call or to maturity [3]	High		Low	
	Bid	Ask		Bid	Ask		Price	Date	Price	Date
Taxable issues—Continued										
Treasury notes:			*Percent*			*Percent*				
2¾% D, Aug. 1, 1957	99.29	99.31	3.81	------	------	------	------	------	------	------
2% C, Aug. 15, 1957	99.25	99.27	3.78	------	------	------	100.04	Jan. 28, 1955	98.15	Apr. 16, 1956
2⅞% A, June 15, 1958	99.08	99.10	3.68	------	------	------	100.22	Feb. 7, 1956	98.16	Dec. 17, 1956
1⅞% A, Feb. 15, 1959	96.30	97.00	3.84	100.13	100.15	1.21	100.22	June 6, 1958	95.29	Dec. 18, 1956
3½% A, May 15, 1960	99.04	99.06	3.82	103.10	103.14	1.69	104.02	June 9, 1958	98.12	Sep. 26, 1957
4% A, Aug. 1, 1961 [6]	------	------	------	104.31	105.03	2.32	106.05	June 6, 1958	99.31	Sep. 30, 1957
3⅝% A, Feb. 15, 1962	99.21	99.25	3.70	104.12	104.16	2.36	105.12	Apr. 24, 1958	98.22	Nov. 1, 1957
4% B, Aug. 15, 1962 [7]	------	------	------	105.31	106.03	2.47	107.05	June 6, 1958	99.30	Oct. 17, 1957
3¾% C, Nov. 15, 1962	------	------	------	105.05	105.11	2.49	106.13	Apr. 22, 1958	100.20	Nov. 26, 1957
2⅝% A, Feb. 15, 1963	------	------	------	100.11	100.15	2.55	101.14	June 11, 1958	100.11	June 30, 1958
1½% EO Oct. 1, 1957	99.12	99.18	4.02	------	------	------	100.12	Sep. 7, 1954	94.24	June 2, 1953
1½% EA, Apr. 1, 1958	98.18	98.26	3.47	------	------	------	100.02	Jan. 31, 1958	93.16	June 4, 1953
1½% EO, Oct. 1, 1958	97.20	97.28	3.46	100.02	100.06	1.24	100.08	June 5, 1958	96.02	Oct. 5, 1953
1½% EA, Apr. 1, 1959	96.14	96.18	3.62	100.08	100.14	1.16	100.15	June 12, 1958	95.08	Dec. 19, 1956
1½% EO, Oct. 1, 1959	95.12	95.18	3.66	100.12	100.16	1.20	100.18	June 16, 1958	94.08	Dec. 18, 1956
1½% EA, Apr. 1, 1960	94.02	94.10	3.77	99.26	100.00	1.61	100.06	June 13, 1958	93.00	Dec. 7, 1956
1½% EO, Oct. 1, 1960	93.04	93.12	3.77	99.14	99.20	1.76	99.28	June 18, 1958	92.06	Dec. 10, 1956
1½% EA, Apr. 1, 1961	91.24	91.28	3.88	98.14	98.22	2.09	99.06	June 12, 1958	91.04	Dec. 7, 1956
1½% EO, Oct. 1, 1961	90.12	90.18	3.93	97.28	98.04	2.18	98.26	June 12, 1958	90.06	June 21, 1957
1½% EA, Apr. 1, 1962	89.08	89.16	4.01	96.12	96.20	2.51	98.00	June 6, 1958	88.18	Aug. 13, 1957
1½% EO, Oct. 1, 1962	------	------	------	95.24	96.00	2.55	97.16	June 3, 1958	88.12	Oct. 2, 1957
1½% EA, Apr. 1, 1963	------	------	------	95.08	95.16	2.66	97.04	June 5, 1958	95.04	June 25, 1958
Certificates of indebtedness:										
3¼% D, Oct. 1, 1957	99.30	100.00	3.48	------	------	------	------	------	------	------
3⅜% A, Feb. 14, 1958	99.23	99.25	3.83	------	------	------	------	------	------	------
3½% B, Apr. 15, 1958	99.26	99.28	3.74	------	------	------	------	------	------	------
4% C, Aug. 1, 1958	------	------	------	100.09	100.11	.59	------	------	------	------
3¾% D, Dec. 1, 1958	------	------	------	101.03	101.05	1.10	------	------	------	------
2½% A, Feb. 14, 1959	------	------	------	100.26	100.28	1.18	------	------	------	------
1¼% B, May 15, 1959	------	------	------	100.04	100.06	1.10	------	------	------	------

Partially tax-exempt issues:										
Treasury bonds:										
2¾% June 15, 1958-63[8]	99.29	100.01	2.77				117.04	Jan. 15, 1946	99.04	Nov. 4, 1957
2¾% Dec. 15, 1960-65	99.20	99.24	2.80	103.14	103.22	1.33	119.00	Jan. 25, 1946	97.24	Nov. 1, 1957

[1] Prices and yields (based on bid prices) on June 30, 1957 and 1958, are over-the-counter closing quotations, as reported to the Treasury Department by the Federal Reserve Bank of New York. Yields are percent per annum compounded semiannually except that on securities having only one interest payment, they are computed on a simple interest basis.

[2] Excludes Treasury bills, which are fully taxable; and Panama Canal bonds, which are fully tax-exempt. For description and amount of each issue outstanding on June 30, 1958, see table 24; for information as of June 30, 1957, see 1957 annual report, p. 416.

[3] Yields are computed to earliest call date when prices are above par and to maturity date when prices are at par or below.

[4] Beginning April 1953, prices are closing bid quotations. Prices for prior dates are the mean of closing bid and ask quotations, except that before Oct. 1, 1939, they are closing prices on the New York Stock Exchange. "When issued" prices are included in price range beginning Oct. 1, 1939. Dates of highs and lows in case of recurrence are the latest dates. Issues with original maturity of less than 2 years are excluded.

[5] Called on May 14, 1958, for redemption on Sept. 15, 1958.

[6] Redeemable on Aug. 1, 1959, at option of holder upon 3 months' notice.

[7] Redeemable on Feb. 15, 1960, at option of holder upon 3 months' notice.

[8] Called on Feb. 14, 1958, for redemption on June 15, 1958.

VI.—Ownership of governmental securities

TABLE 49.—*Estimated ownership of interest-bearing governmental securities outstanding June 30, 1941–58, by type of issuer*

[Par value.[1] In billions of dollars]

June 30	Total amount outstanding	Held by banks			Held by U. S. Government investment accounts	Held by private nonbank investors						
		Total	Commercial banks	Federal Reserve Banks		Total	Individuals [2]	Insurance companies	Mutual savings banks	Corporations [3]	State, local, and territorial governments [4]	Miscellaneous investors [5]
	I. Securities of U. S. Government and Federal instrumentalities guaranteed by United States [6]											
1941	54.7	21.8	19.7	2.2	8.5	24.4	10.6	7.1	3.4	2.0	0.6	0.7
1942	76.5	28.7	26.0	2.6	10.6	37.2	17.3	9.2	3.9	4.9	.9	1.1
1943	139.5	59.4	52.2	7.2	14.3	65.7	29.6	13.1	5.3	12.9	1.5	3.4
1944	201.1	83.3	68.4	14.9	19.1	98.6	44.6	17.3	7.3	20.2	3.2	6.1
1945	256.8	106.0	84.2	21.8	24.9	125.9	56.8	22.7	9.6	23.3	5.3	8.3
1946	268.6	108.2	84.4	23.8	29.1	131.2	62.0	24.9	11.5	17.8	6.5	8.6
1947	255.2	91.9	70.0	21.9	32.8	130.5	65.5	24.6	12.1	13.7	7.1	7.4
1948	250.1	85.9	64.6	21.4	35.8	128.4	64.8	22.8	12.0	13.6	7.8	7.5
1949	250.8	82.4	63.0	19.3	38.3	130.1	65.7	20.5	11.6	15.8	8.0	8.5
1950	255.2	83.9	65.6	18.3	37.8	133.5	66.5	19.8	11.6	18.4	8.7	8.4
1951	252.9	81.4	58.4	23.0	41.0	130.6	64.3	17.1	10.2	20.1	9.4	9.4
1952	256.9	84.0	61.1	22.9	44.3	128.5	63.8	15.7	9.6	18.8	10.4	10.3
1953	264.0	83.6	58.8	24.7	47.6	132.9	65.2	16.0	9.5	18.7	12.0	11.5
1954	269.0	88.7	63.6	25.0	49.3	131.0	63.9	15.3	9.1	16.6	13.9	12.2
1955	271.8	87.1	63.5	23.6	50.5	134.1	r 64.5	14.8	8.7	r 18.5	14.7	12.8
1956	270.0	80.8	57.1	23.8	53.5	135.6	r 66.6	13.3	8.4	r 17.1	15.7	r 14.6
1957	268.6	78.9	55.8	23.0	55.6	134.2	r 66.8	12.3	7.9	r 15.4	16.9	r 14.9
1958	274.8	90.3	64.9	25.4	55.9	128.6	64.7	11.7	7.4	13.3	16.9	14.6
	II. Securities of Federal instrumentalities not guaranteed by United States [7]											
1941	2.2	0.6	0.6	--------	0.8	0.8	0.6	(*)	(*)	0.2	--------	(*)
1942	2.2	.7	.7	--------	.8	.7	.6	(*)	(*)	.1	--------	(*)
1943	1.9	.6	.6	--------	.6	.7	.6	(*)	(*)	.1	--------	(*)
1944	1.5	.6	.6	--------	.2	.7	.6	(*)	(*)	.1	--------	(*)
1945	1.0	.5	.5	--------	(*)	.5	.4	(*)	(*)	.1	--------	(*)
1946	1.1	1.0	1.0	--------	--------	.1	.1	(*)	(*)	(*)	--------	(*)
1947	.5	.4	.4	--------	--------	.1	.1	(*)	(*)	(*)	--------	(*)
1948	.8	.6	.6	--------	--------	.2	.1	(*)	0.1	(*)	--------	(*)
1949	.9	.7	.7	--------	--------	.2	.1	(*)	.1	(*)	--------	(*)
1950	.7	.6	.6	--------	--------	.1	.1	(*)	(*)	(*)	--------	(*)
1951	1.3	.8	.8	--------	(*)	.5	.3	(*)	.1	.1	--------	(*)
1952	1.2	.7	.7	--------	(*)	.5	.3	(*)	(*)	.1	--------	(*)
1953	1.1	.6	.6	--------	(*)	.5	.3	(*)	(*)	.1	--------	(*)
1954	1.0	.5	.5	--------	(*)	.5	.3	(*)	(*)	.1	--------	(*)
1955	1.8	.9	.9	--------	(*)	.9	.4	(*)	(*)	.4	--------	(*)
1956	2.6	.9	.9	--------	(*)	1.6	.6	0.1	.1	.7	--------	0.1
1957	3.5	1.0	1.0	--------	(*)	2.4	.9	.1	.2	1.0	--------	.2
1958	3.8	1.4	1.4	--------	(*)	2.4	.9	.1	.2	1.0	--------	.2

Footnotes at end of table.

Table 49.—*Estimated ownership of interest-bearing governmental securities outstanding June 30, 1941–58, by type of issuer*—Continued

[Par value.[1] In billions of dollars]

June 30	Total amount outstanding	Held by banks: Total	Held by banks: Commercial banks	Held by banks: Federal Reserve Banks	Held by U. S. Government investment accounts	Held by private nonbank investors: Total	Individuals [2]	Insurance companies	Mutual savings banks	Corporations [3]	State, local, and territorial governments [4]	Miscellaneous investors [5]
	III. Securities of State and local governments, Territories, and possessions [8]											
1941	20.0	3.7	3.7	--------	0.7	15.6	7.9	2.2	0.5	0.5	3.9	0.6
1942	19.5	3.6	3.6	--------	.7	15.2	7.6	2.2	.4	.5	3.9	.6
1943	18.5	3.5	3.5	--------	.6	14.4	7.5	1.8	.2	.5	3.8	.5
1944	17.3	3.5	3.5	--------	.6	13.3	7.3	1.6	.2	.4	3.4	.4
1945	16.4	3.8	3.8	--------	.5	12.1	7.2	1.1	.1	.4	2.9	.4
1946	15.7	4.1	4.1	--------	.5	11.2	7.0	.9	.1	.4	2.4	.4
1947	16.6	5.0	5.0	--------	.5	11.1	6.9	.9	.1	.4	2.4	.4
1948	18.4	5.6	5.6	--------	.5	12.3	7.7	1.1	.1	.4	2.5	.5
1949	20.5	6.0	6.0	--------	.4	14.2	8.8	1.6	.1	.5	2.7	.5
1950	23.8	7.4	7.4	--------	.4	16.0	9.2	2.2	.1	.5	3.5	.5
1951	26.7	8.6	8.6	--------	.6	17.6	10.1	2.5	.1	.6	3.7	.6
1952	29.2	9.9	9.9	--------	.7	18.6	10.5	2.8	.2	.6	3.9	.6
1953	32.3	10.6	10.6	--------	.7	21.0	11.6	3.5	.4	.7	4.2	.6
1954	37.4	12.0	12.0	--------	.3	25.1	13.8	4.6	.5	.9	4.5	.7
1955	42.7	12.8	12.8	--------	.3	29.6	16.4	5.8	.7	1.1	4.9	.8
1956	47.5	13.0	13.0	--------	.2	34.3	19.5	6.6	.7	1.3	5.3	.9
1957	52.0	13.4	13.4	--------	.2	38.6	22.0	7.4	.7	1.5	5.8	1.0
1958	56.7	15.8	15.8	--------	.3	40.6	22.7	8.2	.7	1.5	6.3	1.1

Note.—For data from 1937 through 1940, see the 1952 annual report, pp. 764 and 765.

*Less than $50 million.

r Revised.

1 Figures represent par values except in the case of data which include United States savings bonds of Series A–F and J, which are included on the basis of current redemption value.

2 Includes partnerships and personal trust accounts. Nonprofit institutions and corporate pension trust funds are included under "Miscellaneous investors."

3 Exclusive of banks and insurance companies.

4 Comprises trust, sinking, and investment funds of State and local governments, Territories, and possessions.

5 Includes savings and loan associations, nonprofit associations, corporate pension trust funds, dealers and brokers, and investments of foreign balances and international accounts in this country.

6 Data on daily Treasury statement basis. Since data exclude noninterest-bearing debt, they differ slightly from those in discussion of debt ownership. Includes special issues to Federal agencies and trust funds, and excludes guaranteed securities held by the Treasury.

7 See table 50, footnote 4.

8 Excludes obligations of the Philippine Islands after June 30, 1946, and Puerto Rico after June 30, 1952.

TABLE 50.—*Estimated distribution of interest-bearing governmental securities outstanding June 30, 1941–58, by tax status and type of issuer* [1]

[Par value.[2] In millions of dollars]

June 30	Securities of U. S. Government and Federal instrumentalities guaranteed by U. S.[3]					Securities of Federal instrumentalities not guaranteed by U. S.[4]				Securities of State, local, and territorial governments		
	Total	Tax-exempt		Taxable [7]	Special issues [8]	Total	Tax-exempt		Taxable [7]	Wholly tax-exempt [5]		
		Wholly [5]	Partially [6]				Wholly [5]	Partially [6]		Total	Issues of States and localities	Issues of Territories and possessions [9]
	I. Total amount outstanding											
1941	54,747	4,903	35,871	7,853	6,120	2,200	1,913	161	126	20,007	19,860	147
1942	76,517	4,260	32,987	31,386	7,885	2,210	1,721	109	380	19,517	19,379	138
1943	139,472	3,050	32,215	93,336	10,871	1,852	1,467	55	329	18,534	18,406	128
1944	201,059	1,414	27,489	157,869	14,287	1,453	1,108	-----	345	17,314	17,194	120
1945	256,766	196	25,656	212,103	18,812	1,008	579	-----	430	16,417	16,293	124
1946	268,578	180	21,335	224,732	22,332	1,093	-----	-----	1,093	15,736	15,626	110
1947	255,197	166	20,939	206,725	27,366	497	-----	-----	497	16,580	16,529	51
1948	250,132	164	17,826	201,931	30,211	827	-----	-----	827	18,399	18,354	45
1949	250,785	162	16,187	201,660	32,776	876	-----	-----	876	20,538	20,481	57
1950	255,226	160	12,877	209,833	32,356	746	-----	-----	746	23,804	23,722	82
1951	252,879	156	9,276	208,794	34,653	1,320	-----	-----	1,320	26,688	26,592	96
1952	256,907	142	7,402	211,623	37,739	1,220	-----	-----	1,220	29,217	29,111	106
1953	263,997	124	6,678	216,657	40,538	1,142	-----	-----	1,142	32,268	32,200	68
1954	268,990	96	5,997	220,668	42,229	960	-----	-----	960	37,393	37,300	93
1955	271,785	71	3,386	225,078	43,250	1,815	-----	-----	1,815	42,706	42,600	106
1956	269,956	50	3,386	221,406	45,114	2,567	-----	-----	2,567	47,524	47,400	124
1957	268,592	50	2,404	219,311	46,827	3,464	-----	-----	3,464	51,990	51,840	150
1958	274,798	50	1,485	227,017	46,246	3,777	-----	-----	3,777	56,650	56,500	150
	II. Held by U. S. Government investment accounts											
1941	8,494	58	2,154	162	6,120	814	808	-----	6	697	692	5
1942	10,623	53	2,030	654	7,885	824	807	-----	17	735	732	3
1943	14,322	34	1,654	1,763	10,871	560	557	-----	3	634	632	2
1944	19,097	35	1,468	3,307	14,287	186	186	-----	-----	582	580	2
1945	24,940	35	1,281	4,812	18,812	1	(*)	-----	1	490	489	1
1946	29,130	36	992	5,770	22,332	-----	-----	-----	-----	467	466	1
1947	32,810	36	698	4,710	27,366	-----	-----	-----	-----	469	468	1
1948	35,761	37	503	5,010	30,211	-----	-----	-----	-----	506	505	1
1949	38,288	37	384	5,091	32,776	-----	-----	-----	-----	407	406	1
1950	37,830	37	371	5,066	32,356	-----	-----	-----	-----	423	422	1
1951	40,958	36	142	6,127	34,653	4	-----	-----	4	561	559	2
1952	44,335	31	86	6,480	37,739	4	-----	-----	4	733	730	2
1953	47,560	23	26	6,972	40,538	20	-----	-----	20	733	715	18
1954	49,339	13	12	7,086	42,229	8	-----	-----	8	332	329	3
1955	50,540	4	4	7,282	43,250	8	-----	-----	8	255	250	5
1956	53,495	(*)	2	8,379	45,114	13	-----	-----	13	227	220	7
1957	55,551	-----	(*)	8,724	46,827	18	-----	-----	18	243	237	6
1958	55,895	-----	(*)	9,649	46,246	25	-----	-----	25	261	254	7
	III. Held by Federal Reserve Banks											
1941	2,184	775	1,213	196	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
1942	2,645	634	1,181	830	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
1943	7,202	306	1,323	5,574	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
1944	14,901	49	943	13,908	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
1945	21,792	-----	873	20,919	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
1946	23,783	-----	529	23,254	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
1947	21,872	-----	529	21,343	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
1948	21,366	-----	559	20,807	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
1949	19,343	-----	210	19,132	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
1950	18,331	-----	117	18,215	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
1951	22,982	-----	-----	22,982	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
1952	22,906	-----	-----	22,906	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
1953	24,746	-----	-----	24,746	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
1954	25,037	-----	-----	25,037	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
1955	23,607	-----	-----	23,607	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
1956	23,758	-----	-----	23,758	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
1957	23,035	-----	-----	23,035	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
1958	25,438	-----	-----	25,438	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----

Footnotes at end of table.

Table 50.—*Estimated distribution of interest-bearing governmental securities outstanding June 30, 1941–58, by tax status and type of issuer* [1]—Con.

[Par value.[2] In millions of dollars]

June 30	Securities of U. S. Government and Federal instrumentalities guaranteed by U. S.[3]					Securities of Federal instrumentalities not guaranteed by U. S.[4]				Securities of State, local, and territorial governments		
	Total	Tax-exempt		Taxable [7]	Special issues [8]	Total	Tax-exempt		Taxable [7]	Wholly tax-exempt [5]		
		Wholly[5]	Partially [6]				Wholly[5]	Partially[6]		Total	Issues of States and localities	Issues of Territories and possessions [9]
	IV. Held by State and local governments, Territories, and possessions											
1941	619	--------	619	--------	--------	------	--------	------	------	3,916	3,889	27
1942	875	--------	483	392	--------	------	--------	------	------	3,871	3,847	24
1943	1,460	--------	393	1,067	--------	------	--------	------	------	3,832	3,810	22
1944	3,190	--------	291	2,899	--------	------	--------	------	------	3,430	3,399	31
1945	5,256	--------	190	5,066	--------	------	--------	------	------	2,897	2,866	31
1946	6,458	--------	139	6,319	--------	------	--------	------	------	2,377	2,351	26
1947	7,109	--------	n. a.	n. a.	--------	------	--------	------	------	2,437	2,428	9
1948	7,786	--------	n. a.	n. a.	--------	------	--------	------	------	2,483	2,476	7
1949	8,000	--------	n. a.	n. a.	--------	------	--------	------	------	2,733	2,726	7
1950	8,743	--------	n. a.	n. a.	--------	------	--------	------	------	3,475	3,468	7
1951	9,408	--------	n. a.	n. a.	--------	------	--------	------	------	3,699	3,693	6
1952	10,357	--------	n. a.	n. a.	--------	------	--------	------	------	3,870	3,852	18
1953	11,983	--------	n. a.	n. a.	--------	------	--------	------	------	4,181	4,176	5
1954	13,930	--------	n. a.	n. a.	--------	------	--------	------	------	4,527	4,523	4
1955	14,731	--------	n. a.	n. a.	--------	------	--------	------	------	4,853	4,850	3
1956	15,734	--------	n. a.	n. a.	--------	------	--------	------	------	5,303	5,300	3
1957	16,900	--------	n. a.	n. a.	--------	------	--------	------	------	5,801	5,800	1
1958	16,900	--------	n. a.	n. a.	--------	------	--------	------	------	6,332	6,330	2
	V. Privately held securities											
1941	43,450	4,070	31,885	7,495	--------	1,385	1,104	161	120	15,394	15,279	115
1942	62,375	3,573	29,293	29,510	--------	1,386	914	109	363	14,911	14,800	111
1943	116,488	2,710	28,845	84,933	--------	1,292	910	55	326	14,068	13,964	104
1944	163,870	1,330	24,788	137,753	--------	1,267	923	------	345	13,302	13,215	87
1945	204,777	161	23,310	181,307	--------	1,007	579	------	429	13,030	12,938	92
1946	209,206	144	19,675	189,388	--------	1,093	--------	------	1,093	12,892	12,809	83
1947	193,406	130	n. a.	n. a.	--------	497	--------	------	497	13,674	13,633	41
1948	185,219	127	n. a.	n. a.	--------	827	--------	------	827	15,410	15,373	37
1949	185,154	125	n. a.	n. a.	--------	876	--------	------	876	17,398	17,349	49
1950	190,322	123	n. a.	n. a.	--------	746	--------	------	746	19,906	19,832	74
1951	179,532	120	n. a.	n. a.	--------	1,316	--------	------	1,316	22,428	22,340	88
1952	179,309	112	n. a.	n. a.	--------	1,216	--------	------	1,216	24,614	24,529	86
1953	179,708	100	n. a.	n. a.	--------	1,122	--------	------	1,122	27,354	27,309	45
1954	180,684	83	n. a.	n. a.	--------	952	--------	------	952	32,534	32,448	86
1955	182,906	67	n. a.	n. a.	--------	1,807	--------	------	1,807	37,598	37,500	98
1956	176,970	50	n. a.	n. a.	--------	2,554	--------	------	2,554	41,994	41,880	114
1957	173,106	50	n. a.	n. a.	--------	3,446	--------	------	3,446	45,946	45,803	143
1958	176,565	50	n. a.	n. a.	--------	3,752	--------	------	3,752	50,057	49,916	141

Note.—For data back to 1913, see 1946 annual report, p. 664, and 1949 annual report, p. 591.

*Less than $500,000. n. a. Not available.

[1] The "total amount outstanding" of securities of the several issuers differs from the gross indebtedness of these issuers as the former excludes noninterest-bearing debt. The "total privately held securities" differs from the net indebtedness of the borrowers in several additional respects. The former is derived by deducting from the total amount of interest-bearing securities outstanding the amount of such securities held by Federal agencies, Federal Reserve Banks, and by public sinking, trust, and investment funds. Net indebtedness, on the other hand, is derived by deducting from the gross indebtedness an amount equivalent to the total volume of sinking fund assets of the respective borrowers, but makes no allowance for any other public assets.

[2] In the case of data which include United States savings bonds, Series A–F, and J, the figures for these bonds represent current redemption value.

[3] On basis of daily Treasury statements. Excludes guaranteed securities held by the Treasury.

[4] Includes Federal land bank bonds only through June 30, 1946; on June 27, 1947, the United States proprietary interest in these banks ended. Excludes stocks and interagency loans.

[5] Securities the income from which is exempt from both the normal rates and surtax rates of the Federal income tax.

[6] Securities the income from which is exempt only from the normal rates of the Federal income tax. In the case of partially tax-exempt securities, interest derived from $5,000 aggregate principal amount owned by any one holder is exempt from the surtax rates as well as the normal rates of the Federal income tax.

[7] Securities the income from which is subject to both the normal rates and the surtax rates of the Federal income tax.

[8] Special issues to Federal agencies and trust funds.

[9] Excludes obligations of the Philippine Islands after June 30, 1946, and Puerto Rico after June 30, 1952.

TABLE 51.—*Summary of Treasury survey of ownership of interest-bearing public debt and guaranteed obligations, June 30, 1957 and 1958*

[Par value. In millions of dollars]

Classification	Total amount outstanding		Held by investors covered in Treasury survey [1]										Held by all other investors [4]		Memorandum: Held by corporate pension trust funds [5]	
			Commercial banks [2] [3]		Mutual savings banks [2]		Insurance companies				U. S. Government investment accounts and Federal Reserve Banks					
							Life		Fire, casualty, and marine							
	June 30, 1957	June 30, 1958	June 30, 1957	June 30, 1958	June 30, 1957	June 30, 1958	June 30, 1957	June 30, 1958	June 30, 1957	June 30, 1958	June 30, 1957	June 30, 1958	June 30, 1957	June 30, 1958	June 30, 1957	June 30, 1958
Number of institutions or trust funds	-------	-------	6,605	6,518	523	518	314	307	564	548	-------	-------	-------	-------	8,530	9,798
TYPE OF SECURITY																
Public marketable:																
Treasury bills	23,420	22,406	2,853	3,796	163	89	214	188	112	66	417	2,876	19,661	15,392	250	198
Certificates of indebtedness	20,473	32,920	2,913	3,331	114	132	40	9	95	103	11,783	20,546	5,527	8,799	55	91
Treasury notes	30,973	20,416	8,984	11,532	367	465	49	69	599	545	9,861	1,169	11,113	6,636	128	96
Treasury bonds	80,789	90,883	33,831	38,710	5,655	5,493	4,024	4,180	3,252	3,216	6,465	7,492	27,562	31,791	970	1,081
Panama Canal bonds	50	50	9	10	-------	-------	-------	-------	1	2	-------	-------	40	38	(*)	(*)
Guaranteed obligations (Federal Housing Administration debentures) [6]	106	101	7	7	25	14	11	20	1	3	50	54	12	2	(*)	(*)
Total public marketable	155,811	166,776	48,597	57,386	6,324	6,193	4,339	4,465	4,060	3,936	28,576	32,136	63,915	62,659	1,403	1,467
Public nonmarketable:																
United States savings bonds [7]	54,622	51,984	691	537	365	231	176	113	346	230	19	17	53,026	50,856	405	258
Depositary bonds	[8] 196	[8] 171	[8] 196	[8] 171	(*)	(*)	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------
Treasury bonds, investment series	11,135	9,621	321	279	1,211	1,005	2,595	2,250	248	200	3,163	2,933	3,597	2,955	256	140
Total public nonmarketable	65,953	61,777	1,208	986	1,576	1,236	2,771	2,364	593	429	3,182	2,951	56,623	53,811	662	398
Special issues	46,827	46,246	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	46,827	46,246	-------	-------	-------	-------
Grand total	268,592	274,798	49,805	58,372	7,900	7,429	7,109	6,829	4,654	4,365	78,586	81,333	120,538	116,470	2,065	1,864

Call Classes																
Public marketable, due or first becoming callable:																
Within 1 year	76,697	73,050	16,089	16,036	620	477	281	260	823	697	21,761	24,428	37,123	31,152	424	391
1 to 5 years	41,497	39,401	23,688	23,939	1,388	1,155	539	389	1,827	1,326	2,523	2,330	11,532	10,262	274	233
5 to 10 years	26.673	45,705	7,228	16,598	3,640	3,798	3,020	3,130	1,051	1,629	3,496	4,599	8,240	15,951	306	394
10 to 15 years	6,488	657	1,437	164	279	60	202	22	218	22	441	106	3,910	283	54	16
15 to 20 years	--------	2,258	--------	159	--------	213	--------	100	--------	60	--------	245	--------	1,482	--------	102
Over 20 years	4,349	5,604	147	483	372	477	287	544	140	199	305	375	3,099	3,526	346	330
Various (Federal Housing Administration debentures)	106	101	7	7	25	14	11	20	1	3	50	54	12	2	(*)	(*)
Total public marketable	155,811	166,776	48,597	57,386	6,324	6,193	4,339	4,465	4,060	3,936	28,576	32,136	63,915	62,659	1,403	1,467

*Less than $500,000.

[1] Banks and insurance companies covered in the Treasury survey of ownership of securities issued or guaranteed by the U. S. Government account for approximately 95 percent of the amount of such securities owned by all banks and insurance companies in the United States. Details as to the ownership of each security are available in the *Treasury Bulletin* monthly for the above investors and semiannually for commercial banks classified by membership in the Federal Reserve System. Table 22 in this report shows from 1946 to 1958 the distribution of marketable, interest-bearing public debt and guaranteed obligations by call classes and by maturity classes.

[2] Securities held in trust departments are excluded.

[3] Includes trust companies and stock savings banks.

[4] Includes banks and insurance companies which are not covered in the Treasury survey (see footnote 1).

[5] Consists of corporate pension trust funds and profit-sharing plans which involve retirement benefits. Quarterly data are presented in the *Treasury Bulletin* as supplemental information in a memorandum column accompanying the Survey of Ownership for each reporting date, beginning with December 31, 1953. The corresponding information from earlier reports, beginning with December 31, 1949, is summarized on page 30, of the March 1954 *Treasury Bulletin*.

[6] Excludes guaranteed obligations held by the Treasury.

[7] U. S. savings bonds other than Series G, H, and K are included at current redemption value. They were reported at maturity value by banks and insurance companies covered in the Treasury survey and have been adjusted to current redemption value for this table.

[8] Includes depositary bonds held by commercial banks not included in the survey: $77 million in 1957 and $38 million in 1958.

Account of the Treasurer of the United States

TABLE 52.—*Assets and liabilities in the account of the Treasurer of the United States, June 30, 1957 and 1958*

[On basis of daily Treasury statements, see "Bases of Tables"]

	June 30, 1957	June 30, 1958	Increase, or decrease (—)
GOLD			
Assets: Gold	$22, 622, 589, 715. 79	$21, 355, 976, 523. 57	—$1, 266, 613, 192. 22
Liabilities:			
Gold certificates [1]	2, 848, 121, 999. 00	2, 847, 359, 789. 00	—762, 210. 00
Gold certificate fund—Board of Governors, Federal Reserve System	18, 283, 837, 300. 34	17, 108, 837, 296. 12	—1, 175, 000, 004. 22
Redemption fund—Federal Reserve notes	845, 262, 955. 04	842, 389, 219. 26	—2, 873, 735. 78
Gold reserve [2]	156, 039, 430. 93	156, 039, 430. 93	
Gold balance in Treasurer's account	489, 328, 030. 48	401, 350, 788. 26	—87, 977, 242. 22
Total	22, 622, 589, 715. 79	21, 355, 976, 523. 57	—1, 266, 613, 192. 22
SILVER			
Assets:			
Silver bullion (monetary value) [3]	2, 209, 149, 846. 25	2, 228, 285, 199. 79	19, 135, 353. 54
Silver dollars	229, 700, 021. 00	213, 511, 029. 00	—16, 188, 992. 00
Total	2, 438, 849, 867. 25	2, 441, 796, 228. 79	2, 946, 361. 54
Liabilities:			
Silver certificates outstanding [1]	2, 409, 311, 095. 00	2, 419, 712, 988. 00	10, 401, 893. 00
Treasury notes of 1890 outstanding [1]	1, 141, 886. 00	1, 141, 881. 00	—5. 00
Silver balance in Treasurer's account	28, 396, 886. 25	20, 941, 359. 79	—7, 455, 526. 46
Total	2, 438, 849, 867. 25	2, 441, 796, 228. 79	2, 946, 361. 54
GENERAL ACCOUNT			
Assets:			
In Treasury offices:			
Gold balance (as above)	489, 328, 030. 48	401, 350, 788. 26	—87, 977, 242. 22
Silver:			
At monetary value, balance (as above)	28, 396, 886. 25	20, 941, 359. 79	—7, 455, 526. 46
Subsidiary coin	17, 848, 018. 80	26, 821, 345. 80	8, 973, 327. 00
Bullion:			
At recoinage value	1, 282. 30	979, 272. 52	977, 990, 22
At cost value	70, 441, 547. 21	125, 663, 489. 72	55, 221, 942. 51
Minor coin	1, 666, 267. 48	7, 168, 326. 15	5, 502, 058. 67
United States notes	1, 983, 107. 00	3, 237, 971. 00	1, 254, 864. 00
Federal Reserve notes	68, 920, 465. 00	73, 366, 985. 00	4, 446, 520. 00
Federal Reserve Bank notes	205, 765. 00	459, 395. 00	253, 630. 00
National bank notes	97, 120. 00	377, 790. 00	280, 670. 00
Unclassified—collections, etc	36, 757, 360. 15	49, 112, 826. 48	12, 355, 466. 33
Subtotal	715, 645, 849. 67	709, 479, 549. 72	—6, 166, 299. 95
Deposits in:			
Federal Reserve Banks:			
Available funds	498, 128, 312. 39	410, 429, 234. 86	—87, 699, 077. 53
In process of collection	301, 729, 988. 00	286, 905, 249. 06	—14, 824, 738. 94
Special depositaries, Treasury tax and loan accounts	4, 081, 776, 860. 23	8, 217, 726, 146. 96	4, 135, 949, 286. 73
National and other bank depositaries	372, 481, 231. 41	341, 392, 549. 67	—31, 088, 681. 71
Foreign depositaries	67, 186, 015. 30	23, 638, 465. 51	—43, 547, 549. 79
Subtotal	5, 321, 302, 407. 33	9, 280, 091, 646. 06	3, 958, 789, 238. 73
Total assets, Treasurer's account	6, 036, 948, 257. 00	9, 989, 571, 195. 78	3, 952, 622, 938. 78
Liabilities:			
Treasurer's checks outstanding	322, 048, 259. 39	96, 733, 072. 37	—225, 315, 187. 02
Board of Trustees, Postal Savings System:			
5 percent reserve, lawful money	74, 000, 000. 00	61, 000, 000. 00	—13, 000, 000. 00
Other deposits	20, 317, 785. 75	40, 757, 953. 26	20, 440, 167. 51
Uncollected items, exchanges, etc	30, 629, 849. 62	41, 977, 192. 35	11, 347, 342. 73
Total liabilities, Treasurer's account	416, 995, 894. 76	240, 468, 217. 98	—206, 527, 676. 78
Balance in Treasurer's account	5, 589, 952, 362. 24	9, 749, 102, 977. 80	4, 159, 150, 615. 56
Total Treasurer's liabilities and balance	6, 036, 948, 257. 00	9, 989, 571, 195. 78	3, 952, 622, 938. 78

[1] Does not include amounts held in Treasury offices and by Federal Reserve Banks and agents in custody for the Treasurer of the United States. See table 59.

[2] Reserve against United States notes ($346,681,016 in 1957 and 1958) and Treasury notes of 1890 outstanding ($1,141,886 in 1957 and $1,141,881 in 1958). Treasury notes of 1890 are also secured by silver dollars in the Treasury.

[3] There were 64,751,316.1 ounces held on June 30, 1957 and 1958, by certain agencies of the Federal Government.

TABLE 53.—*Analysis of changes in tax and loan account balances*

[In millions of dollars. On basis of telegraphic reports]

Fiscal year or month	Credits							With-drawals	Balance			
	Proceeds from sales of securities [1]				Taxes		Total credits		End of period	During period		
	Savings bonds	Savings notes	Tax anticipation securities	Other	Withheld and excise [2]	Income (by special arrangement) [3]				High	Low	Average
1950	3,755	5,834	----------	----------	7,287	----------	16,877	15,380	3,268	3,741	830	2,609
1951	3,390	3,437	----------	----------	10,331	6,971	24,128	21,716	5,680	6,293	1,431	3,208
1952	2,226	4,679	2,451	287	13,579	13,270	36,493	37,066	5,106	5,409	1,425	3,255
1953	2,667	2,231	5,243	5,041	15,859	10,227	41,267	43,303	3,071	8,776	950	4,212
1954	3,457	2,333	6,861	4,304	19,898	4,791	41,644	39,879	4,836	7,493	1,649	3,870
1955	4,424	----------	5,977	8,167	20,538	2,967	42,074	42,545	4,365	7,299	1,910	3,991
1956	3,810	----------	6.035	786	23,897	4,611	39,140	38,871	4,633	5,486	1,103	3,373
1957	2,976	----------	5,043	6,568	26,709	4,152	45,448	46,000	4,082	6,078	813	2,987
1958	2,824	----------	2,922	13,513	27,881	7,903	55,044	50,908	8,218	8,869	1,078	3,246
1957—July	246	----------	2,922	----------	1,247	137	4,552	5,801	2,833	6,294	2,833	4,306
August	215	----------	----------	1,693	3,002	----------	4,910	4,411	3,331	3,920	1,078	2,331
September	197	----------	----------	2,692	2,862	----------	5,751	3,265	5,818	5,886	1,353	2,834
October	202	----------	----------	1,334	1,222	----------	2,759	6,004	2,572	5,755	2,286	3,555
November	195	----------	----------	1,030	2,824	----------	4,049	3,037	3,583	3,583	1,638	2,212
December	223	----------	----------	548	2,762	----------	3,533	4,033	3,084	3,589	1,710	2,779
1958—January	333	----------	----------	----------	1,168	----------	1,501	2,818	1,767	3,005	1,103	1,731
February	258	----------	----------	36	3,161	----------	3,455	2,385	2,837	2,925	1,138	1,782
March	252	----------	----------	1,328	2,726	2,127	6,433	4,674	4,596	5,447	2,380	3,645
April	242	----------	----------	3,823	1,091	21	5,177	5,216	4,558	4,558	1,614	3,655
May	226	----------	----------	----------	2,953	----------	3,179	3,006	4,730	5,129	4,153	4,696
June	234	----------	----------	1,029	2,863	5,619	9,744	6,257	8,218	8,869	2,653	5,431

[1] Special depositaries are permitted to make payment in the form of a deposit credit for the purchase price of United States Government obligations purchased by them for their own account, or for the account of their customers who enter subscriptions through them, when this method of payment is permitted under the terms of the circulars inviting subscriptions to the issues.

[2] Taxes eligible for credit consist of those deposited by taxpayers in the depositary banks, as follows: Withheld income tax beginning March 1948; taxes on employers and employees under the Federal Insurance Contributions Act beginning January 1950, and under the Railroad Retirement Tax Act beginning July 1951; and a number of excise taxes beginning July 1953.

[3] Under a special procedure begun in March 1951, authorization may be given for income tax payments, or a portion of them, made by checks of $10,000 or more drawn on a special depositary bank to be credited to the tax and loan account in that bank. This procedure is followed during some of the quarterly periods of heavy tax payments.

Stock and Circulation of Money in the United States

TABLE 54.—*Stock of money, money in the Treasury, in the Federal Reserve Banks, and in circulation, by kinds, June 30, 1958*

[In thousands of dollars except per capita figures. On basis of reports received from various Treasury offices and Federal Reserve Banks which take into account those transactions in transit to the Treasurer's office as of June 30, supplemented by information taken from the Treasurer's accounts. Therefore, the figures shown in this table may differ from similar figures in other table prepared on basis of daily Treasury statements]

Kind of money	Stock of money [1]	Money held in the Treasury					Money outside of the Treasury			
		Total	Amount held as security against gold and silver certificates (and Treasury notes of 1890)	Reserve against United States notes (and Treasury notes of 1890)	Held for Federal Reserve Banks and agents	All other money	Total	Held by Federal Reserve Banks and agents	In circulation [2]	
									Amount	Per capita [3]
Gold	[4] 21,356,156	21,356,156	20,798,579	156,039		401,537				
Gold certificates	[5] (20,798,579)	[5] (17,951,227)			[5, 6] (17,951,227)		2,847,352	2,815,556	31,797	.18
Standard silver dollars	488,247	213,311	193,314			19,997	274,936	7,008	267,927	1.54
Silver bullion	2,228,285	2,228,285	2,228,285							
Silver certificates	[5] (2,420,458)						2,420,458	220,926	2,199,532	12.64
Treasury notes of 1890	[5] (1,142)						1,142		1,142	01
Subsidiary silver	1,448,813	26,826				26,826	1,421,986	75,557	1,346,429	7.73
Minor coin	509,789	6,297				6,297	503,492	16,921	486,571	2.80
United States notes	346,681	3,261				3,262	343,419	26,568	316,851	1.82
Federal Reserve notes	27,498,454	76,839				76,838	27,421,616	1,079,761	26,341,854	151.33
Federal Reserve Bank notes	121,751	459				459	121,291	1,067	120,225	.69
National bank notes	59,905	378				378	59,527	116	59,411	.34
Total June 30, 1958	54,058,080	23,911,812	23,220,178	156,039	[5] (17,951,227)	[7] 535,594	[8] 35,415,220	4 243,480	31,171,739	179.08

Paper currency of each denomination in circulation—June 30, 1958									Comparative totals of money in circulation [2]		
Denomination	Gold certificates	Silver certificates	Treasury notes of 1890	United States notes	Federal Reserve notes	Federal Reserve Bank notes	National bank notes	Total	Date	Amount	Per capita [3]
									June 30, 1958	31,171,739	179.08
									May 31, 1958	30,994,215	178.24
$1		1,360,824	293	5,093		1,498	340	1,368,048	Feb. 28, 1958	[9] 30,554,242	176.40
$2		2,823	177	77,552		341	162	81,054	Dec. 31, 1957	[10] 31,834,367	184.24
$5		739,154	325	224,024	1,103,933	1,973	11,247	2,080,656	June 30, 1957	31,081,913	181.52
$10	8,548	95,827	221	6,542	6,349,193	9,129	19,102	6,488,562	June 30, 1955	30,229,323	182.91
$20	12,340	648	70	2,429	9,960,148	24,506	18,899	10,019,040	June 30, 1950	27,156,290	179.03
$50	3,381	151	1	201	2,664,367	28,547	4,109	2,700,756	June 30, 1945	26,746,438	191.61
$100	4,731	91	30	329	5,604,154	54,231	5,383	5,668,947	June 30, 1940	7,847,501	59.46
$500	1,024	7		353	273,102		87	274,572	June 30, 1935	5,567,093	43.75
$1,000	1,553	9	25	329	375,187		21	377,124	June 30, 1930	4,521,988	36.74
$5,000	100				3,380			3,480	June 30, 1925	4,815,208	41.57
$10,000	120				8,390			8,510	Oct. 31, 1920	5,698,215	53.18
Fractional parts							63	63	Mar. 31, 1917	4,172,946	40.49
									June 30, 1914	3,459,434	34.90
Total	31,797	2,199,532	1,142	316,851	26,341,854	120,225	59,411	29,070,812	Jan. 1, 1879	816,267	16.76

[1] For a description of security held, see table 56, footnote 2.
[2] Includes any paper currency held outside the continental limits of the United States.
[3] Based on Bureau of the Census estimates of population.
[4] Does not include gold other than that held by the Treasury.
[5] Not included in the total, since the gold or silver held as security against gold and silver certificates and Treasury notes of 1890 is included under gold, standard silver dollars, and silver bullion, respectively.
[6] This total includes credits with the Treasurer of the United States payable in gold certificates in (1) the Gold Certificate Fund—Board of Governors, Federal Reserve System, in the amount of $17,108,837,296 and (2) the redemption fund for Federal Reserve notes in the amount of $842,389,219.
[7] Includes $61,000,000 lawful money deposited as a reserve for postal savings deposits.
[8] The amount of gold and silver certificates and Treasury notes of 1890 should be deducted from this amount before combining with total money held in the Treasury to arrive at the total amount of money in the United States.
[9] Lowest amount since December 31, 1957.
[10] Highest amount to date.

TABLE 55.—*Stock of money, money in the Treasury, in the Federal Reserve Banks, and in circulation, June 30, 1913–58* [1]

[In thousands of dollars, except per capita figures. For basis of data see headnote to table 54]

June 30	Stock of money [2]	Money held in the Treasury: Total [3]	Money held in the Treasury: Amount held as security against gold and silver certificates (and Treasury notes of 1890)	Money held in the Treasury: Reserve against United States notes (and Treasury notes of 1890)	Money held in the Treasury: Held for Federal Reserve Banks and agents [3]	Money held in the Treasury: All other money	Money outside of the Treasury: Total	Money outside of the Treasury: Held by Federal Reserve Banks and agents	In circulation: Amount [4]	In circulation: Per capita [5]
1913	3, 777, 021	1, 834, 112	1, 475, 783	150, 000		208, 329	3, 418, 692		3, 418, 692	35. 16
1920	8, 158, 496	2, 379, 664	704, 638	152, 979	1, 184, 276	337, 771	6, 483, 470	1, 015, 881	5, 467, 589	51. 36
1925	8, 299, 382	4, 176, 381	2, 059, 799	153, 621	1, 752, 744	210, 217	6, 182, 799	1, 367, 591	4, 815, 208	41. 57
1930	8, 306, 564	4, 021, 937	1, 978, 448	156, 039	1, 796, 239	91, 211	6, 263, 075	1, 741, 087	4, 521, 988	36. 74
1935	15, 113, 035	9, 997, 362	7, 131, 431	156, 039	5, 532, 590	2, 709, 891	6, 714, 514	1, 147, 422	5, 567, 093	43. 75
1940	28, 457, 960	21, 836, 936	19, 651, 067	156, 039	14, 938, 895	2, 029, 829	11, 333, 196	3, 485, 695	7, 847, 501	59. 46
1945	48, 009, 400	22, 202, 115	19, 923, 738	156, 039	15, 239, 072	2, 122, 338	30, 491, 950	3, 745, 512	26, 746, 438	191. 61
1950	52, 440, 353	26, 646, 409	25, 348, 625	156, 039	20, 166, 524	1, 141, 744	30, 976, 045	3, 819, 755	27, 156, 290	179. 03
1951	50, 985, 939	24, 175, 565	22, 894, 641	156, 039	17, 698, 722	1, 124, 884	32, 006, 293	4, 197, 063	27, 809, 230	180. 17
1952	53, 853, 745	25, 810, 840	24, 528, 270	156, 039	19, 327, 733	1, 126, 530	33, 243, 443	4, 217, 518	29, 025, 925	184. 90
1953	54, 015, 346	24, 960, 950	23, 702, 046	156, 039	18, 470, 725	1, 102, 865	34, 285, 718	4, 160, 765	30, 124, 952	188. 72
1954	53, 429, 405	24, 480, 870	23, 669, 625	156, 039	18, 422, 952	[6] 655, 205	34, 195, 208	4, 273, 259	29, 921, 949	184. 24
1955	53, 308, 618	24, 250, 685	23, 438, 908	156, 039	18, 178, 115	655, 737	34, 318, 726	4, 089, 403	30, 229, 323	182. 91
1956	54, 008, 743	24, 330, 006	23, 562, 347	156, 039	18, 293, 168	611, 620	34, 947, 916	4, 232, 727	30, 715, 189	182. 64
1957	55, 363, 063	25, 146, 983	24, 388, 565	156, 039	19, 129, 100	602, 379	35, 475, 545	4, 393, 632	31, 081, 913	181. 52
1958	54, 058, 080	23, 911, 812	23, 220, 178	156, 039	17, 951, 227	535, 594	35, 415, 220	4, 243, 480	31, 171, 739	179. 08

[1] Beginning June 30, 1922, form of circulation statement was revised to include in holdings of Federal Reserve Banks and agents, and hence in stock of money, gold bullion and foreign gold coin held by Federal Reserve Banks and agents, and to include in holdings of Federal Reserve Banks and agents and hence exclude from money in circulation, all forms of money held by Federal Reserve Banks and agents, whether as reserve against Federal Reserve notes or otherwise. For purposes of comparison, figures in this table for earlier years include these changes. For full explanation of this revision, see 1922 annual report, p. 433. The form of circulation statement was revised again beginning Dec. 31, 1927, so as to exclude earmarked gold coin from stock of money, and hence from money in circulation; to include in holdings of Federal Reserve Banks and agents, and hence in stock of money, gold held abroad for account of Federal Reserve Banks; and to include in all categories, minor coin (1-cent piece and 5-cent piece). Beginning Dec. 31, 1927, circulation statement is dated for end of month instead of beginning of succeeding month, as was practice theretofore, and figures on revised basis for "Money held in the Treasury" are used. For purposes of comparison, figures in this table for earlier years include these changes. For explanation of this revision, see 1928 annual report, pp. 70–71. For figures for earlier years from 1860 through 1934, see annual reports for 1947, pp. 478–481, for 1952, p. 708, and for 1953, p. 551. Changes, minor in amount, are made in some figures in the June 30 circulation statements for use in these annual report tables.

[2] Excludes gold and silver certificates and Treasury notes of 1890 outside Treasury. Beginning with 1934, excludes amount (gold certificates) held for Federal Reserve Banks and agents. These items are excluded since gold and silver held as security against them are included. Composition of the stock of money is shown in table 56.

[3] From 1934 to date, amount (gold certificates) held for Federal Reserve Banks and agents is excluded from total money in Treasury, see footnote 2.

[4] Composition of money in circulation is shown in table 57.

[5] Based on Bureau of Census estimated population for continental United States.

[6] On November 9, 1953, $500,000,000 of gold held in the Treasurer's account was used to purchase from the Federal Reserve System a like amount of public debt obligations which were retired.

TABLE 56.—*Stock of money by kinds, June 30, 1913–58* [1]

[Dollars in thousands. For basis of data see headnote to table 55]

June 30	Gold [2]	Silver bullion [2]	Standard silver dollars [2]	Subsidiary silver	Minor coin	United States notes [2]	Federal Reserve notes [2]	Federal Reserve Bank notes [2]	National bank notes [2]	Total [3]	Percentage of gold to total money
1913	$1,870,762		$568,273	$175,196	$56,951	$346,681			$759,158	$3,777,021	49.53
1920	2,865,482		268,857	258,855	92,479	346,681	$3,405,877	$201,226	719,038	8,158,496	35.12
1925	4,360,382		522,061	283,472	104,004	346,681	1,942,240	7,176	733,366	8,299,382	52.54
1930	4,534,866		539,960	310,978	126,001	346,681	1,746,501	3,260	698,317	8,306,564	54.59
1935	9,115,643	$313,309	545,642	312,416	133,040	346,681	3,492,854	84,354	769,096	15,113,035	60.32
1940	19,963,091	1,353,162	547,078	402,261	173,909	346,681	5,481,778	22,809	167,190	28,457,960	70.15
1945	20,212,973	1,520,295	493,943	825,798	303,539	346,681	23,650,975	533,979	121,215	48,009,400	42.10
1950	24,230,720	2,022,835	492,583	1,001,574	378,463	346,681	23,602,680	277,202	87,615	52,440,353	46.21
1951	21,755,888	2,057,227	492,249	1,041,946	388,646	346,681	24,574,934	245,987	82,382	50,985,939	42.67
1952	23,346,498	2,093,041	491,897	1,117,889	402,702	346,681	25,753,570	223,100	78,367	53,853,745	43.35
1953	22,462,818	2,126,273	491,518	1,193,757	418,680	346,681	26,698,400	202,747	74,472	54,015,346	41.59
1954	21,927,003	2,157,562	491,021	1,275,666	434,675	346,681	26,543,177	183,005	70,616	53,429,405	41.04
1955	21,677,575	2,187,429	490,347	1,296,140	449,625	346,681	26,629,030	164,412	67,379	53,308,618	40.66
1956	21,799,145	2,202,297	488,650	1,317,445	463,452	346,681	27,177,987	148,471	64,613	54,008,743	40.36
1957	22,622,943	2,209,150	488,436	1,382,456	484,631	346,681	27,632,727	133,964	62,077	55,363,063	40.86
1958	21,356,156	2,228,285	488,247	1,448,813	509,789	346,681	27,498,454	121,751	59,905	54,058,080	39.51

[1] See table 55, footnote 1. For figures for earlier years from 1860, see annual reports for 1947, pp. 482–484, for 1952, p. 709, and for 1953, p. 552.

[2] Part of gold and silver included in stock of money is held as reserve against other kinds of money, as follows: (1) As reserve for United States notes and Treasury notes of 1890—gold bullion (gold coin and bullion prior to gold conservation actions of 1933 and 1934) varying in amount from $150,000,000 to $156,039,431 during years included in this table; (2) also as security for Treasury notes of 1890 (these notes are being canceled and retired on receipt)—an equal dollar amount in standard silver dollars; (3) as security for outstanding silver certificates—silver in bullion and standard dollars of monetary value equal to face amount of such silver certificates; and (4) as security for gold certificates—gold bullion (gold coin and bullion before gold actions of 1933 and 1934) of value at legal standard equal to face amount of such gold certificates. Federal Reserve notes are secured by deposit by Federal Reserve Banks with Federal Reserve agents of like amount of gold certificates (gold prior to actions of 1933 and 1934) or of gold certificates and such discounted or purchased paper as are eligible under terms of Federal Reserve Act, as amended, or (from Feb. 27, 1932) of direct obligations of the United States. Federal Reserve Banks must maintain reserves in gold certificates (gold for 1933 and prior years) of at least 25 percent (40 percent prior to passage of act of June 12, 1945) including redemption fund which must be deposited with the Treasurer of the United States, against Federal Reserve notes in actual circulation ("Gold certificates" as herein used for 1934 and subsequent years include credits with Treasurer payable in gold certificates). Federal Reserve notes are obligations of United States and a first lien on all assets of issuing Federal Reserve Bank. Federal Reserve Bank notes at time of issuance were secured by direct obligations of United States or commercial paper; however, lawful money has been deposited with Treasurer for their redemption and they are in process of retirement. National bank notes at issuance were secured by direct obligations of the United States; lawful money has been deposited with Treasurer for their redemption and they are being retired.

[3] Totals involve duplication to extent that United States notes and Federal Reserve notes, included in full, are in part secured by gold, also included in full. Gold certificates, silver certificates, and Treasury notes of 1890 have been excluded, however, since they are complete duplications of equal amounts of gold or silver held as security therefor and included in totals.

TABLE 57.—*Money in circulation by kinds, June 30, 1913–58* [1]

[In thousands of dollars. On basis of reports received from various Treasury offices, from the Federal Reserve Banks, and from the accounts of the Treasurer U. S.]

June 30	Gold coin	Gold certificates [2]	Standard silver dollars	Silver certificates [2]	Treasury notes of 1890 [2]	Subsidiary silver	Minor coin	United States notes [2]	Federal Reserve notes [2]	Federal Reserve Bank notes [3]	National bank notes [3]	Total
1913	608,401	1,003,998	72,127	469,129	2,657	154,458	54,954	337,215	----------	----------	715,754	3,418,692
1920	474,822	259,007	76,749	97,606	1,656	248,863	90,958	278,144	3,064,742	185,431	689,608	5,467,589
1925	402,297	1,004,823	54,289	382,780	1,387	262,009	100,307	282,578	1,636,108	6,921	681,709	4,815,208
1930	357,236	994,841	38,629	386,915	1,260	281,231	117,436	288,389	1,402,066	3,206	650,779	4,521,988
1935	(3)	117,167	32,308	701,474	1,182	295,773	125,125	285,417	3,222,913	81,470	704,263	5,567,093
1940	(3)	66,793	46,020	1,581,662	1,163	384,187	168,977	247,887	5,163,284	22,373	165,155	7,847,501
1945	(3)	52,084	125,178	1,650,689	1,150	788,283	291,996	322,587	22,867,459	527,001	120,012	26,746,438
1950	(3)	40,772	170,185	2,177,251	1,145	964,709	360,886	320,781	22,760,285	273,788	86,488	27,156,290
1951	(3)	39,070	180,013	2,092,174	1,145	1,019,824	378,350	318,173	23,456,018	243,261	81,202	27,809,230
1952	(3)	37,855	191,306	2,087,811	1,145	1,092,891	393,482	318,330	24,605,158	220,584	77,364	29,025,925
1953	(3)	36,596	202,424	2,121,511	1,143	1,150,498	412,952	317,702	25,608,669	200,054	73,403	30,124,952
1954	(3)	35,481	211,533	2,135,016	1,142	1,164,912	418,754	320,224	25,384,606	180,277	70,005	29,921,949
1955	(3)	34,466	223,047	2,169,726	1,142	1,202,209	432,512	319,064	25,617,775	162,573	66,810	30,229,323
1956	(3)	33,483	236,837	2,148,369	1,142	1,258,555	453,044	317,643	26,055,247	146,629	64,239	30,715,189
1957	(3)	32,541	252,607	2,161,589	1,142	1,315,325	473,904	321,148	26,329,345	132,566	61,745	31,081,913
1958	(3)	31,797	267,927	2,199,532	1,142	1,346,429	486,571	316,851	26,341,854	120,225	59,411	31,171,739

[1] See table 55, footnote 1. For figures for earlier years from 1860, see annual reports for 1947, pp. 485–487, for 1952, p. 710, and for 1953, p. 553.

[2] For description of reserves held against various kinds of money, see table 56, footnote 2.

[3] Gold Reserve Act of 1934, which was culmination of gold actions of 1933, vested in the United States title to all gold coin and gold bullion. Gold coin was withdrawn from circulation and formed into bars. Gold coin ($287,000,000) shown on Treasury records as being then outstanding was dropped from monthly circulation statement as of Jan. 31, 1934.

TABLE 58.—*Location of gold, silver bullion at monetary value, and coin held by the Treasury on June 30, 1958*

[In thousands of dollars. On basis of reports received from various Treasury offices and Federal Reserve Banks which take into account those transactions in transit to the Treasurer's office as of June 30, supplemented by information taken from the Treasurer's accounts. Therefore, the figures shown in this table may differ from similar figures in other tables prepared on basis of daily Treasury statements]

Location	Gold	Silver bullion at monetary value	Standard silver dollars	Subsidiary silver coin	Minor coin
U. S. mints:					
Denver	5, 980, 801	48, 239	15, 568	23, 918	[1] 4, 868
Philadelphia	2, 765	204, 996	97, 542	650	[1] 1, 013
San Francisco	660, 877	834, 300	580		
U. S. assay office, New York [2]	2, 228, 273	1, 057, 031	38, 360		
Bullion depository, Fort Knox	12, 483, 415				
Treasurer of United States (Cash Division), Federal Reserve Banks, etc	24	83, 719	61, 261	2, 258	416
Total	21, 356, 156	2, 228, 285	213, 311	26, 826	[1] 6, 297

[1] Includes minor metals and alloys in process of manufacture into coins.
[2] Includes bullion depository at West Point, N. Y.

TABLE 59.—*Paper currency issued and redeemed during the fiscal year 1958, and outstanding June 30, 1958, by classes and denominations*

[On basis of reports received from various Treasury offices and Federal Reserve Banks which take into account those transactions in transit to the Treasurer's office as of June 30, supplemented by information taken from the Treasurer's accounts. Therefore, the figures shown in this table may differ from similar figures in other tables prepared on basis of daily Treasury statements]

	Issued during 1958	Redeemed during 1958	Outstanding June 30, 1958		
			In Treasury	In Federal Reserve Banks	Outside Treasury and Federal Reserve Banks
CLASS					
Gold certificates		$800, 110	$199, 160	$2, 815, 555, 600	$31, 796, 709
Silver certificates	$1, 584, 656, 000	1, 562, 566, 750	19, 523, 799	220, 925, 964	2, 199, 531, 691
United States notes	144, 228, 000	144, 228, 000	3, 261, 721	26, 567, 982	316, 851, 313
Treasury notes of 1890		5	1, 300		1, 141, 881
Federal Reserve notes	5, 834, 455, 000	5, 968, 727, 840	76, 838, 210	1, 079, 761, 375	26, 341, 854, 330
Federal Reserve Bank notes		12, 213, 363	459, 395	1, 066, 530	120, 224, 603
National bank notes		2, 171, 515	377, 790	116, 000	59, 411, 352
Total	7, 563, 339, 000	7, 690, 707, 583	100, 661, 375	4, 143, 993, 451	29, 070, 811, 879
DENOMINATION					
$1	1, 155, 356, 000	1, 115, 727, 757	14, 763, 450	183, 118, 779	1, 368, 047, 683
$2	17, 928, 000	14, 413, 236	402, 550	13, 976, 692	81, 054, 026
$5	1, 270, 620, 000	1, 271, 806, 710	12, 583, 435	172, 893, 150	2, 080, 656, 190
$10	2, 153, 040, 000	2, 357, 676, 300	22, 230, 620	355, 163, 830	6, 488, 561, 702
$20	2, 138, 380, 000	2, 163, 544, 080	32, 208, 220	344, 085, 800	10, 019, 040, 116
$50	306, 650, 000	299, 373, 100	5, 720, 000	103, 711, 000	2, 700, 756, 365
$100	489, 500, 000	413, 285, 400	9, 984, 600	113, 450, 200	5, 668, 947, 420
$500	12, 650, 000	19, 903, 000	848, 500	10, 367, 000	274, 572, 250
$1,000	13, 550, 000	28, 268, 000	1, 905, 000	24, 117, 000	377, 123, 500
$5,000	375, 000	320, 000	5, 000	2, 390, 000	3, 480, 000
$10,000	5, 290, 000	6, 390, 000	10, 000	10, 620, 000	8, 510, 000
$100,000				2, 810, 100, 000	
Fractional parts					62, 627
Total	7, 563, 339, 000	7, 690, 707, 583	100, 661, 375	4, 143, 993, 451	29, 070, 811, 879

Trust Funds and Certain Other Accounts of the Federal Government

I.—Trust funds

TABLE 60.—*Holdings of Federal securities* [1] *by Government agencies and accounts, at par value, June 30, 1947–58*

[In thousands of dollars]

Investments of agencies	1947	1948	1949	1950	1951	1952	1953	1954	1955	1956	1957	1958
HANDLED BY THE TREASURY [2]												
Employees' life insurance fund, Civil Service Commission										[3] 3,137	[3] 8,310	[3] 43,910
Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation	1,122,308	1,016,790	1,133,790	1,275,790	1,338,350	1,422,300	1,510,700	1,612,750	1,711,200	1,815,200	1,919,000	2,034,400
Federal disability insurance trust fund											325,363	1,054,544
Federal employees' retirement funds:												
Alaska Railroad retirement and disability fund	2,680	3,070	3,447									
Canal Zone retirement and disability fund	12,257	13,127	13,918									
Civil service retirement and disability fund	2,435,238	2,794,611	3,243,427	3,801,278	4,374,518	4,998,402	5,586,418	5,839,646	6,152,373	6,697,179	7,497,551	8,166,751
Foreign service retirement and disability fund	9,638	12,087	14,497	16,850	16,867	16,592	16,130	15,229	16,558	19,451	22,387	24,252
Judicial survivors annuity fund											760	1,000
Federal old-age and survivors insurance trust fund	8,742,334	9,930,137	11,224,137	12,639,137	14,317,437	16,268,037	17,814,387	19,337,092	20,579,051	22,041,438	22,262,664	21,764,964
Federal Savings and Loan Insurance Corporation	178,212	191,462	206,662	[4] 191,312	[4] 202,212	209,540	218,240	228,940	241,690	256,690	275,190	294,350
Highway trust fund											404,444	822,226
Postal Savings System	3,303,016	3,289,818	3,188,314	3,038,297	2,718,741	2,558,209	2,481,042	2,246,642	1,997,038	1,741,053	1,459,053	1,206,253
Railroad retirement account	805,500	1,374,500	1,720,000	2,057,600	2,414,490	2,863,144	3,142,803	3,345,255	3,485,903	3,606,505	3,642,058	3,608,953
Unemployment trust fund	7,852,000	8,297,000	8,137,000	7,413,000	8,063,000	8,644,000	9,236,000	8,988,000	8,442,915	8,700,668	8,974,894	7,719,944
Veterans' life insurance funds:												
Government life insurance fund	1,254,000	1,286,500	1,318,000	1,291,500	1,300,000	1,300,500	1,299,000	1,234,000	1,232,685	1,216,833	1,200,427	1,144,116
National service life insurance fund	6,473,685	6,934,685	7,287,685	5,342,144	5,435,644	5,190,644	5,249,479	5,272,479	5,345,628	5,481,068	5,570,310	5,665,319
Special term insurance fund							425	3,025	9,589	20,234	34,082	48,267
Other trust funds and accounts:												
Adjusted service certificate fund [5]	12,250	5,800	5,563	5,250	5,165	5,115	5,113	4,643	4,589	4,580		
Ainsworth Library fund, Walter Reed General Hospital	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10
Alien property trust fund	5,168	5,576	6,247	4,656	[6] 4,710	4,958	7,200	6,650	4,412	4,567	1,732	984
Canal Zone Postal Savings System	9,850	9,350	9,350	8,850	6,850	7,100	7,100	7,100	6,850	6,750	6,752	6,250
Comptroller of the Currency									4,140	5,140	5,950	5,950

Comptroller of the Currency employees' retirement fund	4,805	5,055										
District of Columbia:												
Department of Occupations and Professions										266		
General funds	15,000	15,000	13,930	9,961	13,964	13,974	25,029	21,994	28,190	31,200	39,996	49,679
Highway fund	2,000	2,000					5,779	6,757	10,769	11,985	11,760	11,234
Miscellaneous trust funds										r 219	r 2	
Motor vehicle parking fund							527	870	1,194	1,391	1,686	2,077
Redevelopment program, Redevelopment Land Agency											15,324	4,017
Sanitary sewage works fund									851	1,951	2,134	2,534
Teachers' retirement and annuity fund	11,629	13,556	14,991	16,904	18,444	20,310	21,810	23,510	25,434	27,237	28,890	30,626
Water fund	1,773	1,773	1,773	1,773	1,773	1,773	1,773	1,773	1,673			
Welfare funds												15
District of Columbia, Workmen's Compensation Act, relief and rehabilitation	71	81	81	87	87	97	101	101	101	110	110	110
Exchange stabilization fund	20,000	20,000	20,000	20,000	20,000	20,000	20,000	25,000	25,000	95,000	95,000	35,000
Farm tenant mortgage insurance trust fund		1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,250	1,250	1,250	1,250			
Federal Housing Administration:												
Armed services housing mortgage insurance fund				4,000	7,200	9,450	12,750	10,550	12,950	12,250	15,500	11,974
Housing insurance fund	2,431	2,431	2,431	2,431	3,850	4,450	5,950	3,300	3,300	4,400	7,000	4,648
Housing investment insurance fund					700	800	950	800	800	800	850	870
Mutual mortgage insurance fund	107,012	121,499	129,499	145,999	171,867	194,167	235,067	212,667	268,267	305,688	363,088	411,326
National defense housing insurance fund							11,500	8,100	5,100	5,720	5,270	5,200
Section 220 housing insurance fund									750	750	650	1,100
Section 221 housing insurance fund									750	750	750	900
Servicemen's mortgage insurance fund									750	1,250	2,650	4,100
Title I housing insurance fund								1,400	1,700	2,400	2,450	2,180
Title I insurance fund									38,000	44,400	56,350	69,529
War housing insurance fund	11,000	12,000	33,500	61,000	80,600	75,900	77,300	20,600	23,200	28,750	30,820	27,222
General post fund, Veterans' Administration	1,433	1,434	1,945	2,142	2,316	2,666	2,666	2,866	2,866	2,868	2,660	1,734
Hospital fund, U. S. Army, Office of the Surgeon General	4,350	4,350	2,770	2,770	1,670	1,570	1,845	1,845	2,045	2,275	2,275	2,075
Individual Indian trust funds	46,060	43,663	41,293	39,189	38,843	35,425	34,076	31,831	32,982	33,669	36,081	37,572
Library of Congress trust fund										46	136	16
Longshoremen's and Harbor Workers' Compensation Act, relief and rehabilitation	416	402	402	550	550	632	657	727	759	769	772	772
Merchant marine memorial chapel fund									424	424	424	554
National park trust fund	18	18	18	18	18	18	18	18	18	18	20	21
Office of naval records and library fund							44	44	44	44	44	44

Footnotes at end of table.

TABLE 60.—*Holdings of Federal securities* [1] *by Government agencies and accounts, at par value, June 30, 1947–58*—Continued

[In thousands of dollars]

Investments of agencies	1947	1948	1949	1950	1951	1952	1953	1954	1955	1956	1957	1958
HANDLED BY THE TREASURY—Continued												
Patients' benefit fund, Public Health Service hospitals [7]						7	7	7	7	7	7	7
Pershing Hall Memorial fund	193	193	193	199	199	199	199	199	199	199	199	199
Preservation of Birthplace of Abraham Lincoln, National Park Service	16	16	16	63	63	63	63	63	63	63	63	63
Public Health Service gift funds	86	86	86	86	86	86	86	86	81	81	76	71
Public Housing Administration (U. S. Housing Act)	7,870	7,870										
Special trust account for payment of pre-1934 Philippine bonds		11,140	14,026	16,521	19,082	15,138	7,471	6,467	6,351	6,251	5,481	5,166
U. S. Army and Air Force Motion Picture Service	3,242	4,542	2,065	2,065	1,000	1,000	500	500				
U. S. Department of the Army—general gift fund											22	22
U. S. Naval Academy—general gift fund	85	85	85	85	85	85	85	85	102	102	102	102
U. S. Naval Academy—museum fund	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Total handled by the Treasury	32,457,637	35,432,716	37,792,150	37,412,519	40,581,392	43,887,613	47,041,552	48,524,873	49,730,633	r 52,243,838	r 54,339,581	54,335,202
HANDLED BY THE AGENCIES [8]												
Banks for cooperatives	42,568	42,656	42,656	42,788	42,788	43,038	43,038	52,078	42,463	42,463	41,263	42,963
District of Columbia: Miscellaneous trust funds										r 139	r 138	149
Farmers' Home Administration, State rural rehabilitation funds											217	222
Federal home loan banks	155,464	162,118	357,790	285,136	243,728	310,398	378,198	670,254	660,567	1,085,141	1,018,325	1,364,258
Federal Housing Administration, mutual mortgage insurance fund									1,228	14,165	14,165	11,737
Federal intermediate credit banks	43,151	43,151	44,654	45,254	45,754	48,329	51,252	49,933	59,524	59,524	99,331	99,520
Federal National Mortgage Association	5				69	198	154	12	1,479	11,060	36,253	42,333
Home Owners' Loan Corporation	15,200	12,400	10,200	2,000		(9)						
Housing and Home Finance Administrator, liquidating programs											17	
Inland Waterways Corporation	2,288	50	50	50								
Panama Canal Company	19,350	20	20	20	20	10	15	15	15	15	25	25
Production credit corporations	67,036	65,870	37,352	39,832	41,780	42,488	44,593	41,761	41,924	39,762	(10)	

Reconstruction Finance Corporation	1,704	125			1,158	1,158						
Total handled by agencies	346,765	326,389	492,722	415,079	375,296	445,618	517,250	814,053	807,200	r 1,252,269	r 1,212,733	1,561,208
Total holdings of securities by Government agencies and accounts	32,804,403	35,759,106	38,284,872	37,827,598	40,956,688	44,333,231	47,558,802	49,338,926	50,537,833	[11] r 53,496,107	[11] r 55,552,314	[11] 55,896,410

r Revised.

[1] Gross public debt, and guaranteed obligations of the Federal Government held outside the Treasury.

[2] For further details of certain of these accounts, see tables 61 through 83.

[3] Includes Series F and J savings bonds at current redemption value.

[4] Includes a U. S. Government security of $1,000,000 which was included in assets purchased from an insured institution to prevent default.

[5] The detailed table showing receipts and expenditures and assets of this trust fund carried in the annual reports from 1925 through 1957 (in the 1957 report, p. 521) does not appear in this report. Investments of the fund were redeemed during the fiscal year 1957, and it is not expected that there will be future investments.

[6] Figures are as of April 30, 1951.

[7] Information on amount of Federal securities held by this fund prior to June 30, 1952, is not available.

[8] Some of the investment transactions clear through the accounts of the Treasurer of the United States.

[9] The corporation was liquidated during the fiscal year shown in the column heading.

[10] Production credit corporations were merged in the Federal intermediate credit banks as of January 1, 1957, pursuant to the act approved July 26, 1956 (12 U. S. C. 1027 (a)). Certain assets, including the Federal securities, and the liabilities of the corporations were transferred to the banks.

[11] Excludes securities in the amounts of $24,955,000, $23,625,000, and $19,865,000 held by the Atomic Energy Commission as of June 30, 1956, 1957, and 1958, respectively, which in turn are held by trustees for the protection of certain contractors against financial loss in event of a catastrophe.

TABLE 61.—*Ainsworth Library fund, Walter Reed General Hospital, June 30, 1958*

[This trust fund was established in accordance with the provisions of the joint resolution of Congress approved May 23, 1935 (49 Stat. 287). For further details, see annual report of the Secretary for 1941, p. 154]

I. RECEIPTS AND EXPENDITURES (EXCLUDING INVESTMENT TRANSACTIONS)

	Cumulative through June 30, 1957	Fiscal year 1958	Cumulative through June 30, 1958
Receipts:			
Bequest of Maj. Gen. Fred C. Ainsworth	$10,700.00		$10,700.00
Earnings on investments	5,687.23	$285.00	5,972.23
Total receipts	16,387.23	285.00	16,672.23
Expenditures	5,932.35	178.07	6,110.42
Balance	10,454.88	106.93	10,561.81

II. ASSETS HELD BY THE TREASURY DEPARTMENT

Assets	June 30, 1957	Fiscal year 1958, increase	June 30, 1958
Investments (public issues):			
Treasury bonds, 3% of 1995	$9,500.00		$9,500.00
U. S. savings bonds, Series J (2.76%)	300.00		300.00
Total investments	9,800.00		9,800.00
Undisbursed balance	654.88	$106.93	761.81
Total assets	10,454.88	106.93	10,561.81

TABLE 62.—*Civil service retirement and disability fund, June 30, 1958*

[On basis of daily Treasury statements prior to June 30, 1953, thereafter on basis of the "Monthly Statement of Receipts and Expenditures of the United States Government." This trust fund was established in accordance with the provisions of the act of May 22, 1920, as amended (5 U. S. C. 2267). For further details see annual report of the Secretary for 1941, p. 136]

I. RECEIPTS AND EXPENDITURES (EXCLUDING INVESTMENT TRANSACTIONS)

	Cumulative through June 30, 1957	Fiscal year 1958	Cumulative through June 30, 1958
Receipts:			
Deductions from basic salaries, etc.[1]	$6,262,775,224.47	$675,140,404.96	$6,937,915,629.43
Direct appropriations [2]	4,136,378,290.00		4,136,378,290.00
Payments by employing agencies [2]		583,900,426.44	583,900,426.44
Interest and profits on investments	2,383,992,113.99	194,052,071.33	2,578,044,185.32
Transfer from the Comptroller of the Currency retirement fund [3]	5,050,000.00		5,050,000.00
Total receipts	12,788,195,628.46	1,453,092,902.73	14,241,288,531.19
Expenditures:			
Annuity payments, refunds, etc	5,275,437,091.42	696,374,739.68	5,971,811,831.10
Transfers to policemen's and firemen's relief fund, D. C.:			
Deductions	55,852.61	30,072.46	112,553.83
Accrued interest on deductions	26,628.76		
Total expenditures	5,275,519,572.79	696,404,812.14	5,971,924,384.93
Balance	7,512,676,055.67	756,688,090.59	8,269,364,146.26

Footnotes at end of table.

TABLE 62.—*Civil service retirement and disability fund, June 30, 1958*—Continued

II. ASSETS HELD BY THE TREASURY DEPARTMENT

Assets	June 30, 1957	Fiscal year 1958, increase, or decrease (−)	June 30, 1958
Investments:			
Special issues, civil service retirement fund series:			
Treasury certificates of indebtedness maturing June 30:			
2½% of 1958	$5,706,946,000.00	−$5,706,946,000.00	
2½% of 1959		4,248,846,000.00	$4,248,846,000.00
Treasury notes maturing June 30:			
2½% of 1959	185,000,000.00		185,000,000.00
2½% of 1960	185,000,000.00	200,000,000.00	385,000,000.00
2½% of 1961	185,000,000.00	200,000,000.00	385,000,000.00
2½% of 1962	185,000,000.00	200,000,000.00	385,000,000.00
2½% of 1963		200,000,000.00	200,000,000.00
Treasury bonds maturing June 30:			
2½% of 1963	185,000,000.00		185,000,000.00
2½% of 1964	185,000,000.00	200,000,000.00	385,000,000.00
2½% of 1965	185,000,000.00	200,000,000.00	385,000,000.00
2½% of 1966	185,000,000.00	200,000,000.00	385,000,000.00
2½% of 1967	185,000,000.00	200,000,000.00	385,000,000.00
2½% of 1968		200,000,000.00	200,000,000.00
Total special issues	7,371,946,000.00	341,900,000.00	7,713,846,000.00
Public issues:			
Treasury notes:			
3½%, Series A-1960	20,000,000.00	12,900,000.00	32,900,000.00
4%, Series A-1961		73,900,000.00	73,900,000.00
3⅝%, Series A-1962	50,000,000.00		50,000,000.00
4%, Series B-1962		20,000,000.00	20,000,000.00
3¾%, Series C-1962		20,000,000.00	20,000,000.00
2⅝%, Series A-1963		22,700,000.00	22,700,000.00
Treasury bonds:			
2¼% of 1959-62 (dated June 1, 1945)		700,000.00	700,000.00
2½% of 1961		6,400,000.00	6,400,000.00
2⅝% of 1965		10,000,000.00	10,000,000.00
3% of 1966		25,000,000.00	25,000,000.00
4% of 1969		25,000,000.00	25,000,000.00
3⅞% of 1974		30,000,000.00	30,000,000.00
3¼% of 1985		74,900,000.00	74,900,000.00
3½% of 1990		6,000,000.00	6,000,000.00
3% of 1995	55,205,000.00		55,205,000.00
U. S. savings bonds, Series G (2.50%)	400,000.00	−200,000.00	200,000.00
Total public issues	125,605,000.00	327,300,000.00	452,905,000.00
Total investments	7,497,551,000.00	669,200,000.00	8,166,751,000.00
Undisbursed balance	15,125,055.67	87,488,090.59	102,613,146.26
Total assets	7,512,676,055.67	756,688,090.59	8,269,364,146.26

[1] Includes service credit payments and voluntary contributions of employees subject to the retirement act. Basic compensation deductions were at the rate of 2½% from Aug. 1, 1920, to June 30, 1926; 3½% from July 1, 1926, to June 30, 1942; 5% from July 1, 1942, to the day before the first pay period which began after June 30, 1948; 6% thereafter to the day before the first pay period which began after September 30, 1956; and 6½% thereafter. Also includes District of Columbia and Government corporations' contributions through 1957. Beginning with 1958 they are included with contributions from agency salary funds.

[2] Beginning July 1, 1957, appropriations are not made directly to the fund. Instead the employing agencies contribute amounts (from agency appropriations) equal to the deductions from employees' salaries in accordance with the act approved July 31, 1956 (5 U. S. C. 2254 (a)).

[3] The act of June 30, 1948, as amended (5 U. S. C. 739 (a) (b)), abolished the separate retirement fund for employees of the Office of the Comptroller and directed transfer of its assets to the civil service retirement and disability fund. Amount comprises cash derived from sale of securities amounting to $4,850,000 and securities still held at par amount of $200,000.

TABLE 63.—*District of Columbia teachers' retirement and annuity fund, June 30, 1958*

[This fund was established in accordance with the provisions of the act of Aug. 7, 1946 (31 D. C. C. 702, 707), as successor to the District of Columbia teachers' retirement fund established under the act of Jan. 15, 1920, as amended, effecting the consolidation of the deductions fund and the Government reserve fund as of July 1, 1945]

I. RECEIPTS AND EXPENDITURES (EXCLUDING INVESTMENT TRANSACTIONS)

	Cumulative through June 30, 1957	Fiscal year 1958	Cumulative through June 30, 1958
Receipts:			
Deductions from salaries	$17, 031, 690. 87	$1, 362, 297. 74	$18, 393, 988. 61
Voluntary contributions	165, 290. 55	3, 150. 00	168, 440. 55
Interest and profits on investments	10, 907, 519. 45	830, 955. 33	11, 738, 474. 78
Appropriations from District of Columbia revenues	30, 896, 972. 84	2, 570, 000. 00	33, 466, 972. 84
Total receipts	59, 001, 473. 71	4, 766, 403. 07	63, 767, 876. 78
Expenditures:			
Annuities, refunds, etc	29, 977, 120. 44	3, 097, 013. 45	33, 074, 133. 89
Balance	29, 024, 353. 27	1, 669, 389. 62	30, 693, 742. 89

II. ASSETS HELD BY THE TREASURY DEPARTMENT

Assets	June 30, 1957	Fiscal year 1958, increase, or decrease (−)	June 30, 1958
Investments (public issues):			
Treasury certificates of indebtedness, 3½%, Series B-1958	$99, 000. 00	−$99, 000. 00	
Treasury notes, 2⅞%, Series A-1958	58, 000. 00	−58, 000. 00	
Treasury bonds:			
2½% of 1961		1, 056, 500. 00	$1, 056, 500. 00
2½% of 1963		856, 500. 00	856, 500. 00
2½% of 1964-69 (dated Apr. 15, 1943)	865, 000. 00		865, 000. 00
2½% of 1964-69 (dated Sept. 15, 1943)	1, 303, 500. 00		1, 303, 500. 00
2½% of 1965-70	257, 000. 00		257, 000. 00
2½% of 1966-71	1, 517, 000. 00		1, 517, 000. 00
2½% of 1967-72 (dated June 1, 1945)	1, 919, 000. 00		1, 919, 000. 00
3¼% of 1978-83	1, 777, 500. 00		1, 777, 500. 00
3¼% of 1985		100, 000. 00	100, 000. 00
3½% of 1990		99, 000. 00	99, 000. 00
3% of 1995	3, 599, 500. 00		3, 599, 500. 00
2½% Investment Series A-1965	250, 000. 00		250, 000. 00
2¾% Investment Series B-1975-80	14, 325, 000. 00		14, 325, 000. 00
U. S. savings bonds:			
Series G (2.50%)	2, 520, 000. 00	−220, 000. 00	2, 300, 000. 00
Series K (2.76%)	400, 000. 00		400, 000. 00
Total investments	28, 890, 500. 00	1, 735, 000. 00	30, 625, 500. 00
Undisbursed balance	133, 853. 27	−65, 610. 38	68, 242. 89
Total assets	29, 024, 353. 27	1, 669, 389. 62	30, 693, 742. 89

TABLE 64.—*District of Columbia, Workmen's Compensation Act, relief and rehabilitation, June 30, 1958*

[This trust fund was established pursuant to the provisions of the act of May 17, 1928 (45 Stat. 600). For further details, see annual report of the Secretary for 1941, p. 141]

I. RECEIPTS AND EXPENDITURES (EXCLUDING INVESTMENT TRANSACTIONS)

	Cumulative through June 30, 1957	Fiscal year 1958	Cumulative through June 30, 1958
Receipts:			
Deposits	$147, 275. 00	$2, 000. 00	$149, 275. 00
Interest and profits on investments	37, 364. 67	2, 952. 40	40, 317. 07
Total receipts	184, 639. 67	4, 952. 40	189, 592. 07
Expenditures	63, 053. 86	2, 834. 20	65, 888. 06
Balance	121, 585. 81	2, 118. 20	123, 704. 01

II. ASSETS HELD BY THE TREASURY DEPARTMENT

Assets	June 30, 1957	Fiscal year 1958, increase, or decrease (−)	June 30, 1958
Investments (public issues):			
Treasury notes, 2⅞%, Series A–1958	$4, 000. 00	−$4, 000. 00	
Treasury bonds:			
2½% of 1962–67	5, 000. 00		$5, 000. 00
2⅝% of 1965		4, 000. 00	4, 000. 00
2½% of 1966–71	10, 000. 00		10, 000. 00
3¼% of 1978–83	4, 000. 00		4, 000. 00
3% of 1995	20, 000. 00		20, 000. 00
2¾% Investment Series B–1975–80	6, 000. 00		6, 000. 00
U. S. savings bonds:			
Series G (2.50%)	50, 000. 00		50, 000. 00
Series K (2.76%)	11, 500. 00		11, 500. 00
Total investments	110, 500. 00		110, 500. 00
Undisbursed balance	11, 085. 81	2, 118. 20	13, 204. 01
Total assets	121, 585. 81	2, 118. 20	123, 704. 01

TABLE 65.—*District of Columbia other funds—Investments as of June 30, 1957 and 1958*

[These investments were made in accordance with provisions contained in appropriation acts for the District of Columbia]

I. GENERAL FUNDS

Investments	June 30, 1957	Fiscal year 1958, increase, or decrease (—)	June 30, 1958
Public issues:			
Treasury bills		$3,016,000.00	$3,016,000.00
Treasury certificates of indebtedness:			
3⅜%, Series A-1958	$997,000.00	—997,000.00	
4%, Series C-1958		3,992,000.00	3,992,000.00
2½%, Series A-1959		997,000.00	997,000.00
Treasury notes:			
2¾%, Series D-1957	3,992,000.00	—3,992,000.00	
2⅞%, Series A-1958	6,986,000.00	—6,986,000.00	
Treasury bonds:			
2⅜% of 1957-59		2,916,500.00	2,916,500.00
2½% of 1958	4,964,000.00	3,750,000.00	8,714,000.00
2½% of 1961	8,608,500.00		8,608,500.00
2½% of 1963	1,236,000.00		1,236,000.00
2⅝% of 1965		6,986,000.00	6,986,000.00
2½% of 1965-70	13,213,000.00		13,213,000.00
Total	39,996,500.00	9,682,500.00	49,679,000.00

II. HIGHWAY FUND

Investments	June 30, 1957	Fiscal year 1958, increase, or decrease (—)	June 30, 1958
Public issues:			
Treasury bills	$503,000.00	$499,000.00	$1,002,000.00
Treasury certificates of indebtedness:			
3⅜%, Series A-1958	3,976,000.00	—3,976,000.00	
3½%, Series B-1958	2,007,000.00	—2,007,000.00	
4%, Series C-1958		2,985,000.00	2,985,000.00
2½%, Series A-1959		3,976,000.00	3,976,000.00
1¼%, Series B-1959		1,292,000.00	1,292,000.00
Treasury notes:			
2¾%, Series D-1957	2,985,000.00	—2,985,000.00	
2⅞%, Series A-1958	2,289,000.00	—2,289,000.00	
1½%, Series EA-1959		1,979,000.00	1,979,000.00
Total	11,760,000.00	—526,000.00	11,234,000.00

III. MOTOR VEHICLE PARKING FUND

Investments	June 30, 1957	Fiscal year 1958, increase, or decrease (—)	June 30, 1958
Public issues:			
Treasury bills		$100,000.00	$100,000.00
Treasury certificates of indebtedness:			
3⅜%, Series A-1958	$227,000.00	—227,000.00	
3½%, Series B-1958	522,000.00	—522,000.00	
4%, Series C-1958		394,000.00	394,000.00
2½%, Series A-1959		749,000.00	749,000.00
1¼%, Series B-1959		643,000.00	643,000.00
Treasury notes:			
2¾%, Series D-1957	294,000.00	—294,000.00	
2⅞%, Series A-1958	643,000.00	—643,000.00	
3½%, Series A-1960		191,000.00	191,000.00
Total	1,686,000.00	391,000.00	2,077,000.00

TABLE 65.—*District of Columbia other funds—Investments as of June 30, 1957 and 1958*—Continued

IV. REDEVELOPMENT PROGRAM—REDEVELOPMENT LAND AGENCY

Investments	June 30, 1957	Fiscal year 1958, increase, or decrease (—)	June 30, 1958
Public issues:			
Treasury bills	$15,324,000.00	—$11,307,000.00	$4,017,000.00

V. SANITARY SEWAGE WORKS FUND

Investments	June 30, 1957	Fiscal year 1958, increase, or decrease (—)	June 30, 1958
Public issues:			
Treasury bills		$400,000.00	$400,000.00
Certificates of indebtedness, 1¼%, Series B-1959		2,134,000.00	2,134,000.00
Treasury notes, 2⅞%, Series A-1958	$2,134,000.00	—2,134,000.00	
Total	2,134,000.00	400,000.00	2,534,000.00

VI. MISCELLANEOUS TRUST FUNDS [1] [2]

Investments	June 30, 1957	Fiscal year 1958, increase, or decrease (—)	June 30, 1958
Public issues:			
Treasury bonds:			
2½% of 1956-58	$500.00	—$500.00	
2⅜% of 1958	[1] 1,500.00	—1,500.00	
2½% of 1958		[1] 15,000.00	$15,000.00
3% of 1995	40,500.00		40,500.00
U. S. savings bonds:			
Series F (2.53%)	17,300.00		17,300.00
Series G (2.50%)	35,300.00	—3,000.00	32,300.00
Series H (3.25%)		15,000.00	15,000.00
Series J (2.76%)	10,675.00		10,675.00
Series K (2.76%)	33,500.00		33,500.00
Total	139,275.00	25,000.00	164,275.00

[1] Investment of these funds was made directly through the facilities of the District of Columbia with the exception of $1,500 in 1957 and $15,000 in 1958 which were handled by the Treasury Department.
[2] Figures for 1957 have been revised to adjust for reclassification.

TABLE 66.—*Employees' life insurance fund, Civil Service Commission, June 30, 1958*

[On basis of reports from the Civil Service Commission. This trust revolving fund was established in accordance with the provisions of the act of August 17, 1954 (5 U. S. C. 2094 (c))]

I. RECEIPTS AND EXPENDITURES (EXCLUDING INVESTMENT TRANSACTIONS)

	Cumulative through June 30, 1957	Fiscal year 1958	Cumulative through June 30, 1958
Receipts:			
Premium collections:			
Deductions from salaries and Government contributions [1]	r $270, 809, 592. 49	$107, 230, 461. 88	$378, 040, 054. 37
Return of premium payments		[2] 32, 716, 295. 42	32, 716, 295. 42
Payments by beneficial associations	r 5, 697, 737. 63	1, 648, 724. 22	7, 346, 461. 85
Return of premium payments		[2] 685, 910. 71	685, 910. 71
Income from investments:			
Securities purchased through Treasury Department facilities	97, 150. 56	486, 927. 73	584, 078. 29
Securities acquired from beneficial associations	13, 122. 50	9, 920. 00	23, 042. 50
Other:			
Securities acquired from beneficial associations [3]	1, 679, 217. 50	34, 715. 50	1, 713, 933. 00
Total receipts	278, 296, 820. 68	142, 812, 955. 46	421, 109, 776. 14
Expenditures:			
Premium payments	264, 717, 618. 97	105, 652, 488. 23	[4] 370, 370, 107. 20
Other	218, 608. 40	[5] −261, 063. 89	−42, 455. 49
Total expenditures	264, 936, 227. 37	105, 391, 424. 34	370, 327, 651. 71
Balance	13, 360, 593. 31	37, 421, 531. 12	50, 782, 124. 43

II. ASSETS HELD BY THE TREASURY DEPARTMENT

Assets	June 30, 1957	Fiscal year 1958, increase, or decrease (−)	June 30, 1958
Investments (public issues):			
Treasury certificates of indebtedness:			
3⅜%, Series A–1958	$750, 000. 00	−$750, 000. 00	
2½%, Series A–1959		1, 263, 000. 00	$1, 263, 000. 00
Treasury notes:			
2⅞%, Series A–1958	1, 495, 000. 00	−1, 495, 000. 00	
1⅞%, Series A–1959		2, 172, 000. 00	2, 172, 000. 00
3½%, Series A–1960	1, 293, 000. 00		1, 293, 000. 00
3⅝%, Series A–1962	998, 000. 00	800, 000. 00	1, 798, 000. 00
3¾%, Series C–1962		5, 000, 000. 00	5, 000, 000. 00
2⅝%, Series A–1963		2, 300, 000. 00	2, 300, 000. 00
Treasury bonds:			
2½% of 1958	760, 000. 00		760, 000. 00
2⅛% of 1960	525, 000. 00		525, 000. 00
2½% of 1961	1, 052, 000. 00	9, 200, 000. 00	10, 252, 000. 00
2¾% of 1961		5, 000, 000. 00	5, 000, 000. 00
2½% of 1962–67	15, 000. 00		15, 000. 00
2½% of 1963	5, 000. 00	5, 000, 000. 00	5, 005, 000. 00
3% of 1964		5, 000, 000. 00	5, 000, 000. 00
2½% of 1964–69 (dated Apr. 15, 1943)	4, 000. 00	737, 500. 00	741, 500. 00
2⅝% of 1965		1, 495, 000. 00	1, 495, 000. 00
2½% of 1967–72 (dated June 1, 1945)	10, 500. 00		10, 500. 00
2½% of 1967–72 (dated Nov. 15, 1945)	6, 000. 00		6, 000. 00
3% of 1995	135, 500. 00		135, 500. 00
U. S. savings bonds:			
Series F (2.53%)	627, 212. 50	−105, 449. 50	521, 763. 00
Series G (2.50%)	199, 200. 00	−25, 000. 00	174, 200. 00
Series J (2.76%)	434, 105. 00	8, 165. 00	442, 270. 00
Total investments	8, 309, 517. 50	35, 600, 215. 50	43, 909, 733. 00
Undisbursed balance	5, 051, 075. 81	1, 821, 315. 62	6, 872, 391. 43
Total assets	13, 360, 593. 31	37, 421, 531. 12	50, 782, 124. 43

r Revised for reclassification.

[1] As provided in the act, Sec. 2094 (a) "* * * there shall be withheld from each salary payment of such employee, * * * not to exceed the rate of 25 cents biweekly for each $1,000 of his group life insurance * * *"; and in Sec. 2094 (b) "* * * there shall be contributed from the respective appropriation or fund * * * not to exceed one-half the amount withheld from the employee * * *."

[2] Premium payments in excess of the $100 million contingency reserve set by the Civil Service Commission, which are required to be returned to the fund by the insuring companies (5 U. S. C. 2097 (d)).

[3] Includes Series F and J bonds stated at current redemption value. Amounts during the fiscal year 1958 represent accrued increment during the year of $29,715.50 and $5,000.00 acquired securities.

[4] Includes premium payments of $33,402,206.13 which have been returned. See note 2.

[5] Consists of −$385,034.23 which is the difference between the cost and face value of investments and $123,970.34 for administrative expenses, etc.

TABLE 67.—*Federal disability insurance trust fund, June 30, 1958*

[This trust fund was established in accordance with the provisions of the act approved August 1, 1956 (42 U. S. C. 401 (b))]

I. RECEIPTS AND EXPENDITURES (EXCLUDING INVESTMENT TRANSACTIONS)

	June 30, 1957	Fiscal year 1958	Cumulative through June 30, 1958
Receipts:			
Appropriations [1]	$333,276,574.71	$862,861,610.23	$1,196,138,184.94
Deposits by States	3,922,679.43	63,541,704.56	67,464,383.99
Interest on investments	1,363,466.82	16,130,769.43	17,494,236.25
Total receipts	338,562,720.96	942,534,084.22	1,281,096,805.18
Expenditures:			
Reimbursement for administrative expenses (under Sec. 201 (g) (1) of the Social Security Act, as amended)	1,304,992.45	2,962,897.09	4,267,889.54
Reimbursement to Federal old-age and survivors insurance trust fund		[2] 9,436,562.00	9,436,562.00
Benefit payments		168,419,534.12	168,419,534.12
Total expenditures	1,304,992.45	180,818,993.21	182,123,985.66
Balance	337,257,728.51	761,715,091.01	1,098,972,819.52

II. ASSETS HELD BY THE TREASURY DEPARTMENT

Assets	June 30, 1957	Fiscal year 1958, increase, or decrease (−)	June 30, 1958
Investments:			
Special issues, Federal disability insurance trust fund series:			
Treasury certificates of indebtedness, 2½% maturing:			
June 30, 1958	$257,863,000.00	−$257,863,000.00	
June 30, 1959		658,294,000.00	$658,294,000.00
Treasury notes maturing June 30:			
2½% of 1959	7,500,000.00		7,500,000.00
2½% of 1960	7,500,000.00	30,000,000.00	37,500,000.00
2½% of 1961	7,500,000.00	30,000,000.00	37,500,000.00
2½% of 1962	7,500,000.00	30,000,000.00	37,500,000.00
2½% of 1963		30,000,000.00	30,000,000.00
Treasury bonds maturing June 30:			
2½% of 1963	7,500,000.00		7,500,000.00
2½% of 1964	7,500,000.00	30,000,000.00	37,500,000.00
2½% of 1965	7,500,000.00	30,000,000.00	37,500,000.00
2½% of 1966	7,500,000.00	30,000,000.00	37,500,000.00
2½% of 1967	7,500,000.00	30,000,000.00	37,500,000.00
2½% of 1968		30,000,000.00	30,000,000.00
Total special issues	325,363,000.00	670,431,000.00	995,794,000.00
Public issues:			
Treasury notes:			
3¾%, Series C-1962		7,000,000.00	7,000,000.00
4%, Series B-1962		5,000,000.00	5,000,000.00
2⅝%, Series A-1963		10,000,000.00	10,000,000.00
Treasury bonds:			
2⅝% of 1965		16,750,000.00	16,750,000.00
3% of 1966		10,000,000.00	10,000,000.00
4% of 1969		5,000,000.00	5,000,000.00
3⅞% of 1974		5,000,000.00	5,000,000.00
Total public issues		58,750,000.00	58,750,000.00
Unamortized discount on investments		−106,250.00	−106,250.00
Accrued interest purchased		20,179.29	20,179.29
Total investments	325,363,000.00	729,094,929.29	1,054,457,929.29
Undisbursed balance	11,894,728.51	32,592,773.05	44,487,501.56
Unappropriated receipts		27,388.67	27,388.67
Total assets	337,257,728.51	761,715,091.01	1,098,972,819.52

[1] Appropriations are equal to the amount of employment taxes collected, as estimated by the Secretary of the Treasury and adjusted in accordance with wage reports certified by the Secretary of Health, Education, and Welfare, for distribution to this fund and the Federal old-age and survivors insurance trust fund.
[2] Reimbursement covering fiscal year 1957.

TABLE 68.—*Federal old-age and survivors insurance trust fund, June 30, 1958*

[On basis of daily Treasury statements through 1952, thereafter on basis of "Monthly Statement of Receipts and Expenditures of the United States Government"; see "Bases of Tables." This trust fund, the successor to the old-age reserve account, was established in accordance with the provisions of the Social Security Act Amendments of 1939 as amended by the Social Security Act Amendments of 1950 (42 U. S. C. 401). For further details see annual reports of the Secretary for 1940, p. 212, and 1950, p. 42]

I. RECEIPTS AND EXPENDITURES (EXCLUDING INVESTMENT TRANSACTIONS)

	Cumulative through June 30, 1957	Fiscal year 1958	Cumulative through June 30, 1958
Receipts:			
Appropriations [1]	$48, 121, 076, 166. 01	$6, 870, 361, 660. 00	$54, 991, 437, 826. 01
Deposits by States [2]	730, 041, 468. 79	472, 088, 770. 96	1, 202, 130, 239. 75
Net earnings on investments	4, 444, 551, 228. 56	[3] 555, 397, 668. 48	4, 999, 948, 897. 04
Transfers from general fund [4]	15, 386, 400. 00		15, 386, 400. 00
Transfers from railroad retirement account, Sec. 5 (k) (2) (b) of Railroad Retirement Act of 1937, as amended Oct. 30, 1951	33, 805, 000. 00	1, 588, 000. 00	35, 393, 000. 00
Other [5]	533, 331. 53	457, 157. 42	990, 488. 95
Total receipts	53, 345, 393, 594. 89	7, 899, 893, 256. 86	61, 245, 286, 851. 75
Expenditures:			
Benefit payments	28, 967, 391, 743. 51	7, 874, 932, 413. 01	36, 842, 324, 156. 52
Reimbursements to general fund:			
Administrative expenses (under Sec. 201 (g) (1) of the Social Security Act as amended)	421, 223, 469. 33	32, 731, 315. 83	453, 954, 785. 16
Refunds of taxes (under 201 (g) (2) of the Social Security Act, as amended) [6]	248, 690, 000. 00	75, 465, 000. 00	324, 155, 000. 00
Payments, Bureau of Old-Age and Survivors Insurance:			
Salaries and expenses [7]	669, 790, 599. 73	138, 856, 644. 50	808, 647, 244. 23
Construction of building	537, 953. 13	1, 586, 697. 01	2, 124, 650. 14
Payments, other, Department of Health, Education, and Welfare, and predecessor agency, administrative expenses	8, 881, 925. 00	1, 747, 600. 00	10, 629, 525. 00
Reimbursement of administrative expenses from the Federal disability insurance trust fund		−9, 148, 680. 00	−9, 148, 680. 00
Total expenditures	30, 316, 515, 690. 70	8, 116, 170, 990. 35	38, 432, 686, 681. 05
Balance	23, 028, 877, 904. 19	−216, 277, 733. 49	22, 812, 600, 170. 70

II. ASSETS HELD BY THE TREASURY DEPARTMENT

Assets	June 30, 1957	Fiscal year 1958, increase, or decrease (−)	June 30, 1958
Investments:			
Special issues, Federal old-age and survivors insurance trust fund series:			
Treasury certificates of indebtedness maturing June 30:			
2½% of 1958	$14, 962, 885, 000. 00	−$14, 962, 885, 000. 00	
2½% of 1959		9, 924, 785, 000. 00	$9, 924, 785, 000. 00
Treasury notes maturing June 30:			
2½% of 1959	500, 000, 000. 00		500, 000, 000. 00
2½% of 1960	500, 000, 000. 00	465, 000, 000. 00	965, 000, 000. 00
2½% of 1961	500, 000, 000. 00	465, 000, 000. 00	965, 000, 000. 00
2½% of 1962	500, 000, 000. 00	465, 000, 000. 00	965, 000, 000. 00
2½% of 1963		465, 000, 000. 00	465, 000, 000. 00
Treasury bonds maturing June 30:			
2½% of 1963	500, 000, 000. 00		500, 000, 000. 00
2½% of 1964	500, 000, 000. 00	465, 000, 000. 00	965, 000, 000. 00
2½% of 1965	500, 000, 000. 00	465, 000, 000. 00	965, 000, 000. 00
2½% of 1966	500, 000, 000. 00	465, 000, 000. 00	965, 000, 000. 00
2½% of 1967	500, 000, 000. 00	465, 000, 000. 00	965, 000, 000. 00
2½% of 1968		465, 000, 000. 00	465, 000, 000. 00
Total special issues	19, 462, 885, 000. 00	−853, 100, 000. 00	18, 609, 785, 000. 00

Footnotes at end of table.

TABLE 68.—*Federal old-age and survivors insurance trust fund, June 30, 1958*—Continued

II. ASSETS HELD BY THE TREASURY DEPARTMENT—Continued

Assets	June 30, 1957	Fiscal year 1958, increase, or decrease (−)	June 30, 1958
Investments—Continued			
Public issues:			
Treasury certificates of indebtedness:			
3¼%, Series D-1957	$49,000,000.00	−$49,000,000.00	
Treasury notes:			
2⅞%, Series A-1958	131,000,000.00	−131,000,000.00	
3½%, Series A-1960	54,100,000.00	−6,600,000.00	$47,500,000.00
4%, Series A-1961		119,100,000.00	119,100,000.00
3⅝%, Series A-1962	174,000,000.00	2,000,000.00	176,000,000.00
4%, Series B-1962		15,000,000.00	15,000,000.00
3¾%, Series C-1962		20,000,000.00	20,000,000.00
2⅝%, Series A-1963		30,000,000.00	30,000,000.00
Treasury bonds: [8]			
2⅜%, of 1958	500,000.00	−500,000.00	
2¼% of 1959–62 (dated June 1, 1945)	938,000.00		938,000.00
2¼% of 1959–62 (dated Nov. 15, 1945)	3,267,000.00		3,267,000.00
2¾% of 1961		2,000,000.00	2,000,000.00
2½% of 1961	4,950,000.00	5,500,000.00	10,450,000.00
2½% of 1962–67	58,650,000.00		58,650,000.00
2½% of 1963	500,000.00	4,000,000.00	4,500,000.00
2½% of 1963–68	116,480,000.00		116,480,000.00
2½% of 1964–69 (dated April 15, 1943)	20,752,000.00		20,752,000.00
2½% of 1964–69 (dated Sept. 15, 1943)	75,252,000.00		75,252,000.00
2⅝% of 1965		211,900,000.00	211,900,000.00
2½% of 1965–70	456,547,500.00		456,547,500.00
3% of 1966		25,000,000.00	25,000,000.00
2½% of 1966–71	308,077,500.00		308,077,500.00
2½% of 1967–72 (dated June 1, 1945)	2,600,000.00		2,600,000.00
2½% of 1967–72 (dated Oct. 20, 1941)	138,193,250.00		138,193,250.00
2½% of 1967–72 (dated Nov. 15, 1945)	9,800,000.00		9,800,000.00
4% of 1969		26,500,000.00	26,500,000.00
3⅞% of 1974		25,000,000.00	25,000,000.00
3¼% of 1978–83	45,100,000.00		45,100,000.00
3½% of 1990		56,500,000.00	56,500,000.00
3% of 1995	68,170,000.00	17,000,000.00	85,170,000.00
2¾% Investment Series B-1975–80	1,081,902,000.00	−17,000,000.00	1,064,902,000.00
Total public issues	2,799,779,250.00	355,400,000.00	3,155,179,250.00
Unamortized premium and discount (net)	519,580.17	−1,362,337.95	−842,757.78
Accrued interest purchased	133,956.56	−66,659.24	67,297.32
Total investments	22,263,317,786.73	−499,128,997.19	21,764,188,789.54
Unexpended balance	[9] 765,560,117.46	282,632,154.36	[9] 1,048,192,271.82
Unappropriated receipts		219,109.34	219,109.34
Total assets	23,028,877,904.19	−216,277,733.49	22,812,600,170.70

[1] Appropriations are equal to the amount of employment taxes collected as estimated by the Secretary of the Treasury and adjusted in accordance with wage reports certified by the Secretary of Health, Education, and Welfare for distribution to this fund and the Federal disability insurance trust fund.
[2] To cover employees of States and their political subdivisions; this provision was added by the Social Security Act Amendments of 1950 (42 U. S. C. 418).
[3] Excludes repayment of amortized premium amounting to $1,362,337.95.
[4] In connection with payments of benefits to survivors of certain World War II veterans who died within three years after separation from active service (42 U. S. C. 417).
[5] Incidental recoveries, sale of publications, etc.
[6] Beginning in 1953.
[7] Paid directly from the trust fund beginning with the fiscal year 1947 under annual appropriation acts.
[8] Effective Dec. 30, 1949, public issues held by the fund are shown at face value. Total unamortized premium and discount (net) are shown separately below.
[9] Consists of following balances in the accounts as of June 30:

	1957	*1958*
Benefit payments	$757,701,897.85	$1,034,751,553.68
Salaries and expenses	7,463,330.98	13,003,666.52
Construction of building	394,888.63	437,051.62

TABLE 69.—*Foreign service retirement and disability fund, June 30, 1958*

[This trust fund was established in accordance with the provisions of the act of May 24, 1924, and the act of Aug. 13, 1946 (22 U. S. C. 1062). For further details, see annual report of the Secretary for 1941, p. 138]

I. RECEIPTS AND EXPENDITURES (EXCLUDING INVESTMENT TRANSACTIONS)

	Cumulative through June 30, 1957	Fiscal year 1958	Cumulative through June 30, 1958
Receipts:			
Deductions from basic compensation, service credit payments, and voluntary contributions of employees subject to retirement act	$19,559,142.08	$1,996,606.97	$21,555,749.05
Appropriations	17,223,900.00	1,667,000.00	18,890,900.00
Interest and profits on investments	9,501,231.27	945,103.23	10,446,334.50
Total receipts	46,284,273.35	4,608,710.20	50,892,983.55
Expenditures:			
Annuity payments and refunds	23,756,369.47	2,698,138.88	26,454,508.35
Balance	22,527,903.88	1,910,571.32	24,438,475.20

II. ASSETS HELD BY THE TREASURY DEPARTMENT

Assets	June 30, 1957	Fiscal year 1958, increase, or decrease (−)	June 30, 1958
Investments (special issues):			
Foreign service retirement fund series:			
Treasury certificates of indebtedness maturing June 30:			
4% of 1958	$21,281,000.00	−$21,281,000.00	
4% of 1959		23,065,000.00	$23,065,000.00
3% of 1958	1,106,000.00	−1,106,000.00	
3% of 1959		1,187,000.00	1,187,000.00
Total investments	22,387,000.00	1,865,000.00	24,252,000.00
Undisbursed balance	66,780.83	33,682.63	100,463.46
Unappropriated receipts	74,123.05	11,888.69	86,011.74
Total assets	22,527,903.88	1,910,571.32	24,438,475.20

TABLE 70.—*Highway trust fund, June 30, 1958*

[On basis of the "Monthly Statement of Receipts and Expenditures of the United States Government." This trust fund was established in accordance with the provisions of the Highway Revenue Act of 1956 (23 U. S. C. 173, 174 (e))]

I. RECEIPTS AND EXPENDITURES (EXCLUDING INVESTMENT TRANSACTIONS)

	Fiscal year 1957	Fiscal year 1958	Cumulative through June 30, 1958
Receipts:			
Excise taxes: [1]			
Gasoline	$1,295,082,186.85	$1,647,997,879.26	$2,943,080,066.11
Diesel fuel	30,475,089.29	49,783,079.61	80,258,168.90
Tires	82,185,025.77	208,284,833.39	290,469,859.16
Tread rubber	11,273,518.77	12,813,762.17	24,087,280.94
Trucks, buses, etc	34,410,411.43	110,520,155.87	144,930,567.30
Truck use	25,498,818.10	33,226,553.07	58,725,371.17
Inner tubes		17,374,263.40	17,374,263.40
Other tires		36,027,683.80	36,027,683.80
Total taxes	1,478,925,050.21	2,116,028,210.57	3,594,953,260.78
Interest on investments	3,094,002.40	17,686,110.43	20,780,112.83
Total receipts	1,482,019,052.61	2,133,714,321.00	3,615,733,373.61
Expenditures:			
Highway program:			
Reimbursement to general fund	501,018,553.13		501,018,553.13
From trust fund	464,488,180.72	1,511,394,651.26	1,975,882,831.98
Total highway program	965,506,733.85	1,511,394,651.26	2,476,901,385.11
Refunds of taxes (reimbursed to general fund):			
Gasoline used on farms		73,571,100.30	73,571,100.30
Gasoline for nonhighway purposes or local transit systems	409.37	16,310,818.33	16,311,227.70
Gasoline, other	11,382.10	9,881.77	21,263.87
Tires and tread rubber	3,172.30	6,971.08	10,143.38
Trucks, buses, etc	1,865.91	14,237.19	16,103.10
Total refunds of taxes	16,829.68	89,913,008.67	89,929,838.35
Services of Department of Labor (administrative and enforcement of labor standards)	160,000.00	208,225.00	368,225.00
Total expenditures	965,683,563.53	1,601,515,884.93	2,567,199,448.46
Balance	516,335,489.08	532,198,436.07	1,048,533,925.15

II. ASSETS HELD BY THE TREASURY DEPARTMENT

Assets	June 30, 1957	Fiscal year 1958, increase, or decrease (−)	June 30, 1958
Investments (special issues):			
Treasury certificates of indebtedness, highway trust fund series, maturing June 30:			
2⅝% of 1958	$404,444,000.00	−$404,444,000.00	
2½% of 1959		822,226,000.00	$822,226,000.00
Total investments	404,444,000.00	417,782,000.00	822,226,000.00
Undisbursed balance	111,891,489.08	114,416,436.07	226,307,925.15
Total assets	516,335,489.08	532,198,436.07	1,048,533,925.15

[1] Amounts equivalent to specified percentages of receipts from certain excise taxes on motor fuels, vehicles, tires and tubes, and use of certain vehicles are appropriated and transferred monthly from general fund receipts to the trust fund on the basis of estimates by the Secretary of the Treasury, with proper adjustments to be made in subsequent transfers as required by Sec. 209 (e) (3) of the Highway Revenue Act of 1956.

TABLE 71.—*Judicial survivors annuity fund, June 30, 1958*

[This fund was established in accordance with the provisions of the act of August 3, 1956 (28 U. S. C. 376 (b))]

I. RECEIPTS AND EXPENDITURES (EXCLUDING INVESTMENT TRANSACTIONS)

	Fiscal year 1957	Fiscal year 1958	Cumulative through June 30, 1958
Receipts:			
Deductions from salaries and contributions	$1,007,752.89	$485,907.21	$1,493,660.10
Interest and profits on investments		27,033.38	27,033.38
Total receipts	1,007,752.89	512,940.59	1,520,693.48
Expenditures:			
Annuity payments, refunds, etc	198,819.19	284,512.50	483,331.69
Balance	808,933.70	228,428.09	1,037,361.79

II. ASSETS HELD BY THE TREASURY DEPARTMENT

Assets	June 30, 1957	Fiscal year 1958, increase, or decrease (−)	June 30, 1958
Investments (public issues):			
Treasury certificates of indebtedness, 3⅝%, Series A-1958	$100,000.00	−$100,000.00	
Treasury notes:			
2¾%, Series D-1957	100,000.00	−100,000.00	
3½%, Series A-1960	250,000.00		$250,000.00
4%, Series A-1961		100,000.00	100,000.00
3⅝%, Series A-1962	60,000.00		60,000.00
Treasury bonds:			
2½% of 1961		95,000.00	95,000.00
2½% of 1963	250,000.00		250,000.00
3% of 1964		100,000.00	100,000.00
3¼% of 1978-83		49,500.00	49,500.00
3½% of 1990		44,500.00	44,500.00
3% of 1995		51,000.00	51,000.00
Total investments	760,000.00	240,000.00	1,000,000.00
Undisbursed balance	48,933.70	−11,571.91	37,361.79
Total assets	808,933.70	228,428.09	1,037,361.79

TABLE 72.—*Library of Congress trust funds, June 30, 1958*

[Established in accordance with provisions of the act of Mar. 3, 1925, as amended (2 U. S. C. 154-161). For further details, see 1941 annual report, p. 149]

	Permanent loan account						Income from donated securities, etc.		
	Funds on deposit with Treasurer of the United States			Interest at 4% paid by U. S. Treasury					
	June 30, 1957	Fiscal year 1958	June 30, 1958	Cumulative through June 30, 1957	Fiscal year 1958	Cumulative through June 30, 1958	Cumulative through June 30, 1957	Fiscal year 1958	Cumulative through June 30, 1958
Name of donor:									
Babine, Alexis V	$6,684.74		$6,684.74	$5,342.39	$267.38	$5,609.77	$1,785.58		$1,785.58
Beethoven Association	12,088.13		12,088.13	9,136.54	483.52	9,620.06	4,429.73		4,429.73
Benjamin, William E	83,083.31		83,083.31	33,018.53	3,323.34	36,341.87	49,741.50		49,741.50
Bowker, Richard R	14,843.15		14,843.15	2,295.42	593.72	2,889.14	8,024.80		8,024.80
Carnegie Corporation of New York	93,307.98		93,307.98	72,042.58	3,732.32	75,774.90	37,838.36		37,838.36
Coolidge, Elizabeth S.[1]	758,644.26	$30,000.00	788,644.26	142,425.26	30,637.49	173,062.75	130,167.26	$1,145.00	131,312.26
Elson, Louis C., memorial fund	12,585.03		12,585.03	6,113.11	503.40	6,616.51			
Friends of Music in the Library of Congress	5,509.09		5,509.09	3,025.97	220.36	3,246.33	318.22		318.22
Guggenheim, Daniel	90,654.22		90,654.22	68,538.98	3,626.16	72,165.14	32,759.36		32,759.36
Hanks, Nymphus Corridon	5,227.31		5,227.31	302.16	209.10	511.26			
Huntington, Archer M	170,437.03	[2] 90,140.63	260,577.66	113,280.70	7,843.39	121,124.09	[3] 275,418.20	[3] 15,378.92	[3] 290,797.12
Koussevitzky Music Foundation, Inc	176,103.58		176,103.58	39,241.70	7,044.14	46,285.84			
Longworth, Nicholas, Foundation	9,691.59		9,691.59	6,725.68	387.66	7,113.34	757.02		757.02
Miller, Dayton C	20,548.18		20,548.18	10,255.77	821.92	11,077.69	412.50		412.50
National Library for the Blind, Inc	36,015.00		36,015.00	6,737.07	1,440.60	8,177.67			
Pennell, Joseph [4]	303,247.97		303,247.97	195,229.40	12,129.92	207,359.32	85,487.80		85,487.80
Porter, Henry K., memorial fund	290,500.00		290,500.00	126,708.04	11,620.00	138,328.04	25,369.03		25,369.03
Roberts fund	62,703.75		62,703.75	15,491.33	2,508.16	17,999.49			
Whittall, Gertrude C							1,213.75		1,213.75
Collection of Stradivari instruments and Tourte bows	881,781.38		881,781.38	376,104.13	35,271.26	411,375.39			
Poetry fund	101,149.73		101,149.73	26,331.85	4,045.98	30,377.83			
General literature	[r] 50,000.00		50,000.00	[r] 2,912.09	2,000.00	4,912.09			
Appreciation and understanding of good literature	[r] 150,000.00		150,000.00	[r] 19,898.31	6,000.00	25,898.31			
Wilbur, James B	305,813.57		305,813.57	239,899.84	12,232.56	252,132.40	107,345.09		107,345.09
Donations and investment income	3,640,619.00	120,140.63	3,760,759.63	1,521,056.85	146,942.38	1,667,999.23	761,071.20	16,523.92	777,595.12
Expenditures from investment income				1,328,199.76	129,445.39	1,457,645.15	734,058.17	17,223.72	751,281.89
Balances in the accounts	3,640,619.00	120,140.63	3,760,759.63	192,857.09	17,496.99	210,354.08	27,013.03	−699.80	26,313.23

[r] Revised. [1] As of June 30, 1957, $45,800 of Series G savings bonds were also held for the Library of Congress Trust Fund Board account. During fiscal 1958, $30,000 of the bonds were sold and the proceeds deposited in the permanent loan account. [2] Proceeds from sale of 2¼% Treasury bonds of 1959 acquired in the amount of $90,000 in fiscal 1957 and sold in fiscal 1958.

[3] Includes income from securities held as investments under deed of trust dated Nov. 17, 1936, administered by designated trustees including the Bank of New York. [4] There is held also under this donation a Philadelphia & Reading Coal & Iron Co. 5% sinking fund gold bond carried at $1.

TABLE 73.—*Longshoremen's and Harbor Workers' Compensation Act, relief and rehabilitation, June 30, 1958*

[This trust fund was established in accordance with the provisions of the act of Mar. 4, 1927, as amended (33 U. S. C. 944). For further details, see annual report of the Secretary for 1941, p. 141]

I. RECEIPTS AND EXPENDITURES (EXCLUDING INVESTMENT TRANSACTIONS)

	Cumulative through 1957	Fiscal year 1958	Cumulative through 1958
Receipts:			
Deposits	$833, 258. 79	$15, 000. 00	$848, 258. 79
Interest and profits on investments	255, 486. 40	18, 890. 90	274, 377. 30
Total receipts	1, 088, 745. 19	33, 890. 90	1, 122, 636. 09
Expenditures	291, 840. 72	19, 552. 91	311, 393. 63
Balance	796, 904. 47	14, 337. 99	811, 242. 46

II. ASSETS HELD BY THE TREASURY DEPARTMENT

Assets	June 30, 1957	Fiscal year 1958, increase, or decrease (−)	June 30, 1958
Investments (public issues):			
Treasury notes, 2⅞%, Series A-1958	$50, 000. 00	$−50, 000. 00	
Treasury bonds:			
2½% of 1961	42, 500. 00		$42, 500. 00
2½% of 1962-67	23, 000. 00		23, 000. 00
2½% of 1964-69 (dated Apr. 15, 1943)	11, 500. 00		11, 500. 00
2⅝% of 1965		50, 000. 00	50, 000. 00
2½% of 1966-71	82, 000. 00		82, 000. 00
3¼% of 1978-83	25, 000. 00		25, 000. 00
3% of 1995	101, 000. 00		101, 000. 00
2¾% Investment Series B-1975-80	108, 000. 00		108, 000. 00
U. S. savings bonds:			
Series G (2.50%)	187, 700. 00		187, 700. 00
Series J (2.76%)	69, 425. 00		69, 425. 00
Series K (2.76%)	71, 500. 00		71, 500. 00
Total investments	771, 625. 00		771, 625. 00
Undisbursed balance	25, 279. 47	14, 337. 99	39, 617. 46
Total assets	796, 904. 47	14, 337. 99	811, 242. 46

Table 74.—*National Archives trust fund, June 30, 1958*

[This trust fund was established in accordance with the provisions of the act of July 9, 1941, as amended (44 U. S. C. 300aa–300ee)]

I. RECEIPTS AND EXPENDITURES

	Cumulative through June 30, 1957	Fiscal year 1958	Cumulative through June 30, 1958
Receipts—Donations	$208, 519. 06	$65, 502. 61	$274, 021. 67
Expenditures	158, 674. 87	32, 102. 28	190, 777. 15
Balance	49, 844. 19	33, 400. 33	83, 244. 52

II. ASSETS HELD BY THE TREASURY DEPARTMENT

Assets	June 30, 1957	Fiscal year 1958, increase	June 30, 1958
Undisbursed balance	$49, 844. 19	$33, 400. 33	$83, 244. 52

Table 75.—*National park trust fund, June 30, 1958*

[This trust fund was established in accordance with the provisions of the act of July 10, 1935, as amended (16 U. S. C. 19–19a). For further details, see annual report of the Secretary for 1941, p. 153]

I. RECEIPTS AND EXPENDITURES (EXCLUDING INVESTMENT TRANSACTIONS)

	Cumulative through June 30, 1957	Fiscal year 1958	Cumulative through June 30, 1958
Receipts:			
Donations	$61, 556. 48	$6, 767. 05	$68, 323. 53
Interest earned on investments	9, 716. 38	512. 03	10, 228. 41
Total receipts	71, 272. 86	7, 279. 08	78, 551. 94
Expenditures	30, 528. 43	4, 194. 62	34, 723. 05
Balance	40, 744. 43	3, 084. 46	43, 828. 89

II. ASSETS HELD BY THE TREASURY DEPARTMENT

Assets	June 30, 1957	Fiscal year 1958, increase, or decrease (−)	June 30, 1958
Investments (public issues):			
Treasury bonds:			
2⅜% of 1957–59	$1, 500. 00		$1, 500. 00
2½% of 1963–68	1, 000. 00		1, 000. 00
2½% of 1966–71	15, 000. 00		15, 000. 00
2½% of 1967–72 (dated Oct. 20, 1941)	1, 000. 00		1, 000. 00
4% of 1969		$1, 000. 00	1, 000. 00
3¼% of 1978–83	1, 000. 00		1, 000. 00
U. S. savings bonds, Series J (2.76%)	25. 00		25. 00
Total investments	19, 525. 00	1, 000. 00	20, 525. 00
Undisbursed balance	9, 772. 67	13, 531. 22	23, 303. 89
Unappropriated receipts	11, 446. 76	−11, 446. 76	
Total assets	40, 744. 43	3, 084. 46	43, 828. 89

TABLE 76.—*National service life insurance fund, June 30, 1958*

[This trust fund was established in accordance with the provisions of the act of Oct. 8, 1940 (38 U. S. C. 805) For further details, see annual report of the Secretary for 1941, p. 143]

I. RECEIPTS AND EXPENDITURES (EXCLUDING INVESTMENT TRANSACTIONS)

	Cumulative through June 30, 1957	Fiscal year 1958	Cumulative through June 30, 1958
Receipts:			
Premiums and other receipts	$7, 540, 003, 893. 44	$459, 129, 681. 51	$7, 999, 133, 574. 95
Interest on investments	2, 103, 566, 421. 80	166, 225, 245. 22	2, 269, 791, 667. 02
Payments from general fund [1]	4, 688, 600, 507. 49	14, 428, 981. 41	4, 703, 029, 488. 90
Total receipts	14, 332, 170, 822. 73	639, 783, 908. 14	14, 971, 954, 730. 87
Expenditures:			
Benefit payments, dividends, and refunds	8, 748, 648, 943. 57	543, 618, 706. 18	9, 292, 267, 649. 75
Balance	5, 583, 521, 879. 16	96, 165, 201. 96	5, 679, 687, 081. 12

II. ASSETS HELD BY THE TREASURY DEPARTMENT

Assets	June 30, 1957	Fiscal year 1958, increase, or decrease (−)	June 30, 1958
Investments (special issues):			
Treasury notes, 3% national service life insurance fund series, maturing June 30:			
1958	$1, 202, 535, 000. 00	−$1, 202, 535, 000. 00	
1959	2, 613, 000, 000. 00		$2, 613, 000, 000. 00
1960	416, 608, 000. 00		416, 608, 000. 00
1961	873, 440, 000. 00		873, 440, 000. 00
1962	464, 727, 000. 00		464, 727, 000. 00
1963		1, 297, 544, 000. 00	1, 297, 544, 000. 00
Total investments	5, 570, 310, 000. 00	95, 009, 000. 00	5, 665, 319, 000. 00
Undisbursed balance	13, 211, 879. 16	1, 156, 201. 96	14, 368, 081. 12
Total assets	5, 583, 521, 879. 16	96, 165, 201. 96	5, 679, 687, 081. 12

[1] There has been appropriated through June 30, 1958, the amount of $4,857,914,000.00 available to the Veterans' Administration for transfer and certain benefit payments, in accordance with provisions of the National Service Life Insurance Act of 1940, as amended (38 U. S. C. 823).

TABLE 77.—*Pershing Hall Memorial fund, June 30, 1958*

[This special fund was established in accordance with the provisions of the act of June 28, 1935, as amended (36 U. S. C. 491). For further details see annual report of the Secretary for 1941, p. 155]

I. RECEIPTS AND EXPENDITURES (EXCLUDING INVESTMENT TRANSACTIONS)

	Cumulative through June 30, 1957	Fiscal year 1958	Cumulative through June 30, 1958
Receipts:			
Appropriations	$482, 032. 92		$482, 032. 92
Interest and profits on investments	110, 955. 65	$4, 977. 50	115, 933. 15
Total receipts	592, 988. 57	4, 977. 50	597, 966. 07
Expenditures:			
Current claims and expenses	288, 629. 70		288, 629. 70
National Treasurer, American Legion	105, 172. 44	4, 977. 50	110, 149. 94
Total expenditures	393, 802. 14	4, 977. 50	398, 779. 64
Balance	199, 186. 43		199, 186. 43

II. ASSETS HELD BY THE TREASURY DEPARTMENT

Assets	June 30, 1957	Fiscal year 1958	June 30, 1958
Investments (public issues):			
U. S. savings bonds, Series G (2.50%)	$199, 100. 00		$199, 100. 00
Undisbursed balance	86. 43		86. 43
Total assets	199, 186. 43		199, 186. 43

TABLE 78.—*Philippine pre-1934 bonds, payment as of June 30, 1958*

[This special trust account was established in accordance with the provisions of the act of August 7, 1939 (22 U. S. C. 1393), for the payment of bonds issued prior to May 1, 1934, by provinces, cities, and municipalities of the Philippines.]

I. RECEIPTS AND EXPENDITURES (EXCLUDING INVESTMENT TRANSACTIONS)

	Cumulative through June 30, 1957	Fiscal year 1958	Cumulative through June 30, 1958
Receipts:			
Taxes on exports	$1, 586, 135. 92		$1, 586, 135. 92
Interest and profits on investments [1]	3, 261, 620. 96	$127, 289. 89	3, 388, 910. 85
Sale of stock of Bank of Philippine Islands	43, 100. 00		43, 100. 00
Deposit of the Philippine Government	13, 141. 85		13, 141. 85
U. S. Treasury bonds from the Philippine Government	6, 269, 750. 00		6, 269, 750. 00
Annual payments by the Philippine Government	15, 646, 589. 37		15, 646, 589. 37
Total receipts	26, 820, 338. 10	127, 289. 89	26, 947, 627. 99
Expenditures:			
Interest on outstanding Philippine bonds	1, 745, 739. 41	212, 617. 50	1, 958, 356. 91
Return of excess cash to the Philippine Government	1, 000, 000. 00		1, 000, 000. 00
Payment of matured bonds of the Philippine Government	14, 325, 000. 00	842, 500. 00	15, 167, 500. 00
Cancellation of Philippine bonds at cost [2]	3, 533, 585. 13		3, 533, 585. 13
Losses on securities sold		196. 56	196. 56
Unamortized discount on investments		−439. 10	−439. 10
Total expenditures	20, 604, 324. 54	1, 054, 874. 96	21, 659, 199. 50
Balance	6, 216, 013. 56	−927, 585. 07	5, 288, 428. 49

II. ASSETS HELD BY THE TREASURY DEPARTMENT

Assets	June 30, 1957	Fiscal year 1958, increase, or decrease (−)	June 30, 1958
Investments (public issues):			
Treasury bills		$90, 000. 00	$90, 000. 00
Treasury bonds:			
2½% of 1956–58	$455, 050. 00	−455, 050. 00	
2¼% of 1956–59	1, 650, 000. 00		1, 650, 000. 00
2⅜% of 1957–59		50, 000. 00	50, 000. 00
2¼% of 1959–62 (dated June 1, 1945)	25, 000. 00		25, 000. 00
2¼% of 1959–62 (dated Nov. 15, 1945)	2, 305, 000. 00		2, 305, 000. 00
2½% of 1962–67	148, 300. 00		148, 300. 00
2½% of 1963–68	648, 000. 00		648, 000. 00
U. S. savings bonds, Series G (2.50%)	250, 000. 00		250, 000. 00
Total investments	5, 481, 350. 00	−315, 050. 00	5, 166, 300. 00
Undisbursed balance	734, 663. 56	−612, 535. 07	122, 128. 49
Total assets	6, 216, 013. 56	−927, 585. 07	5, 288, 428. 49

NOTE.—As of June 30, 1958, the total principal of pre-1934 bonds outstanding was $4,020,850 unmatured and $41,000 matured. The amount of matured interest unpaid was $78,437.50, while the unmatured interest projected through July 1, 1963, the date of final maturity, amounted to $452,512.50.

[1] Losses are netted against profits through fiscal 1957.

[2] The face value of the bonds canceled was $3,436,000.00.

TABLE 79.—*Public Health Service gift funds, June 30, 1958*

[This trust fund was established in accordance with the provisions of the act of May 26, 1930, which was repealed by the act of July 1, 1944 (42 U. S. C. 219, 283, 287b), under which it now operates]

I. RECEIPTS AND EXPENDITURES (EXCLUDING INVESTMENT TRANSACTIONS)

	Cumulative through June 30, 1957	Fiscal year 1958	Cumulative through June 30, 1958
Receipts:			
Contributions	$629, 383. 41	$82, 865. 23	$712, 248. 64
Interest on investments	92, 899. 92	4, 673. 34	97, 573. 26
Total receipts	722, 283. 33	87, 538. 57	809, 821. 90
Expenditures	497, 959. 78	104, 502. 19	602, 461. 97
Balance	224, 323. 55	−16, 963. 62	207, 359. 93

II. ASSETS HELD BY THE TREASURY DEPARTMENT

Assets	June 30, 1957	Fiscal year 1958, decrease	June 30, 1958
Investments (public issues):			
Treasury bonds, 2½% of 1967-72 (dated June 1, 1945)	$76, 000. 00	−$5, 000. 00	$71, 000. 00
Undisbursed balance	148, 323. 55	−11, 963. 62	136, 359. 93
Total assets	224, 323. 55	−16, 963. 62	207, 359. 93

TABLE 80.—*Railroad retirement account, June 30, 1958*

[On basis of daily Treasury statements through 1952, thereafter on basis of "Monthly Statement of Receipts and Expenditures of the United States Government," see "Bases of Tables." This trust account was established in accordance with the provisions of the act of June 24, 1937 (45 U. S. C. 228o). For further details, see annual report of the Secretary for 1941, p. 148]

I. RECEIPTS AND EXPENDITURES (EXCLUDING INVESTMENT TRANSACTIONS)

	Cumulative through June 30, 1957	Fiscal year 1958	Cumulative through June 30, 1958
Receipts:			
Appropriations [1]	$8,451,729,165.83	$579,352,664.00	$9,031,081,829.83
Interest on investments	888,202,640.09	120,276,748.48	1,008,479,388.57
Total receipts	9,339,931,805.92	699,629,412.48	10,039,561,218.40
Expenditures:			
Benefit payments, etc	5,557,780,367.84	719,542,037.59	6,277,322,405.43
Administrative expenses [2]	47,591,774.18	8,618,279.51	56,210,053.69
Transfer to Federal old-age and survivors insurance trust fund (Sec. 5 (k) (2) (b) of the Railroad Retirement Act of 1937 as amended)	33,805,000.00	1,588,000.00	35,393,000.00
Total expenditures	5,639,177,142.02	729,748,317.10	6,368,925,459.12
Balance	3,700,754,663.90	−30,118,904.62	3,670,635,759.28

II. ASSETS HELD BY THE TREASURY DEPARTMENT

Assets	June 30, 1957	Fiscal year 1958, increase, or decrease (−)	June 30, 1958
Investments:			
Special issues:			
Treasury notes, 3% railroad retirement series, maturing June 30:			
1958	$873,073,000.00	−$873,073,000.00	
1959	794,611,000.00	−95,101,000.00	$699,510,000.00
1960	786,013,000.00		786,013,000.00
1961	777,202,000.00		777,202,000.00
1962	244,209,000.00	934,241,000.00	1,178,450,000.00
1963		89,613,000.00	89,613,000.00
Total special issues	3,475,108,000.00	55,680,000.00	3,530,788,000.00
Public issues:			
Treasury certificates of indebtedness, 3⅜%, Series A-1958	6,000,000.00	−6,000,000.00	
Treasury notes:			
3½%, Series A-1960	70,900,000.00	−70,900,000.00	
3⅝%, Series A-1962	50,000,000.00	−50,000,000.00	
Treasury bonds:			
2¼% of 1959-62 (dated June 1, 1945)	1,000,000.00	−1,000,000.00	
2¼% of 1959-62 (dated Nov. 15, 1945)	1,000,000.00	−1,000,000.00	
2½% of 1961	17,400,000.00	−17,400,000.00	
2½% of 1963	2,850,000.00	−2,850,000.00	
2½% of 1964-69 (dated Apr. 15, 1943)	3,100,000.00	−3,100,000.00	
2½% of 1964-69 (dated Sept. 15, 1943)	4,400,000.00	−4,400,000.00	
2½% of 1965-70	1,000,000.00	−1,000,000.00	
3% of 1966		8,500,000.00	8,500,000.00
2½% of 1967-72 (dated Oct. 20, 1941)	1,500,000.00	765,000.00	2,265,000.00
2½% of 1967-72 (dated June 1, 1945)	2,400,000.00	200,000.00	2,600,000.00
2½% of 1967-72 (dated Nov. 15, 1945)	2,200,000.00	−400,000.00	1,800,000.00
4% of 1969		25,000,000.00	25,000,000.00
3⅞% of 1974		25,000,000.00	25,000,000.00
3¼% of 1985		4,800,000.00	4,800,000.00
3½% of 1990		5,000,000.00	5,000,000.00
3% of 1995	3,200,000.00		3,200,000.00
Total public issues	166,950,000.00	−88,785,000.00	78,165,000.00
Total investments	3,642,058,000.00	−33,105,000.00	3,608,953,000.00
Undisbursed balances	58,696,663.90	2,986,095.38	61,682,759.28
Total assets	3,700,754,663.90	−30,118,904.62	3,670,635,759.28

[1] Includes the Government's contribution for creditable military service under the act of April 8, 1942, as amended by the act of August 1, 1956 (45 U. S. C. 228c-1 (n) (p)). Effective July 1, 1951 (65 Stat. 222 and 66 Stat. 371), appropriations of receipts are equal to the amount of taxes deposited in the Treasury (less refunds) under the Railroad Retirement Tax Act (26 U. S. C. 1500-1538).

[2] Beginning Aug. 1, 1949, paid from the trust fund under Title IV, act of June 29, 1949 (63 Stat. 297), and subsequent annual appropriation acts.

TABLE 81.—*Unemployment trust fund, June 30, 1958*

[On basis of daily Treasury statements through 1952; thereafter on basis of "Monthly Statement of Receipts and Expenditures of the United States Government," adjusted for accruals. (See "Bases of Tables.") This trust fund was established in accordance with the provisions of Sec. 904 (a) of the Social Security Act as amended (42 U. S. C. 1104). For further details see Annual Report of the Secretary for 1941, p. 145]

I. RECEIPTS AND EXPENDITURES (EXCLUDING INVESTMENT TRANSACTIONS)

	Cumulative through June 30, 1957	Fiscal year 1958	Cumulative through June 30, 1958
STATE UNEMPLOYMENT AGENCIES			
Receipts:			
Deposits by States	$23, 083, 542, 162. 08	$1, 500, 685, 658. 09	$24, 584, 227, 820. 17
Interest earned:			
Collected	2, 482, 090, 346. 98	219, 016, 677. 67	2, 701, 107, 024. 65
Accrued	5, 239, 278. 11	633, 924. 29	5, 873, 202. 40
Total receipts	25, 570, 871, 787. 17	1, 720, 336, 260. 05	27, 291, 208, 047. 22
Expenditures:			
Withdrawals by States	17, 005, 961, 783. 20	2, 923, 070, 044. 66	19, 929, 031, 827. 86
Advances to States (Alaska) [1]	1, 882, 458. 24	3, 300, 381. 08	5, 182, 839. 32
Transfers to railroad unemployment insurance account	107, 226, 931. 89		107, 226, 931. 89
Total expenditures	17, 115, 071, 173. 33	2, 926, 370, 425. 74	20, 041, 441, 599. 07
Transfers:			
From undistributed appropriations	33, 376, 030. 98	71, 195, 220. 32	104, 571, 251. 30
From Federal unemployment account [2]	5, 630, 000. 00	2, 635, 000. 00	8, 265, 000. 00
To Federal unemployment account [2]	−3, 000, 000. 00		−3, 000, 000. 00
Net transfers	36, 006, 030. 98	73, 830, 220. 32	109, 836, 251. 30
Balance	8, 491, 806, 644. 82	−1, 132, 203, 945. 37	7, 359, 602, 699. 45
RAILROAD UNEMPLOYMENT INSURANCE ACCOUNT [3]			
Receipts:			
Deposits by Railroad Retirement Board [4]	1, 059, 510, 811. 59	90, 442, 039. 76	1, 149, 952, 851. 35
Transfers from railroad unemployment insurance administration fund	106, 187, 199. 00		106, 187, 199. 00
Transfers from State unemployment funds [5]	107, 226, 931. 89		107, 226, 931. 89
Advance by Secretary of the Treasury	15, 000, 000. 00		15, 000, 000. 00
Interest earned:			
Collected	211, 708, 470. 09	6, 496, 980. 48	218, 205, 450. 57
Accrued	178, 757. 55	−38, 222. 75	140, 534. 80
Total receipts	1, 499, 812, 170. 12	96, 900, 797. 49	1, 596, 712, 967. 61
Expenditures:			
Benefit payments	1, 177, 513, 704. 23	221, 588, 332. 71	1, 399, 102, 036. 94
Transfers to railroad unemployment insurance administration fund	12, 338, 198. 54		12, 338, 198. 54
Repayment of advance to Secretary of the Treasury	15, 000, 000. 00		15, 000, 000. 00
Total expenditures	1, 204, 851, 902. 77	221, 588, 332. 71	1, 426, 440, 235. 48
Balance	294, 960, 267. 35	−124, 687, 535. 22	170, 272, 732. 13

[1] Amount actually withdrawn against advances (see footnote 2).
[2] Advances and repayments for Territory of Alaska as authorized by law (42 U. S. C. 1321).
[3] Established by the Railroad Unemployment Insurance Act of 1938 (45 U. S. C. 360).
[4] Contributions under the Railroad Unemployment Insurance Act of 1938, as amended (45 U. S. C. 360 (a)), in excess of the amount specified for administrative expenses.
[5] Amounts equivalent to taxes collected from employers covered by Sec. 13 (d) and Sec. 13 (f) of the Railroad Unemployment Insurance Act during the period January 1936 to June 1939, inclusive.

TABLE 81.—*Unemployment trust fund, June 30, 1958*—Continued

I. RECEIPTS AND EXPENDITURES—Continued

	Cumulative through June 30, 1957	Fiscal year 1958	Cumulative through June 30, 1958
FEDERAL UNEMPLOYMENT ACCOUNT			
Receipts:			
Interest earned:			
Collected	$9,291,180.35	$5,367,571.99	$14,658,752.34
Accrued	127,552.17	28,203.51	155,755.68
Total receipts	9,418,732.52	5,395,775.50	14,814,508.02
Transfers:			
From undistributed appropriations	198,719,067.12		198,719,067.12
From State unemployment agencies	3,000,000.00		3,000,000.00
To State unemployment agencies	−5,630,000.00	−2,635,000.00	−8,265,000.00
To Bureau of Employment Security, Department of Labor		−6,078,600.00	−6,078,600.00
Net transfers	196,089,067.12	−8,713,600.00	187,375,467.12
Balance	205,507,799.64	−3,317,824.50	202,189,975.14
UNDISTRIBUTED APPROPRIATIONS [6]			
Receipts:			
Appropriations from general fund	303,290,318.42	39,532,082.08	342,822,400.50
Transfers:			
To Federal unemployment account	−198,719,067.12		−198,719,067.12
To State unemployment agencies	−33,376,030.98	−71,195,220.32	−104,571,251.30
Total transfers	−232,095,098.10	−71,195,220.32	−303,290,318.42
Balance	71,195,220.32	−31,663,138.24	39,532,082.08
SUMMARY OF BALANCES			
State unemployment agencies	8,491,806,644.82	−1,132,203,945.37	7,359,602,699.45
Railroad unemployment insurance account	294,960,267.35	−124,687,535.22	170,272,732.13
Federal unemployment account	205,507,799.64	−3,317,824.50	202,189,975.14
Undistributed appropriations	71,195,220.32	−31,663,138.24	39,532,082.08
Total balances	9,063,469,932.13	−1,291,872,443.33	7,771,597,488.80
Cash advance repayable to the trust fund	1,882,458.24	3,300,381.08	5,182,839.32
Total assets of the fund	9,065,352,390.37	−1,288,572,062.25	7,776,780,328.12

[6] This account reflects amounts appropriated to the unemployment trust fund representing the excess of collections from Federal unemployment tax over employment security expenses as provided by law (42 U. S. C. 1101 (a)). Amounts credited to this account are transferred to the Federal unemployment account until the total amount equals the $200 million reserve. Any remaining balance is credited to the State accounts (42 U. S. C. 1102, 1103 (a)).

TABLE 81.—*Unemployment trust fund, June 30, 1958*—Continued

II (a). ASSETS HELD BY THE TREASURY DEPARTMENT (ACCRUAL BASIS)

	June 30, 1957	Fiscal year 1958, increase, or decrease (−)	June 30, 1958
Investments:			
Special issues, unemployment trust fund series:			
Treasury certificates of indebtedness, maturing June 30:			
2⅝% of 1958	$7,995,644,000.00	−$7,995,644,000.00	
2⅝% of 1959		6,670,694,000.00	$6,670,694,000.00
Total special issues	7,995,644,000.00	−1,324,950,000.00	6,670,694,000.00
Public issues:			
Treasury certificates of indebtedness, 3¾%, Series D-1958		10,000,000.00	10,000,000.00
Treasury notes:			
3½%, Series A-1960	10,000,000.00		10,000,000.00
4%, Series A-1961		10,000,000.00	10,000,000.00
3⅝%, Series A-1962	5,250,000.00		5,250,000.00
4%, Series B-1962		10,000,000.00	10,000,000.00
3¾%, Series C-1962		15,000,000.00	15,000,000.00
Treasury bonds:			
2¼% of 1959-62 (dated Nov. 15, 1945)	4,000,000.00		4,000,000.00
2¾% of 1961	15,000,000.00		15,000,000.00
2½% of 1962-67	51,000,000.00		51,000,000.00
2½% of 1963-68	56,000,000.00		56,000,000.00
2½% of 1964-69 (dated Apr. 15, 1943)	29,000,000.00		29,000,000.00
2½% of 1964-69 (dated Sept. 15, 1943)	7,000,000.00		7,000,000.00
3% of 1966		10,000,000.00	10,000,000.00
2½% of 1967-72 (dated Oct. 20, 1941)	7,000,000.00		7,000,000.00
4% of 1969		10,000,000.00	10,000,000.00
3⅞% of 1974		5,000,000.00	5,000,000.00
3¼% of 1978-83	50,000,000.00		50,000,000.00
2¾% Investment Series B-1975-80	745,000,000.00		745,000,000.00
Total public issues	979,250,000.00	70,000,000.00	1,049,250,000.00
Unamortized premium	731,762.63	−82,487.41	649,275.22
Accrued interest purchased	41,290.55	−33,003.55	8,287.00
Total investments	8,975,667,053.18	−1,255,065,490.96	7,720,601,562.22
Accrued interest on investments	5,545,587.83	623,905.05	6,169,492.88
Cash advance repayable to the trust fund	1,882,458.24	3,300,381.08	5,182,839.32
Unexpended balances:			
Trust account	81,452,495.35	−38,502,524.71	42,949,970.64
Deposit account (railroad unemployment insurance benefits and refunds)	804,795.77	1,071,667.29	1,876,463.06
Total assets	9,065,352,390.37	−1,288,572,062.25	7,776,780,328.12

II (b). STATEMENT OF SOURCE AND APPLICATION OF FUNDS FOR THE FISCAL YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 1958

		Amount
Funds provided:		
Deposits by States and other agencies		$1,591,127,697.85
Appropriations to the fund		39,532,082.08
Income earned on investments		231,505,135.19
Redemption of investments		[1] 8,854,528,000.00
Working capital:		
Decrease:		
Cash	$38,502,524.71	
Deferred charges (premium on investments)	82,487.41	
Accrued interest purchased	33,003.55	
Increase:		
Accrued interest receivable	−623,905.05	37,994,110.62
Total funds provided		10,754,687,025.74
Funds applied:		
Withdrawals by States and other agencies		3,144,658,377.37
Increase in repayable cash advance to Alaska		3,300,381.08
Purchase of investments		[1] 7,599,578,000.00
Change in cash earmarked for railroad unemployment benefits and refunds		1,071,667.29
To Bureau of Employment Security, Department of Labor		6,078,600.00
Total funds applied		10,754,687,025.74

[1] Includes $6,595,939,000.00 refunded.

TABLE 81.—*Unemployment trust fund, June 30, 1958*—Continued

III. BALANCE OF UNEMPLOYMENT TRUST FUND BY STATES AND OTHER ACCOUNTS AS OF JUNE 30, 1957, OPERATIONS IN 1958, AND BALANCE JUNE 30, 1958

States and other accounts	Balance, June 30, 1957	Operations fiscal year 1958				Balance, June 30, 1958
		Deposits	Earnings	Transfers	Withdrawals	
Alabama	$85, 646, 487. 24	$17, 113, 212. 82	$2, 267, 718. 79	$845, 576. 61	$29, 275, 000. 00	$76, 597, 995. 46
Alaska	747, 541. 76	4, 931, 858. 55		2, 732, 760. 37	8, 330, 000. 00	82, 160. 68
Arizona	56, 022, 827. 36	7, 880, 000. 00	1, 528, 036. 39	335, 747. 99	7, 615, 700. 00	58, 150, 911. 74
Arkansas	43, 597, 106. 16	6, 857, 761. 91	1, 145, 622. 42	371, 995. 30	12, 050, 000. 00	39, 922, 485. 79
California	969, 825, 315. 12	147, 266, 449. 49	25, 361, 007. 54	6, 860, 386. 34	279, 700, 000. 00	869, 613, 158. 49
Colorado	74, 560, 191. 59	6, 527, 000. 00	1, 980, 316. 84	538, 043. 64	11, 010, 000. 00	72, 595, 552. 07
Connecticut	246, 583, 420. 63	25, 953, 000. 00	6, 317, 472. 21	1, 395, 830. 57	69, 200, 000. 00	211, 049, 723. 41
Delaware	15, 507, 445. 88	2, 509, 000. 00	371, 465. 48	272, 449. 93	7, 906, 000. 00	10, 754, 361. 29
District of Columbia	57, 267, 329. 87	4, 449, 885. 50	1, 531, 351. 03	383, 076. 18	5, 970, 000. 00	57, 661, 642. 58
Florida	93, 490, 079. 62	14, 883, 000. 00	2, 442, 630. 06	1, 231, 843. 10	24, 185, 000. 00	87, 862, 552. 78
Georgia	149, 747, 190. 84	22, 005, 000. 00	3, 932, 050. 79	1, 134, 079. 33	35, 299, 303. 36	141, 519, 017. 60
Hawaii	22, 604, 284. 04	2, 944, 839. 61	608, 029. 23	168, 972. 23	3, 435, 000. 00	22, 891, 125. 11
Idaho	35, 947, 444. 57	3, 970, 000. 00	922, 273. 91	186, 419. 90	8, 906, 315. 95	32, 119, 822. 43
Illinois	482, 204, 283. 31	73, 788, 559. 42	12, 562, 602. 18	5, 075, 895. 52	154, 650, 000. 00	418, 981, 340. 43
Indiana	209, 507, 423. 04	32, 981, 097. 59	5, 399, 232. 72	2, 077, 117. 26	73, 100, 000. 00	176, 864, 870. 61
Iowa	110, 288, 986. 33	8, 535, 364. 29	2, 945, 126. 18	734, 112. 03	12, 700, 000. 00	109, 803, 588. 83
Kansas	82, 336, 992. 48	10, 670, 000. 00	2, 212, 479. 05	625, 081. 95	15, 400, 000. 00	80, 144, 553. 48
Kentucky	119, 959, 869. 85	24, 075, 000. 00	3, 099, 122. 34	769, 381. 47	43, 400, 000. 00	104, 503, 373. 66
Louisiana	142, 944, 103. 88	20, 689, 000. 00	3, 967, 103. 73	924, 638. 23	17, 375, 000. 00	151, 149, 845. 84
Maine	45, 551, 048. 01	7, 989, 000. 00	1, 164, 177. 45	335, 989. 37	17, 350, 000. 00	37, 690, 214. 83
Maryland	117, 839, 639. 68	17, 910, 000. 00	2, 915, 400. 17	1, 173, 784. 00	49, 675, 000. 00	90, 163, 823. 85
Massachusetts	309, 938, 136. 34	62, 980, 000. 00	8, 018, 528. 58	2, 598, 180. 05	114, 490, 000. 00	269, 044, 844. 97
Michigan	298, 944, 590. 28	113, 514, 236. 64	7, 030, 367. 72	3, 757, 654. 80	272, 602, 000. 00	150, 644, 849. 44
Minnesota	112, 296, 160. 84	15, 860, 000. 00	2, 854, 691. 71	1, 140, 562. 98	41, 500, 000. 00	90, 651, 415. 53
Mississippi	33, 666, 828. 43	9, 760, 000. 00	881, 269. 59	358, 288. 29	14, 735, 000. 00	29, 931, 386. 31
Missouri	218, 929, 363. 91	25, 750, 000. 00	5, 837, 769. 32	1, 656, 796. 09	42, 825, 000. 00	209, 348, 929. 32
Montana	43, 858, 625. 02	3, 865, 055. 00	1, 100, 136. 50	210, 687. 23	12, 895, 106. 43	36, 139, 397. 32
Nebraska	37, 854, 161. 53	5, 115, 000. 00	1, 014, 892. 72	355, 361. 16	7, 450, 000. 00	36, 889, 415. 41
Nevada	19, 039, 663. 58	4, 761, 500. 00	493, 675. 43	144, 533. 57	8, 150, 000. 00	16, 289, 372. 58
New Hampshire	23, 324, 604. 55	5, 978, 000. 00	629, 736. 93	240, 978. 18	8, 230, 000. 00	21, 943, 319. 66
New Jersey	441, 315, 234. 80	92, 135, 000. 00	11, 163, 330. 84	2, 860, 881. 03	172, 650, 000. 00	374, 824, 446. 67
New Mexico	38, 548, 033. 62	5, 005, 000. 00	1, 057, 708. 60	237, 536. 04	4, 585, 000. 00	40, 263, 278. 26
New York	1, 305, 956, 213. 68	247, 269, 061. 91	34, 519, 934. 21	8, 933, 228. 12	400, 800, 000. 00	1, 195, 878, 437. 92
North Carolina	177, 242, 211. 36	30, 370, 000. 00	4, 688, 478. 79	1, 332, 364. 03	45, 700, 000. 00	167, 933, 054. 18
North Dakota	8, 889, 873. 59	2, 579, 035. 95	245, 921. 12	104, 902. 55	3, 505, 000. 00	8, 314, 733. 21
Ohio	621, 189, 728. 62	53, 733, 003. 00	15, 611, 930. 62	4, 794, 939. 82	200, 925, 000. 00	494, 404, 602. 06
Oklahoma	51, 925, 090. 05	9, 385, 000. 00	1, 364, 241. 28	643, 060. 20	17, 005, 000. 00	46, 312, 391. 53
Oregon	44, 525, 351. 99	18, 169, 854. 09	981, 360. 94	771, 230. 69	42, 400, 000. 00	22, 047, 797. 71
Pennsylvania	359, 115, 503. 79	144, 497, 000. 00	8, 283, 216. 09	5, 489, 576. 31	312, 900, 000. 00	201, 485, 296. 19
Rhode Island	29, 295, 020. 49	18, 113, 000. 00	770, 218. 88	446, 443. 36	25, 075, 000. 00	23, 549, 682. 73
South Carolina	73, 236, 268. 30	11, 405, 000. 00	1, 945, 789. 61	601, 358. 44	15, 600, 000. 00	71, 588, 416. 35

South Dakota	13, 212, 332. 14	1, 710, 000. 00	363, 415. 88	109, 749. 85	1, 797, 000. 00	13, 598, 497. 87
Tennessee	90, 527, 564. 38	28, 109, 000. 00	2, 307, 635. 81	1, 030, 203. 97	46, 774, 000. 00	75, 200, 404. 16
Texas	295, 941, 635. 47	28, 974, 000. 00	7, 869, 617. 46	2, 945, 282. 80	54, 975, 000. 00	280, 755, 535. 73
Utah	38, 199, 112. 16	5, 947, 968. 37	1, 033, 072. 63	280, 705. 49	8, 295, 000. 00	37, 165, 858. 65
Vermont	16, 649, 518. 23	2, 387, 216. 43	432, 292. 20	124, 106. 35	4, 850, 000. 00	14, 743, 133. 21
Virginia	91, 679, 699. 46	8, 824, 000. 00	2, 381, 499. 76	1, 073, 533. 35	21, 000, 000. 00	82, 958, 732. 57
Washington	200, 380, 769. 49	39, 750, 000. 00	5, 325, 732. 07	1, 110, 611. 21	55, 725, 000. 00	190, 842, 112. 77
West Virginia	65, 574, 277. 16	12, 086, 000. 00	1, 674, 422. 79	668, 593. 55	30, 375, 000. 00	49, 628, 293. 50
Wisconsin	252, 937, 186. 27	26, 853, 971. 37	6, 685, 147. 64	1, 529, 555. 84	48, 575, 000. 00	239, 430, 861. 12
Wyoming	15, 434, 874. 03	1, 869, 726. 15	411, 349. 14	106, 132. 24	3, 450, 000. 00	14, 372, 081. 56
Subtotal	8, 491, 806, 644. 82	1, 500, 685, 658. 09	219, 650, 603. 37	[1] 73, 830, 218. 91	2, 926, 370, 425. 74	7, 359, 602, 699. 45
Railroad unemployment insurance account	294, 155, 471. 58	90, 442, 039. 76	6, 458, 757. 73		222, 660, 000. 00	168, 396, 269. 07
Federal unemployment account	205, 507, 799. 64		5, 395, 774. 09	[2] −8, 713, 598. 59		202, 189, 975. 14
Undistributed appropriations	71, 195, 220. 32			[3] −31, 663, 138. 24		39, 532, 082. 08
Subtotal all accounts	9, 062, 665, 136. 36	1, 591, 127, 697. 85	231, 505, 135. 19	33, 453, 482. 08	3, 149, 030, 425. 74	7, 769, 721, 025. 74
Undisbursed balance of transfers for railroad unemployment insurance benefits and refunds	804, 795. 77	1, 071, 667. 29				1, 876, 463. 06
Totals	9, 063, 469, 932. 13	1, 592, 199, 365. 14	231, 505, 135. 19	33, 453, 482. 08	3, 149, 030, 425. 74	7, 771, 597, 488. 80
Cash advance repayable to the trust fund	1, 882, 458. 24	3, 300, 381. 08				5, 182, 839. 32
Total as shown in parts I and II (a)	9, 065, 352, 390. 37	1, 595, 499, 746. 22	231, 505, 135. 19	33, 453, 482. 08	3, 149, 030, 425. 74	7, 776, 780, 328. 12

[1] Consists of transfers from the Federal unemployment account to State unemployment agencies amounting to $71,195,220.32 less an adjustment of $1.41, and a transfer of $2,635,000.00 to Alaska.

[2] Comprises $6,078,600.00 transferred to the Bureau of Employment Security, Department Labor, for administrative expenses less an adjustment of $1.41, and a transfer of $2,635,000.00 to Alaska.

[3] Consists of a transfer to State accounts of $71,195,220.32 less a payment from appropriated funds of $39,532,082.08.

TABLE 82.—*U. S. Government life insurance fund, June 30, 1958*

[This trust fund operates in accordance with the provisions of the act of June 7, 1924, as amended (38 U. S. C. 443). This act repealed the act of Sept. 2, 1914 (38 Stat. 712) which established a Bureau of War Risk Insurance in the Treasury Department and repealed the amending act of Oct. 6, 1917 (40 Stat. 398). For further details, see annual report of the Secretary for 1941, p. 142]

I. RECEIPTS AND EXPENDITURES (EXCLUDING INVESTMENT TRANSACTIONS)

	Cumulative through June 30, 1957	Fiscal year 1958	Cumulative through June 30, 1958
Receipts:			
Premiums and other receipts	$1, 932, 004, 734. 80	$26, 815, 585, 34	$1, 958, 820. 320. 14
Interest and profits on investments	936, 620, 226. 85	40, 537, 657. 36	977, 157, 884. 21
Total receipts	2, 868, 624, 961. 65	67, 353, 242. 70	2, 935, 978, 204. 35
Expenditures:			
Benefits, refunds, etc	1, 667, 209, 036. 78	119, 917, 462. 40	1, 787, 126, 499. 18
Balance	1, 201, 415, 924. 87	−52, 564, 219. 70	1, 148, 851, 705. 17

II. ASSETS HELD BY THE TREASURY

Assets	June 30, 1957	Fiscal year 1958, increase, or decrease (−)	June 30, 1958
Investments (special issues):			
Treasury certificates of indebtedness, 3½% U. S. Government life insurance fund series, maturing June 30:			
1958	$1, 200, 427, 000. 00	−$1, 200, 427, 000. 00	
1959		1, 144, 116, 000. 00	$1, 144, 116, 000. 00
Total investments	1, 200, 427, 000. 00	−56, 311, 000. 00	1, 144, 116, 000. 00
Undisbursed balance	988, 924. 87	3, 746, 780. 30	4, 735, 705. 17
Total	1, 201, 415, 924. 87	−52, 564, 219. 70	1, 148, 851, 705. 17

NOTE.—Policy loans outstanding, on basis of information furnished by the Veterans Administration, amounted to $116,688,066.39 as of June 30, 1958.

TABLE 83.—*U. S. Naval Academy general gift fund, June 30, 1958*

[This trust fund was established in accordance with the act of Mar. 31, 1944 (34 U. S. C. 1115c)]

I. RECEIPTS AND EXPENDITURES (EXCLUDING INVESTMENT TRANSACTIONS)

	Cumulative through June 30, 1957	Fiscal year 1958	June 30, 1958
Receipts:			
Donations	$141,502.63		$141,502.63
Earnings on investments	26,933.73	$2,608.00	29,541.73
Total receipts	168,436.36	2,608.00	171,044.36
Expenditures	55,393.38	2,304.52	57,697.90
Balance	113,042.98	303.48	113,346.46

II. ASSETS HELD BY THE TREASURY DEPARTMENT

Assets	June 30, 1957	Fiscal year 1958, increase	June 30, 1958
Investments (public issues):			
Treasury bonds:			
2½% of 1965–70	$85,000.00		$85,000.00
3% of 1995	11,500.00		11,500.00
U. S. savings bonds:			
Series J (2.76%)	500.00		500.00
Series K (2.76%)	5,000.00		5,000.00
Total investments	102,000.00		102,000.00
Undisbursed balance	11,042.98	$303.48	11,346.46
Total assets	113,042.98	303.48	113,346.46

II.—Certain other accounts

TABLE 84.—*Colorado River Dam fund, Boulder Canyon Project, status by operating years ending May 31, 1933 through 1958*

[On basis of reports from the agency. This fund was established under the act of December 21, 1928 (43 U. S. C. 617a)]

Operating year ended May 31	Charges				Credits			Balance due at end of operating year
	Advances [1]	Interest on advances	Interest on amount outstanding	Total	Repayment of advances [2]	Payment of interest [2]	Credit on interest charges on amounts outstanding	
1933–50	$122,049,940.62	$1,887,269.59	$46,145,073.58	$170,082,283.79	$13,108,575.23	$17,347,727.18	$684,615.99	$108,941,365.39
1951	4,050,000.00	39,998.63	3,268,240.96	7,358,239.59	1,221,526.99	3,278,473.01	29,766.58	111,769,838.40
1952	7,000,000.00	110,450.81	3,353,095.15	10,463,545.96	2,084,650.75	3,415,349.25	48,196.71	116,685,187.65
1953	450,000.00	184.93	3,500,555.63	3,950,740.56	3,155,380.01	3,441,619.99	56,120.57	113,979,807.64
1954	223,000.00	4,148.63	3,419,391.23	3,646,542.86	514,421.52	3,385,578.48	37,961.38	113,688,386.12
1955	200,000.00	4,128.08	2,900,306.41	3,104,434.49	1,549,565.51	2,850,431.49	54,000.00	112,338,820.61
1956	[3] 3,062,545.61	201.92	[4] 3,228,932.05	166,591.33	318,485.99	3,181,514.01	47,622.96	108,957,788.98
1957	[5] 1,371,016.30	2,884.93	3,267,417.08	4,641,318.31	[6] 1,552,451.95	3,225,836.26	44,465.75	108,779,383.33
1958	[7] −56,384.72	601.67	3,256,571.26	3,200,788.21	2,802,966.78	3,197,033.22	60,139.71	105,920,031.83
Total	132,228,056.56	2,049,872.19	72,339,586.35	206,617,515.10	26,308,024.73	73,326,565.89	1,062,892.65	

[1] Excludes $25,000,000 of advances allocated to flood control, repayment of which is deferred to June 1, 1987.

[2] Repayments deposited are applied first to net interest charge, second to advances. Adjustments of payments between principal and interest are made on Treasury books after the close of the operating year of the agency.

[3] The act of June 29, 1948 (62 Stat. 1130), provides that the obligation for repayment of advances be reduced by amounts spent for Federal activities at the project which are not considered part of the costs of the Boulder Canyon Project. Accordingly, the amount advanced for the operating year ended May 31, 1955, has been reduced by $3,112,545.64 for these nonproject allocations.

[4] Excludes interest at 3% compounded annually on adjustments for nonproject costs in prior years amounting to $16,162.33.

[5] Includes an adjustment of $1,278,288.21, for prior years, pursuant to an act approved July 2, 1956 (70 Stat. 478), and advances of $140,000 for the operating year 1957, less authorized deductions for operating years 1956 and 1957 totaling $44,241.91.

[6] Increased by $1,278,288.21 for prior year adjustments authorized by the act of July 2, 1956.

[7] Equals the net of $38,227.00 advanced less $94,563.55 allocated for nonprofit activities and $48.17 donated through the Department of Health, Education, and Welfare.

TABLE 85.—*Refugee Relief Act of 1953, loan program through June 30, 1958*

Agency	Loans made	Repayments	Balances due	Estimated number of persons receiving transportation through loans
Tolstoy Foundation, Inc	$85,000	$24,000	$61,000	2,050
United Lithuanian Relief Fund of America, Inc	25,000	5,000	20,000	500
United Ukrainian American Relief Committee	204,000	154,000	50,000	4,000
American Fund for Czechoslovak Refugees, Inc	70,000		70,000	1,500
Total	384,000	183,000	201,000	8,050

NOTE.—Under Sec. 16 of the Refugee Relief Act of 1953, approved Aug. 7, 1953 (50 App. U. S. C. 1971n), the Secretary of the Treasury was authorized to make loans not to exceed $5,000,000 in the aggregate, to public or private agencies for the purpose of financing inland transportation of immigrants from ports of entry to places of resettlement in the United States. Although no immigrant visas were authorized to be issued under this act after December 31, 1956 (50 App. U. S. C. 1971q), those issued through that date were covered, and the loan program continued until its end, June 30, 1957, at which time funds available for making loans expired.

Federal Aid To States

TABLE 86.—*Expenditures for Federal aid to States, individuals, etc. (exclusive of emergency appropriations from which payments are made to or within States), fiscal years 1930, 1940, 1950, and 1958*

[Figures on basis of checks-issued, see also "Note"]

Appropriation titles [1]	1930	1940	1950	1958
PART I. APPROPRIATIONS FROM WHICH PAYMENTS ARE MADE FOR GRANTS TO STATES AND LOCAL UNITS				
DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE				
State experiment stations, Agricultural Research Service (7 U. S. C. 361–427i)				
Payments to States, Hawaii, Alaska, and Puerto Rico, Agricultural Research Administration (7 U. S. C. 361–427i)	$4,335,000	$6,848,149	$7,399,422	$30,158,127
Cooperative extension work, payments and expenses, Extension Service (7 U. S. C. 301–308, 341–348, 343c, 343e, 343f, 343g)	7,539,786	18,458,267	31,025,919	56,520,144
Cooperative agricultural extension work (7 U. S. C. 301–308, 341–348, 343c–343e, 343f, 343g)				
Payment to Minnesota (Cook, Lake, and Saint Louis Counties) from the national forests fund (16 U. S. C. 500)	-----	-----	-----	47,951
Payments to States and Territories from the national forests fund (16 U. S. C. 500)	1,565,032	1,192,370	7,753,121	26,975,307
Payments to school funds, Arizona and New Mexico (16 U. S. C. 500)	41,243	23,555	60,775	105,474
Forest fire cooperation (16 U. S. C. 564–570)	1,383,041	1,987,538	8,768,555	-----
Forest protection and utilization, Forest Service (16 U. S. C. 568e)	-----	-----	-----	10,361,176
State and private forestry cooperation (16 U. S. C. 568c, d)	-----	-----	-----	1,462,717
Assistance to States for tree planting, Forest Service (16 U. S. C. 568e)				
Cooperative farm forestry (16 U. S. C. 567–568b)	139,196	90,332	708,112	51,174
Cooperative distribution of forest planting stock (16 U. S. C. 567)				
Payments to counties from submarginal land program (7 U. S. C. 1012)	-----	-----	228,447	558,249
Payments to States, Territories, and possessions, Agricultural Marketing Service (7 U. S. C. 1623)	-----	-----	6,183,682	1,160,000
Research and Marketing Act of 1946 (7 U. S. C. 1623)				
School lunch program, Agricultural Marketing Service (42 U. S. C. 1751–1760)	-----	-----	81,213,235	98,089,669
Commodity Credit Corporation funds (7 U. S. C. 1421, 1431)	-----	-----	13,697,824	[2] 123,506,492
Removal of surplus agricultural commodities (7 U. S. C. 612c)	-----	-----	50,326,135	116,800,000
Flood prevention, Soil Conservation Service (5 U. S. C. 574)	-----	-----	-----	9,208,543
Watershed protection, Soil Conservation Service (16 U. S. C. 590h (b))	-----	-----	-----	7,572,794
Total Department of Agriculture	15,003,298	28,600,211	207,365,227	482,577,817
DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE				
Grants-in-aid for airports, Federal Airport Act (49 U. S. C. 1103)	-----	-----	32,782,999	9,102,945
Grants-in-aid for airports (liquidation cash) (49 U. S. C. 1103)	-----	-----	-----	33,767,442
Cooperative construction of rural post roads (23 U. S. C. 21, 54) (see also items of similar type under class II)	77,887,693	150,470	7,023,393	-----
Federal-aid postwar highways (23 U. S. C. 104)	-----	-----	400,989,712	
Federal-aid highways (23 U. S. C. 1–24, 41, 151, 173–4)	-----	105,351,358	-----	1,493,217,709
Federal-aid secondary or feeder roads (23 U. S. C. 21a–23a)	-----	18,355,139	3,477,250	
Reimbursement to the Highway Fund, District of Columbia (23 U. S. C. 161)	-----	-----	-----	200,000
Elimination of grade crossings (23 U. S. C. 24a)	-----	29,521,720	10,155,389	130,142
Public-lands highways (23 U. S. C. 23a)	-----	2,128,682	775,395	2,754,863
Forest highways, Bureau of Public Roads (23 U. S. C. 152)	-----	-----	-----	22,217,326
Maritime activities				
State marine schools (34 U. S. C. 1121) [3]	50,000	140,036	157,761	367,751
Total Department of Commerce	77,937,693	155,647,405	455,361,899	1,561,758,178

Footnotes at end of table.

TABLE 86.—*Expenditures for Federal aid to States, individuals, etc. (exclusive of emergency appropriations from which payments are made to or within States), fiscal years 1930, 1940, 1950, and 1958*—Continued

Appropriation titles [1]	1930	1940	1950	1958
PART I. APPROPRIATIONS FROM WHICH PAYMENTS ARE MADE FOR GRANTS TO STATES AND LOCAL UNITS—Continued				
DEPARTMENT OF DEFENSE				
Army				
Payments to States, Flood Control Act (33 U. S. C. 701a, 701f-1)			$467, 516	$1, 530, 788
DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH, EDUCATION, AND WELFARE				
Colleges for agriculture and the mechanic arts (7 U. S. C. 321-343g)	$2, 550, 000	$2, 550, 000	5, 030, 000	2, 501, 500
Further endowment of colleges of agriculture and the mechanic arts (7 U. S. C. 343-343g)		2, 480, 000		2, 550, 000
Cooperative vocational education in agriculture (20 U. S. C. 11-30)	3, 151, 340	[4] 19, 730		
Cooperative vocational education in trades and industries (20 U. S. C. 11-30)	2, 956, 295	[4] 9, 787		
Cooperative vocational education, teachers, etc. (20 U. S. C. 11-30)	1, 029, 078	[4] 10, 000		
Cooperative vocational education in home economics (20 U. S. C. 11-30)	248, 957	[4] 18, 431		
Cooperative vocational education in distributive occupations (20 U. S. C. 11-30)		[4] 10, 000		
Cooperative vocational rehabilitation of persons disabled in industry (29 U. S. C. 31-45b)	735, 619	2, 082, 198		
Promotion and further development of vocational education (20 U. S. C. 15h-15p; 29 U. S. C. 31-35)		19, 384, 914	26, 489, 335	32, 059, 137
Promotion of vocational education, act Feb. 23 1917, Office of Education (20 U. S. C. 11-14)				7, 133, 231
Grants for library services, Office of Education (act July 31, 1956, 70 Stat. 768)				4, 892, 032
Education of the blind (American Printing House for the Blind) (20 U. S. C. 101, 102)	75, 000	115, 000	125, 000	328, 000
Mental health activities, Public Health Service (42 U. S. C. 242b)			3, 293, 697	3, 943, 849
Control of venereal diseases, Public Health Service (42 U. S. C. 24, 25)		4, 188, 399	12, 399, 314	1, 675, 964
Control of tuberculosis, Public Health Service (42 U. S. C. 246b)			6, 781, 262	4, 489, 280
Operating expenses, National Heart Institute, Public Health Service (42 U. S. C. 292)			3, 095, 842	2, 043, 742
Salaries, expenses, and grants, National Heart Institute, Public Health Service (42 U. S. C. 292)				
Operating expenses, National Cancer Institute, Public Health Service (42 U. S. C. 285)			6, 592, 932	2, 213, 665
Salaries, expenses, and grants, National Cancer Institute, Public Health Service (42 U. S. C. 285)				
Sanitary engineering activities, Public Health Service (33 U. S. C. 466f)				2, 527, 902
Grants, water pollution control, Public Health Service (33 U. S. C. 466, 466d)			913, 027	
Grants and special studies, Territory of Alaska (42 U. S. C. 246)			757, 117	[5] 1, 638, 000
Disease and sanitation investigations and control, Territory of Alaska (42 U. S. C. 267)				
Hospitals and medical care, Public Health Service (5 U. S. C. 150)				[6] 1, 241, 143
Grants for construction of health research facilities, Public Health Service (act July 31, 1956, 70 Stat. 769)				[7] 2, 915, 026
Grants for waste treatment works construction, Public Health Service (act July 31, 1956, 70 Stat. 769)				16, 884, 275
Assistance to States, general, Public Health Service (42 U. S. C. 243-245)		9, 500, 706	14, 081, 127	14, 930, 743
Grants to States for public health work, Social Security Act, (42 U. S. C. 801-803)				
Surveys and planning for hospital construction, Public Health Service (42 U. S. C. 291a)				124, 409
Grants for hospital construction, Public Health Service (42 U. S. C. 291a)			57, 073, 217	105, 291, 966

Footnotes at end of table.

TABLE 86.—*Expenditures for Federal aid to States, individuals, etc. (exclusive of emergency appropriations from which payments are made to or within States), fiscal years 1930, 1940, 1950, and 1958*—Continued

Appropriation titles [1]	1930	1940	1950	1958
PART I. APPROPRIATIONS FROM WHICH PAYMENTS ARE MADE FOR GRANTS TO STATES AND LOCAL UNITS—Continued				
DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH, EDUCATION, AND WELFARE—continued				
Grants to States for maternal and child welfare services of the Social Security Act (42 U. S. C. 701-731)		$9,680,706	$11,234,511	$40,722,621
Grants to States for public assistance, Social Security Administration (42 U. S. C. 301-306, 1201-1206)		329,303,433	1,131,960,863	1,794,687,099
Grants to States and other agencies, Office of Vocational Rehabilitation (29 U. S. C. 4, 32); Training and traineeships, Office of Vocational Rehabilitation (29 U. S. C. 4, 32)			24,741,510	40,789,375
Total Department of Health, Education, and Welfare	$10,746,289	379,217,408	1,307,568,754	2,085,582,959
DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR				
Federal aid in fish restoration and management (16 U. S. C. 777b)				5,224,351
Federal aid, wildlife restoration (16 U. S. C. 669-1)		451,299	7,577,938	13,329,591
Payments to counties from receipts under Migratory Bird Conservation Act (16 U. S. C. 715e)			88,419	610,601
Payments to States from receipts under Mineral Leasing Act (30 U. S. C. 191)	1,387,838	2,151,654	11,328,583	32,168,619
Payments to States under Grazing Act, public lands (43 U. S. C. 315i); Payments to States under Grazing Act, Indian ceded lands (43 U. S. C. 315j)		503,970	185,489	[8] 179,685
Payments to States, proceeds of sales (receipt limitation) (31 U. S. C. 711, par. 17)	18,292	602	5,518	198,082
Coos Bay wagon-road grant fund (31 U. S. C. 725e (3))	43,613	[9]		
Revested Oregon and California Railroad and reconveyed Coos Bay wagon-road grant lands, Oregon (reimbursable) (43 U. S. C. 1181a, b)		142,041		
Payment to certain counties in Oregon in lieu of taxes on Oregon and California grant lands (receipt limitation) (43 U. S. C. 869a); Payment to counties, Oregon and California grant lands (50%); Payment to counties in lieu of taxes on Oregon and California grant lands, 25 per centum fund (25%) (43 U. S. C. 1181f (b))	979,387	313,845	1,761,766	10,105,664
Payment of proceeds of sales of Coos Bay wagon-road grant lands and timber (receipt limitation) (43 U. S. C. 869a)		12,771		
Payment to Coos and Douglas Counties, Oreg., in lieu of taxes on Coos Bay wagon-road grant lands (43 U. S. C. 1181f, g)		221	58,190	23,682
Payments to States from grazing receipts, etc., public lands outside grazing districts, Bureau of Land Management (43 U. S. C. 315m)				178,677
Payments to Alaska, coal leases, Bureau of Land Management (71 Stat. 282, July 10, 1957)				43,068
Payment to Territory of Alaska, income and proceeds, Alaska school lands (20 U. S. C. 238)				21,916
Payment to Oklahoma from royalties, oil and gas, south half of Red River (receipt limitation) (30 U. S. C. 233)	41,778	8,786		9,433
Payments to States from potash deposits, royalties and rentals (30 U. S. C. 149, 285, 286)		49,256		
Payment to Alaska under Alaska Game Law (48 U. S. C. 199, Subdiv. K)		20,281	49,286	99,872
Colorado River Dam fund, Boulder Canyon Project, payment to Arizona and Nevada (43 U. S. C. 617a, f)			600,000	600,000

Footnotes at end of table.

TABLE 86.—*Expenditures for Federal aid to States, individuals, etc. (exclusive of emergency appropriations from which payments are made to or within States), fiscal years 1930, 1940, 1950, and 1958*—Continued

Appropriation titles [1]	1930	1940	1950	1958
PART I. APPROPRIATIONS FROM WHICH PAYMENTS ARE MADE FOR GRANTS TO STATE AND LOCAL UNITS—Continued				
DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR—continued				
Operation and maintenance, Bureau of Reclamation (43 U. S. C. 491, 498)				$19, 643
Disposal of Coulee Dam community, Bureau of Reclamation (71 Stat. 524, Aug. 30, 1957)				10, 000
Construction and rehabilitation, Bureau of Reclamation (71 Stat. 419, Aug. 26, 1957)				709
Drainage of anthracite mines, Bureau of Mines (30 U. S. C. 572)				415, 107
Payments to the State of Wyoming in lieu of taxes on lands in Grand Teton National Park, National Park Service (16 U. S. C. 406d-3)				27, 210
Administration of Territories, Office of Territories (43 U. S. C. 869-870)				1, 169, 400
Trust Territories of the Pacific Islands (43 U. S. C. 869-870				6, 035, 500
Virgin Islands public works (43 U. S. C. 869-870)				13, 776
Internal revenue collections for Virgin Islands, Office of Territories (26 U. S. C. 7652 (b) (1))				3, 379, 133
Alaska public works, Office of Territories (43 U. S. C. 869-870)				3, 460, 551
Care and custody of Alaska insane, Governor of Alaska (48 U. S. C. 46)				71, 040
Education and welfare services, Bureau of Indian Affairs (25 U. S. C. 452)				7, 337, 034
Resources management, Bureau of Indian Affairs (25 U. S. C. 461-483)				474, 794
Total Department of the Interior	$2, 470, 908	$3, 654, 726	$21, 655, 190	85, 207, 139
DEPARTMENT OF LABOR				
Promotion of welfare and hygiene of maternity and infancy	[10] 9, 522			
Grants to States for Unemployment Compensation and Employment Service Administration, Bureau of Employment Security (29 U. S. C. 49-49i)		3, 366, 606	207, 617, 255	290, 679, 617
Grants to States for Unemployment Compensation Administration (42 U. S. C. 501)				
Payment to States, United States Employment Service (29 U. S. C. 49-49i)				
Total Department of Labor	9, 522	3, 366, 606	207, 617, 255	290, 679, 617
TREASURY DEPARTMENT				
Coconut oil tax collections for Guam (Internal Revenue) (26 U. S. C. 7654)				105
Coconut oil tax collections for American Samoa (Internal Revenue) (26 U. S. C. 7654)				11, 493
Internal Revenue, collections for Puerto Rico (26 U. S. C. 7652 (a) (3))				18, 668, 308
Federal payment to District of Columbia (Act July 5, 1955, 69 Stat. 246)				20, 000, 000
Unemployment trust fund (42 U. S. C. 1104 (e))				33, 453, 482
Total Treasury Department				72, 133, 388
INDEPENDENT ESTABLISHMENTS				
General Services Administration				
Hospital facilities in the District of Columbia (60 Stat. 896, Aug. 7, 1946)				936, 255

Footnotes at end of table.

TABLE 86.—*Expenditures for Federal aid to States, individuals, etc. (exclusive of emergency appropriations from which payments are made to or within States), fiscal years 1930, 1940, 1950, and 1958*—Continued

Appropriation titles [1]	1930	1940	1950	1958
PART I. APPROPRIATIONS FROM WHICH PAYMENTS ARE MADE FOR GRANTS TO STATE AND LOCAL UNITS—Continued				
INDEPENDENT ESTABLISHMENTS—continued				
Housing and Home Finance Agency				
Annual contributions, Public Housing Administration (42 U. S. C. 1410)	----------	----------	$5,737,706	$94,578,779
Urban renewal fund, Office of Administrator (42 U. S. C. 1450)	----------	----------	----------	35,231,996
Urban planning grants, Office of the Administrator (40 U. S. C. 461)	----------	----------	----------	1,952,605
United States Housing Authority fund (42 U. S. C. 1404 (d), 1418)	----------	$1,386,132	----------	----------
Total Housing and Home Finance Agency	----------	1,386,132	5,737,706	131,763,380
Federal Power Commission				
Payments to States under Federal Power Act (16 U. S. C. 810)	$12,875	19,386	28,315	43,983
National Capital Planning Commission				
Land acquisition, National Capital Park, Parkway and Playground System (40 U. S. C. 72a)	----------	----------	----------	227,000
National Science Foundation				
Salaries and expenses (42 U. S. C. 1869)	----------	----------	----------	540,100
Tennessee Valley Authority				
Tennessee Valley Authority fund (16 U. S. C. 831*l*)	----------	----------	----------	5,271,907
Veterans' Administration				
Annual appropriations under title "General operating expenses, Veterans' Administration":				
State supervision of schools and training establishments (38 U. S. C. 531–539)	----------	----------	6,909,143	2,355,216
Administration of unemployment and self-employment allowances (38 U. S. C. 695a, b)	----------	----------	4,354,348	----------
"Maintenance and operation of domiciliary facilities," and "Inpatient care":				
State and territorial homes for disabled soldiers and sailors (24 U. S. C. 134)	575,206	978,767	3,273,924	5,971,033
Total Veterans' Administration	575,206	978,767	14,537,415	8,326,249
Total part I	106,755,791	572,870,641	2,220,339,277	4,726,578,760
PART II. APPROPRIATIONS FROM WHICH PAYMENTS ARE MADE FOR SELECTED PROGRAMS INVOLVING PAYMENTS TO INDIVIDUALS, ETC., WITHIN THE STATES				
DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE				
Commodity Credit Corporation funds (7 U. S. C. 1808)	----------	----------	----------	[11] 563,182,766
Cooperative construction, etc., of roads and trails, national forests (16 U. S. C. 503)	(12)	(12)	----------	----------
Federal forest road construction (23 U. S. C. 23, 23a)	(12)	(12)	----------	----------
Forest roads and trails (23 U. S. C. 23, 23a) }				
Forest reserve fund, roads and trails for States (16 U. S. C. 501) }	7,961,032	11,478,686	----------	----------
Conservation and use of agricultural land resources (16 U. S. C. 590g) }	----------	552,042,804	230,754,577	214,524,627
Agricultural Conservation Program (16 U. S. C. 590e–1, 590e–2) }				

Footnotes at end of table.

TABLE 86.—*Expenditures for Federal aid to States, individuals, etc. (exclusive of emergency appropriations from which payments are made to or within States), fiscal years 1930, 1940, 1950, and 1958*—Continued

Appropriation titles [1]	1930	1940	1950	1958
PART II. APPROPRIATIONS FROM WHICH PAYMENTS ARE MADE FOR SELECTED PROGRAMS INVOLVING PAYMENTS TO INDIVIDUALS, ETC., WITHIN THE STATES—Continued				
DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE—con.				
Administration of Sugar Act of 1937 (7 U. S. C. 1100–1183)			$59, 197, 418	$67, 563, 806
Grants and loans, Farm Housing (42 U. S. C. 1477)			46, 321	
Total Department of Agriculture	$7, 961, 032	$563, 521, 490	289, 998, 316	845, 271, 199
DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE				
Forest highways construction (23 U. S. C. 21a)			26, 916, 655	
Maritime activities				
State marine schools (34 U. S. C. 1121) [13]				368, 277
Total Department of Commerce			26, 916, 655	368, 277
DEPARTMENT OF DEFENSE				
Army				
National Guard (32 U. S. C. 21, 22)	31, 987, 927	71, 019, 749	87, 261, 167	[14] 351, 715, 891
Maintenance and improvement of existing river and harbor works (33 U. S. C. 701c–3); Flood control, general (33 U. S. C. 701c–3)			609, 498	
Total Army	31, 987, 927	71, 019, 749	87, 870, 665	351, 715, 891
Air Force				
Air National Guard (32 U. S. C. 101 (5) (6))			44, 295, 643	[15] 220, 070, 275
Total Department of Defense	31, 987, 927	71, 019, 749	132, 166, 308	571, 786, 166
DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH, EDUCATION, AND WELFARE				
Civilian Conservation Corps (16 U. S. C. 584–584q)		270, 856, 832		
Assistance to States, general, Public Health Service (42 U. S. C. 243–245)				1, 854, 001
Sanitary engineering activities, Public Health Service (act July 31, 1956, 70 Stat. 769)				232, 140
Grants for construction of health research facilities, Public Health Service (act July 31, 1956, 70 Stat. 769)				1, 076, 959
Grants for hospital construction, Public Health Service (42 U. S. C. 291a)				9, 169, 446
Hospitals and medical care, Public Health Service (5 U. S. C. 150)				2, 771, 268
Arthritis and metabolic disease activities, Public Health Service (42 U. S. C. 289)				11, 016, 038
Operating expenses, National Cancer Institute, Public Health Service (42 U. S. C. 282f) [13]; Salaries, expenses, and grants, National Cancer Institute, Public Health Service (42 U. S. C. 282f)			5, 177, 886	25, 280, 207
Operating expenses, National Heart Institute, Public Health Service (42 U. S. C. 287d) [13]; Salaries, expenses, and grants, National Heart Institute, Public Health Service (42 U. S. C. 287d)			4, 909, 702	23, 822, 590
Operating expenses, dental health activities, Public Health Service (42 U. S. C. 288e); Dental health activities, Public Health Service (42 U. S. C. 288e)			231, 764	3, 066, 481
Allergy and infectious disease activities (42 U. S. C. 289)				11, 149, 445

Footnotes at end of table.

TABLE 86—*Expenditures for Federal aid to States, individuals, etc. (exclusive of emergency appropriations from which payments are made to or within States), fiscal years 1930, 1940, 1950, and 1958*—Continued

Appropriations titles [1]	1930	1940	1950	1958
PART II. APPROPRIATIONS FROM WHICH PAYMENTS ARE MADE FOR SELECTED PROGRAMS INVOLVING PAYMENTS TO INDIVIDUALS, ETC., WITHIN THE STATES—Continued				
DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH, EDUCATION, AND WELFARE—Continued				
General research and services, National Institutes of Health, Public Health Service (42 U. S. C. 241)			$5,726,699	$10,777,480
Mental health activities, Public Health Service (42 U. S. C. 242b)[13]			3,635,866	23,725,099
Neurology and blindness activities, Public Health Service (42 U. S. C. 246)				13,134,894
Preventing the spread of epidemic diseases [16]	$273,330			
Interstate quarantine service [16]	71,117			
Studies in rural sanitation [16]	345,159			
Training and traineeships, Office of Vocational Rehabilitation (29 U. S. C. 34)				4,070,961
Grants to States and other agencies, Office of Vocational Rehabilitation (29 U. S. C. 32)				3,197,483
Total Department of Health, Education, and Welfare	689,606	$270,856,832	19,681,917	144,344,492
DEPARTMENT OF LABOR				
Reconversion unemployment benefits for seamen (42 U. S. C. 1333)			905,964	
Unemployment compensation for veterans, Bureau of Employment Security (38 U. S. C. 991)				75,277,732
Unemployment compensation for Federal employees, Bureau of Employment Security (42 U. S. C. 1361)				56,769,637
Total Department of Labor			905,964	132,047,369
INDEPENDENT ESTABLISHMENTS				
Atomic Energy Commission				
Operating expenses (42 U. S. C. 1804)				[17] $7,476,623
General Services Administration				
Construction services, Public Buildings Administration (40 U. S. C. 265)			172,178	
National Science Foundation				
Salaries and expenses, National Science Foundation (42 U. S. C. 1869)				25,210,900
International geophysical year, National Science Foundation (42 U. S. C. 1862)				4,059,735
Total National Science Foundation				29,270,635

Footnotes at end of table.

TABLE 86.—*Expenditures for Federal aid to States, individuals, etc. (exclusive of emergency appropriations from which payments are made to or within States), fiscal years 1930, 1940, 1950, and 1958*—Continued

Appropriation titles [1]	1930	1940	1950	1958
PART II. APPROPRIATIONS FROM WHICH PAYMENTS ARE MADE FOR SELECTED PROGRAMS INVOLVING PAYMENTS TO INDIVIDUALS, ETC., WITHIN THE STATES—Continued				
INDEPENDENT ESTABLISHMENTS—Continued				
Veterans' Administration				
Veterans' miscellaneous benefits, Veterans' Administration (38 U. S. C. Ch. 12a); Readjustment benefits, Veterans' Administration (38 U. S. C. Ch. 11c)			$2,815,021,445	$709,726,348
Automobiles and other conveyances for disabled veterans (38 U. S. C. 252a)			2,169,664	765,373
Total Veterans' Administration			2,817,191,109	710,491,721
Total part II	$40,638,565	$905,398,071	3,287,032,447	2,441,056,482
Grand total	147,394,356	1,478,268,712	5,507,371,724	[18] 7,167,635,242

NOTE.—Figures furnished by the departments and agencies concerned pursuant to Treasury Department Circular No. 1014, Aug. 8, 1958. (For Circular details, see exhibit 70, p. 381.)

[1] In some instances appropriation titles have been changed from time to time without changes in the basic laws.
[2] Consists of $56,775,031, estimated cost of perishable food commodities acquired through price-support operations as ordered for distribution within States, pursuant to Sec. 416 of Public Law 439, 81st Cong. (7 U. S. C. 1431), and $66,731,461, cash payments to States to increase consumption of milk by children in school.
[3] For additional payments from this appropriation, see part II.
[4] Deduct: represents net repayments. These accounts were discontinued but their functions are continued under the two accounts immediately following.
[5] See footnotes 19 and 20 keyed to columns 26 and 27 of following table.
[6] See footnote 21 keyed to column 26 of following table.
[7] Excludes $13,352, construction of community facilities in defense areas (emergency).
[8] Consists of $175,788, payments to States from grazing receipts, etc., public lands within grazing districts; $3,287, payments to States from grazing receipts, etc. public lands within grazing districts (miscellaneous); and $610, payments to States (grazing fees).
[9] Special fund account repealed as a permanent appropriation, effective July 1, 1935, by Sec. 4 of the Permanent Appropriation Repeal Act (31 U. S. C. 725c). Annual appropriation provided for same object under the account immediately following.
[10] Activities under this caption expired June 30, 1929.
[11] Represents payments under the soil bank program.
[12] These accounts consolidated with combined accounts immediately following.
[13] For additional payments from this appropriation, see part I.
[14] Consists of $335,616,734, "National Guard, Army"; $15,844,841, "Military construction, Army Reserve Forces"; and $254,316, "Operation and maintenance, Army." On obligation basis.
[15] On obligation basis.
[16] Formerly shown under Treasury Department.
[17] Represents costs of fellowship and assistance programs.
[18] Payments from emergency funds to or within States included in the following table but excluded from this table for the fiscal year 1958:

Part A—(see columns 17, 21, 22, 31, 35 ($13,352), 51, 52, and 54 of following table)	$207,454,788
Part B—(see columns 66, and 105 of following table)	47,341,838
Total	254,796,626

TABLE 87.—*Expenditures made by the Government as direct payments to States under cooperative arrangements and expenditures within States which provided relief and other aid, fiscal year 1958*

[On basis of checks issued except where it is not practicable to report certain detail for all payments. The differing basis of such detail is footnoted and a checks-issued figure is used for the total. The differences in amounts between the two bases are included in "Undistributed to States, etc."]

PART A. FEDERAL AID PAYMENTS TO STATES AND LOCAL UNITS

State, Territories, etc.	Department of Agriculture						
	Agricultural experiment stations [1]	Cooperative agricultural extension work [2]	School lunch program [3]	National forests fund [4] Shared revenues	Submarginal land program Shared revenues	Cooperative projects in marketing [5]	State and private forestry cooperation, etc.[6]
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
Alabama	$787,058	$1,771,396	$3,110,935	$314,857	$581	$43,685	$433,956
Arizona	344,208	307,728	705,023	528,462		6,000	
Arkansas	661,400	1,450,917	1,960,725	717,934	6,215	32,339	320,570
California	821,423	1,236,202	5,113,469	3,992,720	778	138,788	1,308,006
Colorado	468,717	506,279	862,736	261,252	30,966	11,220	35,781
Connecticut	325,445	251,420	816,994			16,391	67,910
Delaware	246,567	131,069	124,829			23,500	20,931
District of Columbia			203,548				
Florida	444,161	560,479	2,216,262	200,304	7,663	79,478	669,211
Georgia	856,907	1,920,208	3,254,357	176,939	77,949	91,723	652,976
Idaho	365,470	362,613	483,492	1,608,843	1,472	6,800	226,898
Illinois	829,721	1,463,696	3,707,699	19,162		55,970	110,313
Indiana	722,954	1,222,087	2,290,277	4,457	120	121,026	69,084
Iowa	796,682	1,333,140	1,725,534	484	203	89,997	35,902
Kansas	536,545	939,853	1,190,068		5,410	109,851	4,284
Kentucky	814,514	1,779,612	2,743,971	60,174		74,227	207,398
Louisiana	576,724	1,183,830	2,801,330	188,906	26,576	116,233	387,626
Maine	360,158	327,502	564,902	2,941		94,200	396,316
Maryland	423,962	474,208	1,266,834		709	63,576	152,329
Massachusetts	410,941	354,150	2,027,021			42,860	143,202
Michigan	729,300	1,373,726	3,256,349	195,816	833	238,232	547,599
Minnesota	721,962	1,206,176	1,975,833	179,273		64,039	429,714
Mississippi	823,906	1,875,659	2,667,544	705,922	20,235	94,174	353,318
Missouri	718,170	1,592,895	2,255,347	46,441	594	126,999	267,903
Montana	378,837	396,331	360,550	1,118,762	87,204	21,819	106,757
Nebraska	501,033	787,750	832,127	10,209	6,960	20,117	4,750
Nevada	253,709	179,200	91,946	58,592			29,900
New Hampshire	273,271	171,665	301,430	41,237		7,565	128,036
New Jersey	424,323	348,066	1,819,282			58,172	122,325
New Mexico	334,674	402,799	633,587	240,165	13,793	27,206	20,693
New York	858,698	1,267,431	6,085,199		760	90,645	302,933
North Carolina	1,078,919	2,399,771	4,182,696	201,684	9,736	149,270	382,762
North Dakota	367,675	556,619	520,072	67	162,788	40,523	15,627
Ohio	884,778	1,689,682	4,128,515	8,484	1,785	54,961	113,860
Oklahoma	566,816	1,271,828	1,559,804	67,048	16,773	70,312	114,464
Oregon	474,367	540,239	936,616	9,450,662	4,311	78,781	598,669
Pennsylvania	980,166	1,526,336	5,053,880	72,315		43,189	247,804
Rhode Island	275,369	94,345	350,485			3,512	45,291
South Carolina	641,645	1,275,444	2,565,708	352,584		15,155	384,117
South Dakota	382,179	553,563	535,978	51,455	36,229	22,565	42,425
Tennessee	826,615	1,638,751	3,022,182	113,561		28,918	231,824
Texas	1,099,153	2,811,010	5,415,903	532,677	15,845	46,153	272,496
Utah	358,119	299,416	623,036	169,997	1,234	16,100	31,402
Vermont	268,668	227,211	238,113	51,226		11,181	108,972
Virginia	734,124	1,432,137	2,496,020	87,660		57,519	294,943
Washington	588,699	671,223	1,344,145	4,828,290		77,807	623,208
West Virginia	579,921	784,792	1,749,702	63,952		38,130	226,693
Wisconsin	727,611	1,293,035	1,961,993	101,883	17	71,839	527,485
Wyoming	309,204	262,478	194,404	157,481	20,364	26,567	
Alaska	198,838	89,138	65,710	9,341		18,770	
Hawaii	265,650	233,840	412,943	1,424		21,746	56,404
Puerto Rico	738,171	1,320,851	3,230,616		146		
Virgin Islands			44,146				
Other Territories, etc.[7]			7,802				
Undistributed to States, etc	[8] 500,000	[9] 7,170,515		133,089			
Total	29,658,127	55,320,314	98,089,669	27,128,732	558,249	2,859,830	11,875,067

Footnotes at end of table.

TABLE 87.—*Expenditures made by the Government as direct payments to States under cooperative arrangements and expenditures within States which provided relief and other aid, fiscal year 1958*—Continued

PART A. FEDERAL AID PAYMENTS TO STATES AND LOCAL UNITS—Continued

States, Territories, etc.	Department of Agriculture—Continued				Department of Commerce		
	Watershed protection and flood prevention [10]	Commodity Credit Corporation		Removal of surplus agricultural commodities	Bureau of Public Roads—Construction		Civil Aeronautics Administration—Federal airport program [14]
		Value of commodities donated [11]	Special school milk program [12]		Federal aid highways (trust fund)	Other [13]	
	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)
Alabama	$13,863	$1,817,161	$1,053,474	$3,627,600	$32,097,298	$61,517	$1,073,557
Arizona		218,031	391,137	659,484	24,012,720	1,634,963	898,840
Arkansas	262,398	2,587,751	605,904	4,861,509	16,511,622	142,866	199,598
California	993,668	1,918,574	6,401,208	5,735,648	132,273,346	3,214,838	5,256,945
Colorado	210,224	338,199	525,893	800,664	32,278,873	1,489,571	503,760
Connecticut	4,768	335,695	703,069	1,336,538	15,395,538		159,267
Delaware	53,853	71,122	182,960	208,818	3,978,975		50,183
District of Columbia		246,149	359,133	516,837	3,779,472	200,000	
Florida	37,521	718,796	1,179,892	2,057,339	28,811,923	64,608	1,145,344
Georgia	671,235	1,062,001	974,830	2,614,608	24,574,432	135,016	1,166,181
Idaho	630	90,080	166,195	301,135	10,569,838	2,524,599	237,974
Illinois	204,430	1,447,532	5,193,550	3,885,120	57,117,778		3,111,170
Indiana	15,685	921,395	1,530,348	3,056,609	12,976,709	85,715	1,340,210
Iowa	919,708	801,234	1,461,640	1,990,703	43,541,871	8,641	225,238
Kansas	147,452	447,220	666,823	1,271,412	23,075,814		389,811
Kentucky	286,352	2,010,523	1,095,583	3,957,795	19,417,704	53,125	595,003
Louisiana	256,463	2,958,966	440,671	4,761,123	11,972,250	79,550	1,366,529
Maine		267,182	328,738	803,474	9,196,635	18,172	297,001
Maryland	86,877	235,149	1,232,763	927,488	22,431,940		247,454
Massachusetts	3,662	553,706	2,642,906	2,381,656	27,005,838		433,336
Michigan	3,984	2,766,924	3,857,029	6,177,845	55,116,384	218,810	1,854,101
Minnesota	117,994	534,975	1,825,011	1,712,937	29,562,166	496,002	909,746
Mississippi	1,569,784	4,556,929	844,855	5,780,807	22,111,454	93,514	255,636
Missouri	161,002	1,044,390	1,747,397	2,356,911	57,093,728	11,152	1,211,752
Montana		115,548	145,768	316,961	15,262,088	1,629,575	561,915
Nebraska	448,159	208,997	397,707	658,658	17,902,277	1,808	217,655
Nevada		20,813	56,126	73,197	13,539,161	386,610	338,076
New Hampshire	1,630	157,898	177,392	478,921	9,726,442	30,271	75,562
New Jersey	233,459	656,680	1,671,017	2,444,847	18,653,576		82,792
New Mexico	354,570	427,532	407,841	1,142,780	33,454,548	646,977	345,955
New York	347,053	3,715,205	7,731,913	9,504,389	114,956,641		3,744,652
North Carolina	55,376	897,843	1,089,462	2,342,589	31,372,641	454,602	874,709
North Dakota	638,656	241,794	218,029	498,987	18,301,409		343,096
Ohio	22,201	915,231	3,730,444	4,180,331	83,105,624	953	2,914,024
Oklahoma	2,901,614	2,699,429	681,003	5,525,113	31,242,045	575,655	442,728
Oregon	2,832	240,695	417,092	799,559	23,918,893	3,951,436	1,437,572
Pennsylvania	409	4,028,742	2,983,602	9,429,815	68,061,144	4,711	1,768,144
Rhode Island		132,591	276,089	323,270	14,053,739		242,074
South Carolina	108,150	640,777	470,740	1,687,927	15,260,164	95,259	153,040
South Dakota	13,377	595,599	315,452	960,740	12,740,292	310,617	20,604
Tennessee	133,737	2,555,837	1,427,790	4,472,422	20,078,544		65,210
Texas	4,761,436	2,154,724	1,968,177	4,909,474	104,428,080	60,400	1,497,226
Utah	165,598	396,112	162,224	886,013	8,439,863	973,205	378,491
Vermont		97,062	132,469	231,800	4,623,763	2,727	27,261
Virginia	273,289	953,127	1,273,868	2,354,370	18,870,054	62,759	468,420
Washington	32,602	387,669	978,438	1,322,873	30,592,541	1,383,309	1,063,239
West Virginia	228,896	2,110,907	404,042	3,866,466	7,283,356	8,869	436,607
Wisconsin	21,231	581,419	2,461,244	1,792,712	24,878,646	47,306	865,791
Wyoming	15,509	88,825	132,296	186,874	18,985,324	1,241,975	270,037
Alaska		24,195	14,451	63,901	8,014,294	2,251,596	1,277,431
Hawaii		175,574	174,036	355,580	3,441,844	76,999	29,439
Puerto Rico		3,687,168		5,850,887	4,282,981	68,627	
Virgin Islands		10,519		31,844			
Other Territories, etc.[7]		53,711		34,170			
Undistributed to States, etc		−146,876	1,421,740	−11,711,530	2,843,427	503,427	
Total	16,781,337	56,775,031	66,731,461	116,800,000	1,493,217,709	25,302,331	42,870,387

Footnotes at end of table.

TABLE 87.—*Expenditures made by the Government as direct payments to States under cooperative arrangements and expenditures within States which provided relief and other aid, fiscal year 1958*—Continued

PART A. FEDERAL AID PAYMENTS TO STATES AND LOCAL UNITS—Continued

States, Territories, etc.	Department of Commerce—Continued	Department of Defense, Army	Funds appropriated to the President	Department of Health, Education, and Welfare			
					Office of Education		
	State marine schools [15]	Lease of flood control lands—Shared revenues	Federal civil defense—Disaster relief	American Printing House for the Blind	Colleges for agriculture and mechanic arts [16]	Cooperative vocational education [17]	School construction and survey
	(15)	(16)	(17)	(18)	(19)	(20)	(21)
Alabama		$3, 131		$5, 471	$100, 541	$1, 089, 230	$1, 724, 621
Arizona				1, 813	77, 477	216, 421	1, 353, 623
Arkansas		68, 319	$653, 371	5, 440	89, 047	784, 291	1, 193, 353
California	$106, 567	160, 273		23, 273	175, 600	2, 076, 551	13, 463, 109
Colorado		12, 261	−29, 227	2, 992	83, 218	340, 527	2, 118, 474
Connecticut		497		7, 193	90, 023	370, 367	947, 143
Delaware		5, 079		1, 088	73, 173	186, 219	30, 030
District of Columbia				1, 330		120, 481	
Florida		6, 346		10, 881	97, 644	641, 712	3, 453, 326
Georgia		39, 859		8, 735	104, 360	1, 142, 747	2, 103, 987
Idaho		332	62, 550	967	75, 872	233, 722	695, 455
Illinois		63, 365	300, 000	15, 807	156, 906	1, 707, 523	528, 947
Indiana				6, 891	109, 245	959, 463	508, 700
Iowa		92, 527		4, 171	96, 146	845, 034	15, 453
Kansas		57, 214	75, 000	4, 111	89, 006	606, 129	1, 251, 594
Kentucky		44, 415	204, 730	5, 138	99, 375	1, 079, 990	94, 386
Louisiana		54, 592	3, 253, 363	5, 289	96, 769	747, 854	1, 178, 000
Maine	100, 484			665	79, 115	229, 966	59, 425
Maryland		316		6, 800	93, 372	473, 052	3, 542, 117
Massachusetts	54, 027	2, 769		17, 802	116, 789	780, 984	511, 526
Michigan				13, 843	133, 559	1, 367, 498	5, 648, 581
Minnesota		609	400, 000	8, 100	99, 751	872, 949	397, 412
Mississippi		66, 043		4, 080	91, 735	979, 427	325, 523
Missouri		102, 098	730, 837	6, 408	109, 448	1, 135, 819	1, 262, 294
Montana		20, 900		2, 267	75, 895	216, 797	504, 444
Nebraska		32, 456		2, 509	83, 222	427, 475	230, 987
Nevada			6, 177	30	71, 597	189, 208	596, 306
New Hampshire		1, 078		1, 360	75, 319	176, 384	208, 032
New Jersey		2, 073		10, 246	118, 233	762, 271	799, 437
New Mexico		1	−20, 190	3, 446	76, 795	242, 228	5, 073, 910
New York	106, 673	2, 791		34, 275	217, 934	2, 535, 933	753, 656
North Carolina		4, 028	−500, 812	11, 788	110, 518	1, 491, 395	1, 230, 680
North Dakota		168, 991		907	76, 181	283, 286	208, 918
Ohio		17, 597	99, 221	19, 797	149, 269	1, 633, 446	1, 176, 336
Oklahoma		181, 659	1, 623, 601	2, 388	92, 278	734, 664	1, 198, 608
Oregon		1, 659	250, 000	4, 534	85, 176	419, 425	398, 191
Pennsylvania		11, 021	180, 819	22, 306	174, 719	2, 088, 272	136, 742
Rhode Island			13, 410	60	77, 899	188, 204	642, 117
South Carolina		6, 015		3, 808	91, 118	721, 251	1, 086, 334
South Dakota		29, 379		1, 239	76, 511	283, 958	373, 873
Tennessee		43, 250		7, 526	102, 835	1, 132, 229	307, 577
Texas		183, 997	1, 003, 829	11, 213	146, 921	1, 896, 542	4, 191, 039
Utah				1, 300	76, 872	191, 677	858, 943
Vermont		189		756	73, 768	185, 867	
Virginia		23, 670	82, 339	8, 856	103, 104	1, 003, 699	5, 183, 704
Washington		13, 571		3, 990	93, 731	614, 712	3, 080, 151
West Virginia		5, 333		3, 808	90, 006	635, 461	6, 568
Wisconsin		1, 054		6, 498	104, 261	987, 893	117, 300
Wyoming				332	72, 898	176, 378	451, 307
Alaska					71, 283	39, 500	708, 311
Hawaii				1, 783	74, 986	183, 837	1, 686, 419
Puerto Rico			183, 144	2, 388	50, 000	704, 956	
Virgin Islands				302		55, 464	
Other Territories, etc.[7]						2, 000	780, 482
Undistributed to States, etc			[18] 3, 325, 099	−10, 000			
Total	367, 751	1, 530, 788	11, 897, 262	328, 000	5, 051, 500	39, 192, 368	74, 397, 454

Footnotes at end of table.

TABLE 87.—*Expenditures made by the Government as direct payments to States under cooperative arrangements and expenditures within States which provided relief and other aid, fiscal year 1958*—Continued

PART A. FEDERAL AID PAYMENTS TO STATES AND LOCAL UNITS—Continued

States, Territories, etc.	Department of Health, Education, and Welfare—Continued						
	Office of Education—Continued		Public Health Service				
	Maintenance and operation of schools	Library services	Venereal disease control	Tuberculosis control	General health assistance	Mental health activities	Cancer control
	(22)	(23)	(24)	(25)	(26)	(27)	(28)
Alabama	$2,812,277	$139,644	$34,872	$102,434	$420,245	$84,495	$53,703
Arizona	1,447,936	58,514	19,844	57,935	122,300	25,650	17,159
Arkansas	780,381	114,056	70,782	71,390	267,005	24,506	35,161
California	16,609,143	158,520	95,526	288,420	874,840	262,353	149,633
Colorado	2,802,531	68,592	8,517	35,852	157,855	36,579	24,495
Connecticut	1,258,203	65,812	7,692	44,761	128,199	45,544	26,342
Delaware	147,032	----------	5,000	16,774	26,600	21,000	4,689
District of Columbia	----------	----------	37,509	41,663	52,668	25,805	10,078
Florida	3,171,217	95,308	85,572	84,439	354,356	77,185	52,169
Georgia	3,640,764	149,159	138,445	104,714	432,496	95,052	56,805
Idaho	679,225	62,412	4,400	15,860	89,240	26,147	13,109
Illinois	2,152,758	142,780	90,369	243,061	618,120	200,421	116,331
Indiana	555,254	----------	----------	87,657	340,855	63,198	54,462
Iowa	309,806	102,604	----------	40,221	213,709	59,219	16,520
Kansas	3,138,396	71,649	4,490	35,410	173,020	36,653	27,265
Kentucky	787,576	147,746	33,980	123,738	361,110	77,212	42,888
Louisiana	830,262	110,170	64,319	88,573	340,519	75,935	46,690
Maine	837,927	103,250	----------	25,104	109,069	22,249	9,730
Maryland	4,740,495	66,000	20,627	88,434	206,349	61,994	33,628
Massachusetts	2,280,616	78,487	----------	115,257	343,643	102,847	61,967
Michigan	488,585	146,547	52,800	148,083	513,713	146,327	78,445
Minnesota	66,206	117,448	----------	51,783	284,024	70,793	26,560
Mississippi	787,136	131,012	55,255	76,339	358,992	63,279	44,651
Missouri	1,225,615	119,936	26,885	112,299	361,376	97,157	58,995
Montana	382,990	59,282	3,200	20,853	80,164	26,148	12,705
Nebraska	983,935	77,030	5,610	23,537	138,906	31,487	24,596
Nevada	636,064	43,757	3,812	11,386	45,048	23,455	4,037
New Hampshire	509,476	53,112	----------	10,562	58,493	24,805	----------
New Jersey	1,306,930	74,163	46,784	121,966	345,771	115,263	61,461
New Mexico	2,019,292	59,647	31,953	34,566	112,997	26,149	15,027
New York	1,847,489	164,365	133,795	414,397	1,063,635	333,737	200,543
North Carolina	1,294,757	195,986	125,000	101,191	534,552	91,056	66,747
North Dakota	175,469	66,337	----------	22,366	102,743	26,149	14,708
Ohio	3,091,908	177,140	37,419	194,357	642,093	198,646	109,531
Oklahoma	4,364,542	97,570	12,834	61,422	239,952	52,682	34,719
Oregon	556,679	80,651	4,345	35,675	161,248	38,151	16,178
Pennsylvania	1,492,508	187,882	55,893	265,527	837,353	245,483	127,368
Rhode Island	1,137,221	40,000	----------	24,019	60,512	26,013	10,976
South Carolina	2,103,648	117,541	91,148	69,030	310,361	63,279	38,357
South Dakota	1,058,739	65,248	891	12,601	103,991	26,005	15,038
Tennessee	1,327,936	146,494	69,025	129,470	411,906	90,265	45,452
Texas	7,740,125	138,494	123,742	199,899	828,431	208,551	115,677
Utah	1,075,901	67,868	816	17,818	101,522	26,149	10,225
Vermont	51,642	52,638	----------	16,256	52,806	26,148	8,526
Virginia	8,726,017	141,830	30,820	114,168	353,140	87,545	48,054
Washington	4,303,973	130,714	1,491	52,336	209,845	57,454	28,548
West Virginia	135,789	115,917	7,021	60,359	223,443	44,964	31,438
Wisconsin	214,631	116,138	----------	59,609	266,603	79,734	49,993
Wyoming	312,707	----------	1,600	11,279	54,806	25,360	6,810
Alaska	3,689,485	40,000	----------	36,832	[19] 696,749	[20] 1,025,458	7,003
Hawaii	1,697,744	48,971	----------	24,301	[21] 1,294,059	25,761	7,223
Puerto Rico	----------	50,000	25,580	228,079	315,200	60,798	40,229
Virgin Islands	----------	20,641	6,300	8,438	7,614	26,149	1,011
Other Territories, etc.[7]	356,355	12,970	----------	6,780	5,640	9,405	----------
Undistributed to States, etc	----------	----------	----------	----------	----------	----------	----------
Total	[22] 104,143,294	4,892,032	[23] 1,675,964	4,489,280	16,809,886	4,943,849	2,213,665

Footnotes at end of table.

TABLE 87.—*Expenditures made by the Government as direct payments to States under cooperative arrangements and expenditures within States which provided relief and other aid, fiscal year 1958*—Continued

PART A. FEDERAL AID PAYMENTS TO STATES AND LOCAL UNITS—Continued

States, Territories, etc.	Department of Health, Education, and Welfare—Continued						
	Public Health Service—Continued						
	Heart disease control	Sanitary engineering activities	Polio vaccination assistance program	Medical facilities—Survey and planning	Construction: Hospital and medical facilities	Construction: Waste treatment works	Construction: Health research facilities [24]
	(29)	(30)	(31)	(32)	(33)	(34)	(35)
Alabama	$53,539	$62,754		$4,000	$3,721,885	$525,063	$261,750
Arizona	1,903	23,891			1,453,242	212,647	83,475
Arkansas	17,279	44,066			2,694,930	51,700	
California	120,835	134,957	$3,574	11,945	4,316,366	1,418,564	288,238
Colorado	26,591	30,156		900	1,559,035	666,186	68,000
Connecticut	19,641	31,506		7,411	724,007	197,700	
Delaware	9,168	31,217			203,164		
District of Columbia	16,646	9,441			418,389	187,500	
Florida	51,429	56,914	−1,963		2,626,601	333,100	10,000
Georgia	63,289	20,000			2,497,602	80,031	243,242
Idaho	17,466	20,493		3,100	938,102	17,900	
Illinois	65,928	70,009			4,192,117	914,473	80,102
Indiana	40,659	67,638			3,434,743	469,400	493,850
Iowa	34,963	20,529	29,546		1,656,431	460,073	81,098
Kansas	30,087	36,951		10,000	1,464,798	504,641	
Kentucky	47,983	58,294	23,401	3,308	3,839,280	487,178	
Louisiana	41,167	55,852	−1,095		2,468,385	446,439	
Maine	18,768	26,439			656,487		
Maryland	36,306	48,091	−1,480		1,919,037	361,225	8,250
Massachusetts	33,955	81,760			2,564,071	60,220	359,375
Michigan	70,754	67,588			3,396,597	847,305	285,267
Minnesota	29,626	52,666		5,915	2,519,126	111,700	164,874
Mississippi	52,900	36,839			2,975,927	32,579	
Missouri	53,915	62,647	2,388	13,515	2,128,358	346,478	
Montana	16,231	19,113			482,638	57,864	
Nebraska	22,326	16,350	42,959		831,332	118,170	
Nevada	9,178	8,101		2,500	367,359	36,700	
New Hampshire	12,590	24,847			995,969	93,000	
New Jersey	51,659	68,264	3,105	5,298	1,930,910	417,500	
New Mexico	20,380	22,298	−86		964,448	255,153	6,227
New York	144,815	184,651	68,086	10,256	5,221,537	265,065	
North Carolina	51,149	81,760			4,113,446	786,700	
North Dakota	18,933	21,767		3,000	1,113,309	117,146	
Ohio	85,167	117,013	937		2,285,691	1,311,236	17,848
Oklahoma	35,543	41,092		1,750	1,096,602	594,227	9,975
Oregon	16,967	31,536	125,064	6,575	1,469,637	373,328	
Pennsylvania	111,876	142,372		1,993	3,438,601	424,822	
Rhode Island	17,952	38,225			425,411	155,500	
South Carolina	48,000	53,410		3,155	1,754,098	84,598	
South Dakota	14,543	22,086		4,600	1,034,145	85,662	
Tennessee	55,889	65,726			2,366,688	175,600	
Texas	110,439	90,463		3,461	6,784,321	798,764	
Utah	15,179	22,605	−1,389	8,910	1,106,167	564,700	31,595
Vermont	14,478	20,812			950,442		240,000
Virginia	33,965	60,630			3,276,489	119,046	
Washington	33,816	40,561	2,845		2,696,737	428,732	137,338
West Virginia	36,690	37,440	80,081	432	1,783,669	43,700	14,874
Wisconsin	25,030	64,877	−34,127		1,889,059	729,716	43,000
Wyoming	11,051	15,927			433,940	85,244	
Alaska	12,574	16,352		2,875	15,490		
Hawaii	15,411	25,481			470,919		
Puerto Rico	45,089	19,799	−58,566	9,480	1,624,202		
Virgin Islands	1,995	3,643					
Other Territories, etc.[7]			25,457				
Undistributed to States, etc							
Total	2,043,742	[25] 2,527,902	308,737	124,409	105,291,966	16,881,275	2,928,378

Footnotes at end of table.

TABLE 87.—*Expenditures made by the Government as direct payments to States under cooperative arrangements and expenditures within States which provided relief and other aid, fiscal year 1958*—Continued

PART A. FEDERAL AID PAYMENTS TO STATES AND LOCAL UNITS—Continued

States, Territories, etc.	Department of Health, Education, and Welfare—Continued						
	Social Security Administration						
	Grants to States for maternal and child welfare services			Grants to States for public assistance			
	Maternal and child health services	Services for crippled children	Child welfare services	Old-age assistance	Aid to dependent children	Aid to permanently and totally disabled	Aid to the blind
	(36)	(37)	(38)	(39)	(40)	(41)	(42)
Alabama	$536, 618	$504, 039	$297, 491	$36, 821, 315	$8, 212, 961	$4, 103, 817	$545, 268
Arizona	151, 231		90, 382	6, 063, 739	4, 970, 649		386, 411
Arkansas	276, 817	266, 469	210, 431	23, 508, 418	5, 028, 539	2, 411, 760	925, 324
California	833, 555	731, 225	342, 556	132, 969, 946	62, 053, 279	1, 280, 577	7, 087, 070
Colorado	313, 385	166, 399	113, 938	24, 786, 393	6, 378, 696	2, 649, 996	166, 854
Connecticut	257, 922	214, 4[illegible]7	90, 109	7, 840, 606	5, 657, 465	1, 192, 410	174, 116
Delaware	111, 942	94, 646	51, 289	710, 471	1, 360, 050	166, 186	149, 754
District of Columbia	201, 879	169, 087	33, 333	1, 431, 433	2, 846, 198	1, 297, 405	123, 368
Florida	379, 251	247, 940	184, 152	32, 073, 810	15, 914, 369	3, 161, 337	1, 217, 395
Georgia	419, 827	460, 435	331, 762	40, 431, 191	12, 451, 334	6, 364, 737	1, 547, 833
Idaho	165, 344	106, 363	32, 686	3, 384, 269	1, 593, 089	432, 731	82, 004
Illinois	468, 255	448, 625	295, 037	40, 691, 515	29, 846, 146	6, 637, 423	1, 616, 829
Indiana	309, 743	242, 263	119, 000	12, 308, 184	8, 748, 599		870, 899
Iowa	168, 592	288, 897	214, 611	16, 315, 161	6, 241, 882		692, 459
Kansas	178, 130	199, 051	151, 785	15, 082, 561	4, 637, 050	2, 076, 476	315, 990
Kentucky	368, 657	427, 458	307, 246	20, 040, 320	13, 828, 755	2, 510, 241	1, 159, 242
Louisiana	371, 907	356, 216	239, 985	58, 494, 899	19, 589, 777	6, 321, 755	1, 189, 550
Maine	133, 842	114, 791	90, 169	5, 983, 598	4, 421, 301	650, 953	241, 368
Maryland	396, 061	284, 535	141, 784	3, 865, 521	6, 550, 011	2, 264, 127	202, 178
Massachusetts	417, 677	311, 470	98, 400	44, 074, 437	12, 753, 099	5, 171, 363	1, 022, 128
Michigan	515, 720	502, 060	325, 007	33, 690, 715	20, 439, 199	1, 694, 594	916, 231
Minnesota	334, 957	400, 782	233, 824	22, 790, 202	7, 597, 328	895, 235	580, 217
Mississippi	400, 892	297, 684	274, 367	25, 868, 731	6, 917, 237	1, 831, 271	2, 033, 211
Missouri	317, 599	307, 274	237, 907	55, 589, 669	18, 444, 658	6, 979, 707	2, 149, 808
Montana	123, 286	144, 248	81, 791	3, 474, 706	1, 814, 405	693, 930	203, 941
Nebraska	115, 100	131, 242	77, 453	7, 627, 213	2, 470, 651	688, 713	487, 113
Nevada	150, 586	67, 615	21, 050	1, 342, 330	695, 155		82, 675
New Hampshire	97, 623	105, 166	61, 350	2, 531, 095	1, 025, 791	180, 699	120, 369
New Jersey	205, 723	205, 394	109, 000	9, 986, 102	6, 471, 871	2, 501, 239	471, 085
New Mexico	203, 944	140, 232	95, 333	4, 570, 027	6, 075, 278	961, 000	190, 096
New York	742, 482	560, 445	283, 334	42, 719, 331	63, 514, 973	18, 967, 659	2, 296, 207
North Carolina	647, 302	613, 054	450, 346	17, 165, 674	16, 257, 307	5, 793, 923	2, 219, 711
North Dakota	113, 635	105, 482	99, 917	3, 529, 983	1, 525, 214	484, 941	53, 867
Ohio	563, 430	497, 134	375, 404	48, 404, 264	18, 306, 190	4, 750, 570	2, 036, 447
Oklahoma	240, 756	256, 965	179, 025	48, 801, 987	14, 165, 894	4, 420, 514	1, 037, 136
Oregon	148, 040	176, 060	111, 305	9, 313, 183	4, 625, 444	2, 292, 423	162, 587
Pennsylvania	713, 381	657, 603	441, 793	19, 080, 818	28, 958, 121	5, 848, 637	3, 336, 317
Rhode Island	127, 603	93, 820	47, 992	3, 152, 167	3, 809, 423	1, 001, 043	62, 311
South Carolina	373, 162	368, 767	261, 819	12, 292, 264	5, 121, 567	2, 584, 753	660, 451
South Dakota	73, 287	79, 044	94, 639	4, 001, 188	2, 351, 070	421, 610	78, 980
Tennessee	521, 900	474, 574	303, 056	20, 225, 742	13, 180, 813	1, 871, 163	1, 113, 622
Texas	699, 544	706, 017	476, 750	88, 064, 341	18, 757, 296	897, 136	2, 655, 748
Utah	147, 471	175, 550	77, 515	4, 329, 962	2, 875, 223	954, 776	115, 553
Vermont	105, 640	91, 945	64, 061	2, 738, 800	952, 731	296, 033	65, 691
Virginia	522, 101	398, 485	263, 065	5, 312, 877	6, 587, 641	2, 071, 503	470, 982
Washington	259, 400	170, 647	140, 525	26, 609, 523	9, 449, 609	2, 877, 933	394, 092
West Virginia	233, 384	247, 500	224, 575	6, 810, 030	14, 179, 203	2, 599, 092	370, 853
Wisconsin	237, 033	322, 399	241, 267	18, 259, 373	7, 577, 094	688, 422	540, 207
Wyoming	107, 981	84, 421	33, 549	1, 801, 214	596, 703	252, 994	33, 160
Alaska	120, 804	193, 215	47, 649	691, 547	968, 664		42, 121
Hawaii	206, 007	136, 547	56, 397	631, 772	2, 542, 258	514, 303	41, 393
Puerto Rico	382, 696	413, 489	277, 465	1, 509, 409	2, 956, 034	893, 093	69, 885
Virgin Islands	93, 289	87, 469	34, 857	91, 397	80, 013	15, 138	2, 931
Other Territories, etc[7]							
Undistributed to States, etc							
Total	16, 336, 393	14, 846, 695	9, 539, 533	1, 079, 885, 423	544, 373, 307	125, 617, 331	44, 811, 038

Footnotes at end of table.

TABLE 87.—*Expenditures made by the Government as direct payments to States under cooperative arrangements and expenditures within States which provided relief and other aid, fiscal year 1958*—Continued

PART A. FEDERAL AID PAYMENTS TO STATES AND LOCAL UNITS—Continued

States, Territories, etc.	Health, Education, and Welfare—Con.	Department of the Interior					Department of Labor
	Office of Vocational Rehabilitation	Federal Aid in Wildlife Restoration and Fish Restoration and Management [26]	Migratory Bird Conservation Act and Alaska game law [27]—Shared revenues	Payments from receipts under Mineral Leasing Act—Shared revenues	Payments under certain special funds [28]—Shared revenues	Bureau of Indian Affairs [29]	Unemployment Compensation and Employment Service Administration
	(43)	(44)	(45)	(46)	(47)	(48)	(49)
Alabama	$1,311,934	$247,289	$41	$1,270	$2,761		$3,950,245
Arizona	382,660	533,064		306,275	340,592	$1,585,945	3,182,264
Arkansas	1,108,704	364,405	34	7,679	16,859		2,915,861
California	2,447,569	1,142,148	714	3,599,280	83,472	55,000	31,437,372
Colorado	306,974	490,891	1,515	4,491,643	29,053	147,284	2,709,753
Connecticut	376,903	152,699					4,921,285
Delaware	183,380	135,198					669,977
District of Columbia	235,587						1,935,209
Florida	1,551,702	407,062	867	225	9,829	8,021	5,030,541
Georgia	2,164,983	285,939	16,211				3,938,694
Idaho	138,516	324,744	2,690	174,872	40,089	192,863	1,540,403
Illinois	1,686,572	423,533	4,326				13,593,738
Indiana	520,100	421,467			49		4,888,610
Iowa	717,131	213,931	372			20,000	2,488,203
Kansas	458,944	397,183	210	49,089	19	20,000	2,168,473
Kentucky	451,646	312,002	832				3,240,830
Louisiana	1,337,455	281,923	411,151	138,628	211		3,356,975
Maine	261,996	237,439	2,148				1,463,350
Maryland	439,158	222,207	596				5,089,707
Massachusetts	763,514	132,267	109				11,296,496
Michigan	1,348,789	1,071,476	2,179	1,397	441		14,921,882
Minnesota	801,420	661,951	2,232		423	492,200	4,181,401
Mississippi	525,300	268,875	17,751	1,845	280		2,792,289
Missouri	781,910	323,031	612		13		5,112,866
Montana	200,195	532,223	10,187	1,532,378	42,769	554,220	1,392,122
Nebraska	328,932	308,321	33,836	3,391	192	186,000	1,179,931
Nevada	41,154	288,443	3,912	207,061	361,304	274,837	978,613
New Hampshire	77,618	136,414					1,273,110
New Jersey	923,026	163,825					11,279,042
New Mexico	181,715	305,873	474	6,860,800	35,589	1,567,942	1,502,261
New York	2,878,976	658,623	316				41,409,918
North Carolina	1,633,864	393,972	10,554			13,000	4,710,396
North Dakota	211,947	295,541	13,698	98,420	1,477	232,241	953,329
Ohio	822,795	1,010,266					12,419,896
Oklahoma	928,345	307,465	11,997	21,089	10,081	537,755	3,510,165
Oregon	501,246	308,638	36,745	6,927	10,185,614	18,500	3,761,840
Pennsylvania	2,775,467	605,635					22,986,820
Rhode Island	248,299	91,465					2,816,771
South Carolina	683,545	167,403	17				3,152,722
South Dakota	233,985	474,845	2,839	92,059	7,969	596,290	713,544
Tennessee	1,367,714	376,225	1,112				3,993,906
Texas	1,436,266	405,568	6,607				11,021,411
Utah	179,770	405,413	141	2,106,430	26,981	99,824	2,052,500
Vermont	182,804	168,467	99				946,196
Virginia	1,022,343	245,613	431				2,521,332
Washington	738,628	344,426	11,115	7,220	31,855	237,862	5,447,268
West Virginia	1,046,668	210,232					2,229,682
Wisconsin	939,021	635,791	1,814		410	396,600	4,193,474
Wyoming	105,334	335,496	29	11,109,738	110,736	63,080	746,752
Alaska	105,898	195,196	99,960	1,350,904	64,984	512,364	1,130,362
Hawaii	166,008	113,083					891,151
Puerto Rico	483,871	6,201					817,678
Virgin Islands	10,394	12,553					65,400
Other Territories, etc.[7]	700						30,000
Undistributed to States, etc.							[30] 3,692,573
Total	40,789,375	18,553,942	710,474	32,168,619	11,407,059	7,811,828	290,679,617

Footnotes at end of table.

TABLE 87.—*Expenditures made by the Government as direct payments to States under cooperative arrangements and expenditures within States which provided relief and other aid, fiscal year 1958*—Continued

PART A. FEDERAL AID PAYMENTS TO STATES AND LOCAL UNITS—Continued

States, Territories, etc.	Treasury Department	Federal Civil Defense Administration		Federal Power Commission	Housing and Home Finance Agency		
					Office of Administrator		
	Unemployment trust fund—Credit to State accounts	Federal contributions	Surveys, plans, and research	Payments to States under Federal Power Act—Shared revenues	Defense community facilities and services	Urban renewal program	Urban planning assistance
	(50)	(51)	(52)	(53)	(54)	(55)	(56)
Alabama	$401, 052	$62, 698	$119, 041			$1, 440, 011	$54, 117
Arizona	171, 030	14, 390	69, 316	$398			
Arkansas	173, 731	36, 957	68, 661	16		77, 434	58, 412
California	3, 284, 316	897, 208	175, 892	22, 386		1, 805, 782	214, 946
Colorado	262, 319	49, 937	117, 069	547			48, 300
Connecticut	654, 943	300, 187	151, 778			2, 016, 905	133, 059
Delaware	117, 993	79, 174	39, 197				
District of Columbia	176, 890	487	66, 371			6, 453, 322	
Florida	640, 120	310, 406	83, 789	5			
Georgia	534, 237	234, 744	92, 177	36		2, 480	66, 281
Idaho	86, 838	64, 526	51, 655	3, 964			
Illinois	2, 359, 422	415, 267	271, 643			5, 668, 082	38, 584
Indiana	952, 285	233, 703					
Iowa	340, 180	13, 043	51, 140				
Kansas	292, 267	40, 204	93, 060		$1, 150, 000		
Kentucky	360, 826	54, 976	68, 690			162, 100	24, 333
Louisiana	458, 903	97, 145	143, 661			105	97, 802
Maine	153, 400	130, 648	72, 749			92, 714	20, 872
Maryland	551, 066	120, 616	140, 736			2, 701, 434	55, 000
Massachusetts	1, 203, 537	352, 257	212, 235			1, 272, 266	138, 323
Michigan	1, 702, 450	373, 184	151, 323	105			52, 850
Minnesota	538, 699	253, 129	144, 531	11		61, 357	
Mississippi	171, 759	7, 507	38, 763	24			
Missouri	775, 403	119, 282	141, 990		87, 075	26, 081	
Montana	93, 696	14, 649	46, 948	2, 563			2, 572
Nebraska	163, 062	32, 252	103, 619				
Nevada	69, 767	13, 343	43, 457	1, 128			1, 280
New Hampshire	112, 437	35, 467	71, 239				15, 876
New Jersey	1, 337, 607	133, 591	196, 788			1, 557, 997	249, 008
New Mexico	120, 007	2, 750	231	20			
New York	4, 253, 234	1, 027, 490	535, 194			813, 313	
North Carolina	617, 333	237, 170	144, 751	32			11, 988
North Dakota	51, 053	43, 342	45, 986				
Ohio	2, 208, 984	570, 321	332, 494			598, 660	55, 030
Oklahoma	296, 767	190, 916	85, 135				89, 231
Oregon	342, 904	73, 329	82, 149	4, 997			49, 854
Pennsylvania	2, 543, 761	673, 059	116, 746	16		4, 185, 250	244, 466
Rhode Island	201, 454	8, 723	125, 323			1, 720, 920	37, 443
South Carolina	291, 846	27, 978		616			
South Dakota	51, 204	13, 997	39, 537			1, 921, 126	
Tennessee	479, 539	143, 908	71, 504		28, 682		144, 952
Texas	1, 412, 652	397, 424	101, 859				
Utah	134, 348	28, 869	44, 566	1, 297			
Vermont	56, 953	60, 907	115, 781				8, 050
Virginia	515, 956	55, 280	62, 507	16		909, 706	
Washington	531, 695	286, 370	92, 330	4, 041			
West Virginia	321, 001	8, 104	91, 956	3			
Wisconsin	704, 671	105, 846	69, 271	64		647, 241	
Wyoming	49, 507	22, 374	10, 000	107			
Alaska	45, 660	4, 006	69, 768	1, 534		213, 882	13, 475
Hawaii	82, 715	37, 577	85, 459				26, 500
Puerto Rico		185, 367	92, 469	53		883, 828	
Virgin Islands		3, 618					
Other Territories, etc[7]		2, 473					
Undistributed to States, etc		[31] −377, 740					
Total	33, 453, 482	8, 324, 433	5, 442, 532	43, 983	1, 265, 757	35, 231, 996	1, 952, 605

Footnotes at end of table.

TABLE 87.—*Expenditures made by the Government as direct payments to States under cooperative arrangements and expenditures within States which provided relief and other aid, fiscal year 1958*—Continued

PART A. FEDERAL AID PAYMENTS TO STATES AND LOCAL UNITS—Continued

States, Territories, etc.	Housing and Home Finance Agency—Con.	National Science Foundation	Tennessee Valley Authority	Veterans' Administration		Miscellaneous grants	Total grant payments (Part A)
	Public Housing Administration						
	Annual contributions	Facilities and installations	Shared revenues [32]	State and territorial homes for disabled soldiers and sailors [33]	State supervision of schools and training establishments [34]		
	(57)	(58)	(59)	(60)	(61)	(62)	(63)
Alabama	$3, 047, 082		$908, 464		$84, 366		$120, 088, 473
Arizona	330, 770				10, 686		53, 470, 228
Arkansas	657, 315				46. 051		75, 446, 702
California	3, 540, 148	$67, 200		$1,381,700	175, 305	[35] $709	464, 773, 255
Colorado	648, 272			31, 997	45, 416		90, 294, 361
Connecticut	2, 607, 619			519, 052	25, 896		50, 075, 487
Delaware	221, 511						9, 943, 808
District of Columbia	1, 120, 888					[36] 20, 936, 255	43, 254, 361
Florida	1, 639, 723				71, 759		112, 331, 520
Georgia	4, 419, 534	14, 200	64, 187	56. 458	69, 196		123, 147, 125
Idaho	37, 533			41, 480			28, 399, 050
Illinois	6, 165, 093			622, 260	162, 407		200, 219, 915
Indiana	759, 653	25, 000		144, 025	60, 285		62, 152, 556
Iowa		50, 000		152, 652	39, 698		85, 016, 979
Kansas				26, 924	42, 520		63, 780, 893
Kentucky	2, 136, 647		682, 463		49, 774		86, 844, 747
Louisiana	3, 615, 934				103, 838		133, 627, 680
Maine	49, 044						29, 056, 281
Maryland	2,538, 214				9, 114	[37] 227, 000	65, 046, 997
Massachusetts	4, 905, 472			481, 000	58, 758		128, 230, 181
Michigan	2, 736, 703			515, 340	49, 331		170, 753, 406
Minnesota	562, 567	100, 000		217, 410	120, 879		85, 986. 125
Mississippi	631, 981		155, 654		40, 563		90, 111, 438
Missouri	2, 250, 878	30, 000		57, 519	84, 619		170, 439, 050
Montana	76, 819			37, 873	13, 922		33, 573, 049
Nebraska	364, 337			74, 620	30, 815		39, 497, 887
Nevada	32, 844				605		21, 759, 204
New Hampshire	304, 543			24, 971	16, 121		20, 006, 236
New Jersey	7, 321, 188			116, 505	15, 681		76, 000, 545
New Mexico	31, 208				19, 860		70, 262, 001
New York	11, 780, 432			3, 706	15, 010		354, 769, 825
North Carolina	2, 372, 476		104, 732		102, 916		108, 782, 502
North Dakota				44, 510	13, 743		32, 243, 878
Ohio	2, 402, 579			410, 282	78, 875		208, 989, 146
Oklahoma		50, 000		206, 751	39, 841		133, 598, 558
Oregon	98, 547				7, 987		79, 235, 062
Pennsylvania	5, 764, 150			126, 280	114, 904	[38] 415, 107	203, 734, 145
Rhode Island	1, 197, 374			148, 000	14, 674		33, 559, 079
South Carolina	1, 190, 907				44, 140		57, 517, 828
South Dakota				80, 760	45, 194		31, 162, 751
Tennessee	3, 723, 856		3, 337, 771		105, 903		92, 539, 201
Texas	6, 003, 702				102, 202		287, 693, 185
Utah					11, 612		30, 845, 499
Vermont				30, 174	6, 149		13, 605, 265
Virginia	2, 496, 612	65, 200	18, 636		54, 662		72, 350, 314
Washington	489, 253	125, 000		294, 972	14, 971	[39] 10, 000	104, 396, 323
West Virginia	414, 494				57, 866		50, 183, 969
Wisconsin	608, 070			120, 347	51, 645		76, 393, 541
Wyoming				3, 464	12, 657		39, 030, 273
Alaska	217, 540					[40] 3, 531, 591	28, 010, 701
Hawaii	375, 419	13, 500					16, 722, 526
Puerto Rico	3, 142, 989					[41] 18, 668. 308	53, 262, 660
Virgin Islands	146, 857					[42] 3, 392, 910	4, 254, 892
Other Territories, etc. [7]						[43] 7, 216, 497	8, 544, 442
Undistributed to States, etc					12, 800		7, 356, 524
Total	94, 578, 779	540, 100	5, 271, 907	5, 971, 033	2, 355, 216	54, 398, 376	4,932,371,579

Footnotes at end of table.

TABLE 87.—*Expenditures made by the Government as direct payments to States under cooperative arrangements and expenditures within States which provided relief and other aid, fiscal year 1958*—Continued

PART B. FEDERAL AID PAYMENTS TO INDIVIDUALS, ETC., WITHIN THE STATES

States, Territories, etc.	Department of Agriculture				Department of Commerce	Department of Defense	
			Commodity Credit Corporation			Air Force	Army
	Agricultural conservation program	Administration of Sugar Act program	Value of dealers' certificates issued incident to supplying feed to farmers in drought stricken areas	Soil bank program payments	State marine schools (Subsistence of cadets)	National Guard [44]	National Guard [44]
	(64)	(65)	(66)	(67)	(68)	(69)	(70)
Alabama	$6,403,577			$17,832,473		$2,982,375	$10,137,821
Arizona	1,577,386			5,171,906		2,581,108	2,061,579
Arkansas	5,075,942			15,181,463		2,398,360	5,122,524
California	3,915,227	$7,873,294		10,791,889	$70,509	6,253,511	16,009,455
Colorado	3,225,754	6,368,946		13,640,882		1,464,107	2,117,153
Connecticut	497,252			1,587,342		2,338,477	4,177,855
Delaware	356,277			972,200		860,872	2,186,882
District of Columbia						1,735,436	2,165,857
Florida	2,786,162	1,201,251	$1,286	2,095,371		1,311,105	5,222,887
Georgia	8,672,494			20,264,104		5,407,790	7,142,688
Idaho	1,992,629	1,257,016		4,319,385		2,047,884	3,208,957
Illinois	8,172,207	67,942		19,528,148		3,654,581	7,599,026
Indiana	8,094,848	958		19,613,870		2,324,758	7,556,639
Iowa	10,360,299	33,284		34,510,862		3,334,916	4,711,214
Kansas	5,481,022	256,867		20,514,252		1,420,904	4,729,853
Kentucky	7,189,261			10,266,044		1,290,085	4,067,568
Louisiana	4,003,780	6,090,100	1,586	6,658,388		1,110,917	5,544,717
Maine	1,169,820			649,458	75,468	1,522,797	2,885,442
Maryland	1,306,021			2,442,995		1,765,975	4,498,794
Massachusetts	514,600			812,016	71,245	3,566,967	10,887,247
Michigan	5,025,339	2,173,998		13,684,244		3,330,861	7,814,200
Minnesota	5,098,552	2,085,576		18,691,780		2,007,713	6,431,944
Mississippi	5,878,573			18,820,862		2,698,989	8,012,083
Missouri	9,878,810			27,515,065		4,176,295	5,784,453
Montana	3,938,000	2,228,038		5,411,563		1,613,236	2,517,182
Nebraska	6,257,717	2,167,926		40,901,954		1,014,217	2,783,496
Nevada	392,690	11,804		2,449		1,125,084	1,305,544
New Hampshire	554,222			15,533		1,405,619	2,603,402
New Jersey	787,137			1,560,411		2,399,208	11,146,824
New Mexico	1,866,231	17,115	10,179	9,140,307		783,727	2,780,750
New York	5,005,990			2,457,324	151,055	6,283,168	17,754,550
North Carolina	7,440,341			18,008,014		1,438,178	7,054,265
North Dakota	4,853,294	1,167,226		25,913,242		1,779,484	2,120,553
Ohio	6,498,095	671,917		20,670,527		6,616,808	9,548,285
Oklahoma	7,250,962			15,765,297		5,549,516	4,853,456
Oregon	2,786,777	1,090,905		3,365,102		1,315,685	4,246,547
Pennsylvania	5,469,133			4,515,162		4,455,047	12,600,286
Rhode Island	79,042					986,216	2,521,452
South Carolina	3,885,248			9,286,116		948,120	5,258,768
South Dakota	4,657,901	150,559		20,201,776		1,445,943	3,196,913
Tennessee	5,912,827			9,043,554		3,043,462	7,506,270
Texas	19,948,650	98,546	1,787	72,574,982		3,899,515	14,486,821
Utah	1,362,322	1,149,343		2,266,826		2,160,452	3,387,235
Vermont	1,162,524			27,939		888,933	2,842,565
Virginia	4,544,930			2,850,384		1,361,232	6,373,181
Washington	2,493,541	1,938,105		2,960,866		1,289,550	5,886,144
West Virginia	1,613,495			316,106		1,728,781	2,926,092
Wisconsin	5,959,912	189,555		9,380,493		4,572,745	6,920,929
Wyoming	1,915,660	1,409,703		978,840		1,252,747	1,704,455
Alaska	84,581					715,502	1,609,208
Hawaii	160,814	10,056,907				1,829,178	3,777,636
Puerto Rico	966,099	14,815,925				903,197	4,431,327
Virgin Islands	660						
Other Territories, etc.[7]							
Undistributed to States, etc						[45] 95,678,942	[45] 57,494,917
Total	214,524,627	67,563,806	14,838	563,182,766	368,277	220,070,275	351,715,891

Footnotes at end of table.

TABLE 87.—*Expenditures made by the Government as direct payments to States under cooperative arrangements and expenditures within States which provided relief and other aid, fiscal year 1958*—Continued

PART B. FEDERAL AID PAYMENTS TO INDIVIDUALS, ETC., WITHIN THE STATES—Continued

States, Territories, etc.	Department of Health, Education, and Welfare—National Institutes of Health						
	Research grants						
	National Arthritis and Metabolic Diseases Institute	National Neurological Diseases and Blindness Institute	National Cancer Institute	National Institute of Dental Research	National Institute of Allergy and Infectious Diseases	National Heart Institute	National Institute of Mental Health
	(71)	(72)	(73)	(74)	(75)	(76)	(77)
Alabama	$146, 240	$14, 366	$211, 662	$78, 009	$69, 655	$131, 607	----------
Arizona	18, 049	----------	12, 254	----------	26, 651	----------	$7, 430
Arkansas	53, 243	20, 297	40, 751	----------	4, 996	40, 612	23, 534
California	956, 054	992, 942	1, 764, 962	139, 486	1, 294, 793	1, 723, 816	774, 237
Colorado	87, 686	38, 491	75, 202	2, 294	87, 710	223, 287	37, 057
Connecticut	202, 696	197, 287	391, 583	24, 746	269, 746	245, 147	575, 929
Delaware	----------	----------	9, 200	----------	----------	15, 000	23, 500
District of Columbia	103, 160	146, 629	366, 158	37, 356	101, 278	590, 825	126, 631
Florida	75, 394	49, 848	389, 501	5, 581	319, 883	112, 144	5, 750
Georgia	130, 535	102, 281	149, 570	19, 676	187, 532	269, 788	73, 929
Idaho	----------	----------	----------	----------	1, 298	----------	13, 455
Illinois	658, 747	646, 800	1, 027, 007	334, 655	786, 612	1, 320, 542	801, 028
Indiana	70, 806	61, 627	89, 550	55, 372	238, 449	125, 288	66, 753
Iowa	191, 746	142, 972	46, 237	26, 027	121, 648	99, 225	94, 817
Kansas	41, 178	82, 282	105, 914	4, 110	208, 849	129, 819	320, 125
Kentucky	95, 054	29, 986	51, 628	----------	33, 430	169, 413	----------
Louisiana	131, 665	202, 569	184, 187	----------	223, 918	373, 205	21, 253
Maine	----------	24, 690	326, 189	----------	5, 624	7, 999	36, 132
Maryland	391, 321	411, 248	601, 241	6, 795	330, 242	581, 059	335, 013
Massachusetts	1, 292, 027	1, 033, 717	2, 846, 721	283, 360	898, 081	1, 777, 138	2, 251, 272
Michigan	331, 271	202, 146	852, 679	67, 445	254, 641	346, 157	583, 001
Minnesota	379, 537	184, 621	317, 930	25, 570	155, 066	650, 851	248, 062
Mississippi	----------	25, 799	31, 103	----------	41, 428	90, 439	----------
Missouri	271, 390	323, 947	277, 854	72, 490	316, 683	407, 074	125, 016
Montana	7, 624	----------	15, 691	----------	26, 611	6, 864	36, 500
Nebraska	14, 282	25, 358	44, 102	10, 106	91, 562	61, 084	142, 785
Nevada	----------	----------	----------	----------	----------	----------	14, 862
New Hampshire	10, 996	31, 165	13, 972	----------	25, 587	231, 367	26, 007
New Jersey	91, 962	87, 699	326, 098	34, 498	203, 849	169, 074	165, 361
New Mexico	----------	----------	25, 334	70, 590	3, 800	17, 940	1, 725
New York	1, 681, 444	1, 763, 287	3, 215, 381	311, 037	1, 286, 824	2, 726, 809	1, 818, 119
North Carolina	237, 620	265, 055	184, 732	70, 421	143, 724	691, 146	321, 646
North Dakota	4, 916	2, 125	----------	----------	6, 180	6, 806	----------
Ohio	556, 275	298, 251	485, 904	44, 213	390, 292	837, 139	266, 959
Oklahoma	114, 956	18, 430	112, 604	17, 028	74, 812	193, 198	53, 863
Oregon	141, 895	230, 467	170, 037	32, 244	60, 321	106, 188	98, 345
Pennsylvania	609, 026	471, 569	1, 392, 713	113, 054	712, 339	1, 136, 515	427, 053
Rhode Island	9, 545	73, 863	76, 868	----------	5, 315	----------	155, 574
South Carolina	21, 777	58, 334	22, 718	7, 454	21, 537	110, 893	76, 077
South Dakota	7, 585	----------	4, 500	----------	4, 025	----------	18, 483
Tennessee	160, 207	109, 159	201, 441	28, 520	81, 724	266, 624	54, 068
Texas	290, 275	212, 847	601, 668	87, 057	265, 819	324, 428	106, 335
Utah	180, 905	241, 043	270, 726	9, 943	62, 638	115, 282	102, 640
Vermont	21, 161	7, 454	22, 780	----------	20, 386	70, 232	25, 669
Virginia	135, 169	91, 258	190, 852	28, 603	63, 136	122, 357	5, 204
Washington	175, 935	164, 685	186, 753	45, 661	72, 618	432, 623	52, 870
West Virginia	----------	8, 124	----------	----------	40, 852	16, 457	2, 400
Wisconsin	133, 909	143, 697	413, 640	62, 506	210, 855	337, 290	102, 307
Wyoming	----------	2, 150	----------	----------	3, 436	1, 710	3, 580
Alaska	----------	----------	----------	----------	----------	----------	----------
Hawaii	24, 709	7, 141	----------	----------	45, 492	3, 420	20, 125
Puerto Rico	12, 777	----------	2, 875	8, 568	66, 917	190, 293	39, 250
Virgin Islands	----------	----------	----------	----------	----------	----------	----------
Other Territories, etc.[7]	71, 095	103, 775	250, 868	16, 275	433, 929	200, 978	49, 419
Undistributed to States, etc	----------	----------	----------	----------	----------	----------	----------
Total	10, 346, 844	9, 351, 481	18, 434, 343	2, 180, 750	10, 432, 793	17, 807, 152	10, 731, 150

Footnotes at end of table.

TABLE 87.—*Expenditures made by the Government as direct payments to States under cooperative arrangements and expenditures within States which provided relief and other aid, fiscal year 1958*—Continued

PART B. FEDERAL AID PAYMENTS TO INDIVIDUALS, ETC., WITHIN THE STATES—Continued

States, Territories, etc.	Department of Health, Education, and Welfare—National Institutes of Health—Continued						
	Research grants—Continued		Training grants				
	Division of Research grants	Grants for hospital construction	National Arthritis and Metabolic Diseases Institute	National Neurological Diseases and Blindness Institute	National Cancer Institute	National Institute of Dental Research	National Institute of Allergy and Infectious Diseases
	(78)	(79)	(80)	(81)	(82)	(83)	(84)
Alabama	$21,857			$14,520	$30,000	$48,918	
Arizona							
Arkansas	9,955			16,020	24,991		
California	1,010,021		$29,056	212,309	538,149	16,740	$12,544
Colorado	95,246			55,724	25,000		21,948
Connecticut	177,230			34,138	63,880		
Delaware							
District of Columbia	343,891	$25,000		106,550	82,500		18,630
Florida	158,757			34,145	50,000		
Georgia	157,181	17,250	11,340	17,280	42,500	4,320	18,995
Idaho							
Illinois	448,369	100,000		141,205	129,970	45,500	15,750
Indiana	100,581	25,357		69,794	17,495	23,004	
Iowa	324,631			138,132	29,823		
Kansas	47,269			13,059	77,880		
Kentucky	39,158			28,711	30,000		
Louisiana	44,672			93,524	58,500		105,410
Maine	63,916						
Maryland	360,924	2,300		276,132	128,441		94,781
Massachusetts	876,251	64,495	201,342	307,877	462,225	16,200	67,412
Michigan	252,066	145,626		176,943	69,445	16,200	4,212
Minnesota	235,867	74,181		121,428	148,922	17,172	
Mississippi	36,060	16,500		6,000	25,000		
Missouri	353,266	203,415		129,109	175,198		
Montana							
Nebraska	19,417			20,500	47,500		
Nevada							
New Hampshire	19,117				5,000		
New Jersey	134,831				9,552		17,779
New Mexico							
New York	1,455,148	233,122		660,542	790,514	35,000	106,610
North Carolina	202,152	29,785		97,768	94,065	25,000	43,601
North Dakota	10,000				5,000		
Ohio	235,240		205,282	132,491	129,858	31,797	
Oklahoma	36,552			1,875	25,000		
Oregon	71,015			39,939	27,500		
Pennsylvania	432,322	64,500		90,553	298,800	40,824	42,429
Rhode Island	29,896				75,000		
South Carolina	2,866			25,542	25,000		
South Dakota					5,000		
Tennessee	128,825	50,000	13,418	33,218	87,204		
Texas	158,504	25,428		49,984	137,015	14,188	
Utah	111,143				89,804		
Vermont	67,209			26,079	25,000		
Virginia	59,652			43,894	54,998	35,000	
Washington	287,082		1,512	47,667	30,000		10,908
West Virginia	8,651				2,500		
Wisconsin	289,334			9,828	100,020	4,126	
Wyoming							
Alaska							
Hawaii	19,752						
Puerto Rico				25,753	30,000		24,624
Virgin Islands							
Other Territories, etc.[7]	44,929			8,576			
Undistributed to States, etc							
Total	8,980,805	1,076,959	461,950	3,306,809	4,304,249	373,989	605,633

Footnotes at end of table.

TABLE 87.—*Expenditures made by the Government as direct payments to States under cooperative arrangements and expenditures within States which provided relief and other aid, fiscal year 1958*—Continued

PART B. FEDERAL AID PAYMENTS TO INDIVIDUALS, ETC., WITHIN THE STATES—Continued

States, Territories, etc.	Department of Health, Education, and Welfare—National Institutes of Health—Continued						
	Training grants—Continued						Fellowship awards
	Hospital and medical care—professional nurse training (85)	Division of Research Grants—Experimental training (86)	National Heart Institute (87)	National Mental Health Institute (88)	Sanitary engineering activities (89)	Assistance to States, general (90)	National Neurological Diseases and Blindness Institute (91)
Alabama	$52,516		$37,497	$55,140	$5,497	$3,437	
Arizona							
Arkansas			25,000	45,443		2,403	
California	143,160		312,701	1,024,888	47,414	221,315	$26,213
Colorado	84,070		34,860	285,949		13,622	
Connecticut	23,925	$47,500	117,519	469,508		60,676	10,438
Delaware				1,800			
District of Columbia	209,550		166,384	579,625		36,864	4,242
Florida	38,916		75,000	112,186	21,893	6,449	3,336
Georgia	104,218	12,500	134,456	83,854	15,000	16,849	
Idaho						575	
Illinois	77,112		222,398	715,962		17,467	15,919
Indiana	131,736		40,390	133,043		11,574	4,814
Iowa	21,193		50,000	115,814		4,774	3,003
Kansas			48,029	190,885			
Kentucky			12,500	91,905			
Louisiana	21,333	25,000	214,490	263,381		57,203	4,432
Maine							
Maryland	28,030	25,000	182,718	347,778		71,545	40,654
Massachusetts	225,887		377,782	1,405,443	21,600	188,490	85,169
Michigan	113,159		134,567	410,521	19,764	253,144	13,774
Minnesota	143,812	35,000	306,932	268,181	16,000	148,034	19,827
Mississippi			25,000	48,376			2,097
Missouri	77,504	25,000	125,000	379,774			14,679
Montana	27,349			15,000			
Nebraska			58,500	241,732			
Nevada							
New Hampshire			11,541	7,983			
New Jersey			12,500	101,826	3,554	13,287	4,528
New Mexico							
New York	560,658	20,000	608,519	1,836,300	26,361	159,003	123,201
North Carolina	83,106		153,282	449,553	10,122	202,983	11,438
North Dakota			14,985				
Ohio	92,331	40,000	219,285	428,595	25,528	39,827	1,811
Oklahoma			53,516	106,990		25,068	
Oregon	44,217		24,000	28,593	11,971	16,168	
Pennsylvania	143,830	25,000	265,681	779,669	3,278	90,649	15,204
Rhode Island				33,628			
South Carolina			47,232	19,699			
South Dakota	8,025		15,000	3,620			
Tennessee	42,098		109,485	304,475		78,760	
Texas	82,475	25,000	111,240	217,050		16,291	2,431
Utah			40,000	156,692		15,445	10,295
Vermont			25,000	30,805			2,145
Virginia		12,500	49,837	116,248			3,098
Washington	97,216	20,000	174,199	262,532	4,158	14,947	2,955
West Virginia			14,996	14,369			
Wisconsin	75,588		140,140	120,844		36,200	2,812
Wyoming							
Alaska							48,089
Hawaii				39,798		5,488	
Puerto Rico	18,254		32,500	106,752		25,464	
Virgin Islands							
Other Territories, etc.[7]							
Undistributed to States, etc							
Total	2,771,268	312,500	4,824,661	12,452,209	232,140	1,854,001	476,604

Footnotes at end of table.

TABLE 87.—*Expenditures made by the Government as direct payments to States under cooperative arrangements and expenditures within States which provided relief and other aid, fiscal year 1958*—Continued

PART B. FEDERAL AID PAYMENTS TO INDIVIDUALS, ETC., WITHIN THE STATES—Continued

States, Territories, etc.	Department of Health, Education, and Welfare—National Institutes of Health—Continued						
	Fellowship awards—Continued						
	National Cancer Institute	National Institute of Dental Research	National Institute of Allergy and Infectious Diseases	National Heart Institute	National Mental Health Institute	Division of Research Grants	National Arthritis and Metabolic Diseases Institute
	(92)	(93)	(94)	(95)	(96)	(97)	(98)
Alabama		$11,156		$11,670			$2,218
Arizona					$2,384		
Arkansas	$3,336						3,772
California	78,050	31,319	$14,466	141,941	76,494	$178,101	2,736
Colorado	26,084					29,238	
Connecticut	31,442		11,502	14,408	51,574	26,270	7,295
Delaware			3,730		2,384		
District of Columbia	17,288	29,681		10,717			9,202
Florida	5,055		4,407	10,717	3,305		6,342
Georgia	12,435			5,954			
Idaho							
Illinois	33,363	78,859	1,632	35,842	43,556	19,146	7,709
Indiana	17,693	16,325	13,766	6,430	2,384		1,181
Iowa	4,448		1,632	5,716		17,365	2,839
Kansas	5,561		2,587		11,431		6,777
Kentucky	10,009	11,463		5,597			
Louisiana	6,167	6,345		6,430			2,839
Maine	11,930						
Maryland	68,243	26,457	8,993	78,949	32,559	17,365	7,979
Massachusetts	97,360	79,884	18,629	208,386	94,043	242,366	32,392
Michigan	22,950	9,416	1,632	28,579	16,090	41,705	
Minnesota	16,985			87,403	19,828	25,231	7,772
Mississippi	4,853			3,096		25,231	
Missouri	35,284		1,454	24,054	16,090	53,282	9,388
Montana							
Nebraska	8,695						
Nevada							
New Hampshire				12,503			
New Jersey	16,682			14,885	5,688		6,134
New Mexico					2,600		
New York	157,415	47,029	1,954	148,966	73,785	282,142	24,248
North Carolina	20,119	36,436	2,132	32,627		48,829	10,362
North Dakota	1,618						
Ohio	18,805	29,425	1,821	14,289	11,864	74,951	3,046
Oklahoma	10,919			3,810			3,274
Oregon	1,820	30,602		8,931	11,539		
Pennsylvania	85,835			43,702	16,794	46,603	9,181
Rhode Island	4,651				6,176		
South Carolina				6,907			
South Dakota				2,262			
Tennessee	33,970	24,717		17,623	3,738		
Texas	20,524		6,683	12,860	8,072		
Utah	8,189			6,073	5,688		
Vermont	2,629		1,454				
Virginia	21,535			3,096	2,600	19,146	
Washington	13,042	15,301		57,395		144,262	14,839
West Virginia							
Wisconsin	30,027	27,327		27,269	7,368	122,444	5,782
Wyoming							
Alaska	46,001		12,545	91,690	13,706	70,498	19,937
Hawaii							
Puerto Rico							
Virgin Islands							
Other Territories, etc.[7]							
Undistributed to States, etc							
Total	1,011,012	511,742	111,019	1,190,777	541,740	1,484,175	207,244

Footnotes at end of table.

TABLE 87.—*Expenditures made by the Government as direct payments to States under cooperative arrangements and expenditures within States which provided relief and other aid, fiscal year 1958*—Continued

PART B. FEDERAL AID PAYMENTS TO INDIVIDUALS, ETC., WITHIN THE STATES—Continued

States, Territories, etc.	Department of Health, Education, and Welfare—Continued				Department of Labor		
	National Institutes of Health—Continued		Office of Vocational Rehabilitation		Unemployment compensation for veterans	Unemployment compensation for Federal employees	Temporary unemployment compensation
	Special control grants						
	National Cancer Institute	Health research facilities—Construction	Grants for special projects	Training and traineeships			
	(99)	(100)	(101)	(102)	(103)	(104)	(105)
Alabama		$200,000	$67,390	$3,200	$2,245,200	$733,219	$2,500,000
Arizona			39,000	7,143	472,424	557,119	40,000
Arkansas			87,904	50,127	981,754	312,686	
California	$149,679	232,145	352,980	395,663	5,704,198	7,941,446	4,150,000
Colorado		103,076	51,662	93,714	597,991	723,158	
Connecticut	48,571	696,964	65,940		729,474	438,653	
Delaware			10,673		138,152	104,532	300,000
District of Columbia	51,582	44,000	116,871	58,307	528,386	2,082,740	435,000
Florida	3,220	273,324	76,448	119,559	1,326,141	782,069	
Georgia		98,004	13,567	23,408	2,107,900	1,234,445	
Idaho					319,859	351,016	
Illinois	183,777	240,030	215,362	233,926	2,003,619	1,513,872	
Indiana			51,067		2,122,692	1,127,485	
Iowa			24,370	66,040	748,111	81,163	
Kansas	48,268		2,813	38,227	555,556	396,084	
Kentucky			−471		2,152,024	1,018,529	
Louisiana			4,378	27,675	819,827	468,295	
Maine			−1,879		649,595	228,564	
Maryland	85,372	53,428	31,590		804,698	1,949,122	2,100,000
Massachusetts	56,623	1,672,559	120,031	270,997	1,531,313	1,303,334	
Michigan	36,484		44,158	173,360	6,387,581	828,742	8,640,000
Minnesota		230,878	36,402	120,476	1,573,853	729,750	
Mississippi				2,500	958,940	496,059	
Missouri	22,123		81,207	93,697	1,710,469	657,124	
Montana					331,130	424,290	
Nebraska	6,374			19,634	312,079	319,306	
Nevada					68,240	314,946	
New Hampshire			11,720	4,619	254,983	101,007	
New Jersey		13,300			1,579,766	1,865,419	9,547,000
New Mexico		118,325	17,865		321,483	326,264	
New York	262,852	2,206,681	624,553	1,122,188	3,421,379	6,147,706	10,300,000
North Carolina	20,000	797,694	8,921	86,678	2,265,388	814,655	
North Dakota			−2,102	7,230	257,720	77,734	
Ohio	39,058	277,704	135,118	158,767	4,364,045	1,790,587	
Oklahoma			33,401	6,151	865,174	622,958	
Oregon			65,103	29,694	1,204,377	914,362	
Pennsylvania	143,253	1,266,467	355,982	236,714	3,745,652	3,511,755	7,500,000
Rhode Island	108,410	144,375	47,208		633,148	423,457	1,500,000
South Carolina					1,304,152	341,883	
South Dakota					253,463	126,981	
Tennessee	144,753	150,000	42,829	75,833	3,211,366	2,150,047	
Texas	56,549	187,935	28,064	144,112	3,202,213	2,671,040	
Utah	5,000		48,889	86,490	291,505	548,962	
Vermont	3,848		30,000	15,839	189,327	44,418	
Virginia			133,718	129,226	1,229,068	897,766	
Washington	27,888	141,289	26,312	55,574	1,849,371	3,341,683	
West Virginia				50,195	1,930,383	129,805	
Wisconsin	788	21,268	33,117	28,680	1,429,598	515,426	
Wyoming					108,363	271,472	
Alaska					74,992	1,193,921	
Hawaii			−800		255,483	527,925	
Puerto Rico			36,122	5,929	3,113,566	288,818	300,000
Virgin Islands					40,504	2,838	15,000
Other Territories, etc.[7]	26,131						
Undistributed to States, etc				29,389	57		
Total	1,530,603	9,169,446	3,197,483	4,070,961	75,277,732	56,769,637	47,327,000

Footnotes at end of table.

TABLE 87.—*Expenditures made by the Government as direct payments to States under cooperative arrangements and expenditures within States which provided relief and other aid, fiscal year 1958*—Continued

PART B. FEDERAL AID PAYMENTS TO INDIVIDUALS, ETC., WITHIN THE STATES—Con.

States, Territories, etc.	Atomic Energy Commission	National Science Foundation		Veterans' Administration		Total payments within States (Part B)	Grand total (Parts A and B)
	Fellowships and assistance to schools [46]	Research grants awarded [47]	Fellowship awards [48]	Automobiles, etc., for disabled veterans	Readjustment benefits and vocational rehabilitation		
	(106)	(107)	(108)	(109)	(110)	(111)	(112)
Alabama	$90, 403	$37, 900	$20, 854	$6, 400	$20, 900, 854	$65, 107, 631	$185, 196, 104
Arizona	190, 753	120, 750	19, 918	16, 000	5, 003, 417	17, 925, 271	71, 395, 499
Arkansas	38, 317	48, 600	27, 090	6, 400	7, 428, 780	37, 074, 300	112, 521, 002
California	660, 558	2, 192, 559	419, 315	70, 358	68, 230, 852	147, 177, 545	611, 950, 800
Colorado	14, 713	323, 873	34, 253	9, 600	8, 738, 837	38, 731, 187	129, 025, 488
Connecticut	24, 853	649, 955	69, 279	14, 400	6, 977, 256	21, 370, 710	71, 446, 197
Delaware	119, 652	54, 450	9, 719		763, 500	5, 932, 523	15, 876, 331
District of Columbia	96, 417	3, 128, 714	12, 373	28, 795	11, 231, 896	24, 828, 535	68, 082, 896
Florida	146, 813	519, 750	41, 161	41, 590	20, 026, 102	37, 462, 851	149, 794, 371
Georgia	211, 020	207, 430	38, 477	7, 995	20, 847, 773	67, 894, 538	191, 041, 663
Idaho	945	6, 850	7, 821	3, 200	2, 658, 307	19, 189, 197	47, 588, 247
Illinois	231, 362	1, 655, 428	250, 058	20, 800	31, 344, 567	84, 639, 855	284, 859, 770
Indiana	224, 907	720, 095	80, 017	20, 800	15, 077, 859	58, 339, 407	120, 491, 963
Iowa	282, 232	761, 278	64, 141	3, 200	13, 755, 149	70, 181, 301	155, 198, 280
Kansas	216, 453	177, 800	47, 521	1, 600	7, 374, 808	42, 557, 783	106, 338, 676
Kentucky	9, 297	46, 050	27, 622	7, 420	10, 337, 320	37, 019, 603	123, 864, 350
Louisiana	5, 317	232, 562	20, 021	8, 000	16, 335, 749	43, 377, 835	177, 005, 515
Maine	35, 406	49, 800	9, 295	4, 595	2, 579, 920	10, 334, 761	39, 391, 042
Maryland	52, 525	449, 950	73, 951	4, 800	4, 991, 516	25, 066, 504	90, 113, 501
Massachusetts	308, 404	2, 941, 895	162, 077	33, 068	20, 703, 266	60, 411, 191	188, 641, 372
Michigan	490, 099	696, 955	104, 929	32, 000	23. 943, 840	77, 773, 923	248, 527, 329
Minnesota	44, 112	496, 341	67, 860	12, 800	15, 695, 764	56, 981, 013	142, 967, 138
Mississippi	10, 792	39, 650	9, 235	4, 800	9, 164, 872	46, 481, 337	136, 592, 775
Missouri	256, 706	459, 700	68, 985	27, 200	19, 850, 752	73, 999, 537	244, 438, 587
Montana	36, 355	109, 000	4, 239	1, 600	2, 747, 746	19, 498, 018	53, 071, 067
Nebraska		74, 655	26, 028	9, 600	8, 650, 803	63, 329, 412	102, 827, 299
Nevada	40, 000				503, 143	3, 778, 762	25, 537, 966
New Hampshire	9, 227	125, 979	7, 980	3, 200	2, 005, 179	7, 497, 908	27, 504, 144
New Jersey	14, 268	576, 430	137, 593	28, 661	12, 488, 279	43, 564, 083	119, 564, 628
New Mexico	46, 132	107, 150	13, 245	4, 800	3, 872, 218	19, 547, 780	89, 809, 781
New York	869, 902	2, 975, 551	455, 634	41, 996	47, 098, 364	127, 332, 311	482, 102, 136
North Carolina	203, 303	352, 200	49, 687	17, 195	19, 354, 409	61, 378, 632	170, 161, 134
North Dakota	12, 157	24, 000	2, 513	1, 600	4, 691, 090	40, 957, 371	73, 201, 249
Ohio	396, 403	469, 325	131, 265	31, 780	22, 576, 852	78, 991, 815	287, 980, 961
Oklahoma	178, 892	256, 900	12, 440	20, 750	13, 326, 885	49, 594, 677	183, 193, 235
Oregon	189, 200	431, 160	34, 931	3. 200	6, 644, 914	23, 480, 749	102, 715, 811
Pennsylvania	398, 341	1, 417, 164	200, 204	51, 090	37, 721, 298	90, 944, 671	294, 678, 816
Rhode Island	11, 517	182, 587	15, 612	4, 800	3, 741, 029	10, 869, 369	44, 428, 448
South Carolina	2, 565	45, 050	8, 698	14, 400	11, 896, 253	33, 437, 289	90, 955, 117
South Dakota	2, 624	101, 150	11, 176	3, 200	5, 267, 656	35, 487, 842	66, 650, 593
Tennessee	198, 492	277, 365	37, 868	22, 350	14, 863, 686	48, 509, 976	141, 049, 177
Texas	252, 247	576, 528	59, 544	41, 600	44, 010, 992	165, 017, 299	452, 710, 484
Utah	52, 385	274, 000	14, 409		7, 249, 990	20, 324, 314	51, 169, 813
Vermont		17, 000	13. 425	1, 600	1, 172, 872	6, 758, 293	20, 363, 558
Virginia	239, 977	94, 450	40, 194	15, 995	8, 842, 019	27, 810. 323	100, 160, 637
Washington	149, 542	117, 100	82, 709	28, 695	11, 389, 475	34, 107, 004	138, 503, 327
West Virginia	6, 600	13, 750	7, 344	6, 400	6, 279, 593	15, 116, 893	65, 300, 862
Wisconsin	108, 508	804, 728	96, 828	24, 000	14. 152, 032	46, 701, 920	123, 095, 461
Wyoming	144, 790	20, 700	12, 149	1, 600	1, 284, 846	9. 107, 201	48, 137, 474
Alaska		483, 290	21, 557			4, 485, 517	32, 496, 218
Hawaii		59, 450	9, 121			16, 841, 639	33, 564, 165
Puerto Rico	151, 140	69, 100	4, 176			25, 669, 426	78, 932, 086
Virgin Islands						59, 002	4, 313, 894
Other Territories, etc.[7]						1, 205, 975	9, 750, 417
Undistributed to States, etc				−560	33. 931, 769	187, 134, 514	194, 491, 038
Total	7, 476, 623	[49] 26, 074, 097	3, 196, 538	765, 373	[50] 709, 726, 348	2,488,398,320	7,420,769,899

NOTE.—Compiled from figures furnished by the departments and agencies concerned pursuant to Treasury Department Circular No. 1014, Aug. 8, 1958. (For Circular details, see exhibit 70, p. 381).

[1] Excludes $500,000, "State experiment stations, Agricultural Research Service," shown in col. 6.

[2] Excludes $1,199,830, "Cooperative extension work, payments and expenses, Extension Service," shown in col. 6.

[3] Includes $14,802,256, value of commodities distributed to participating schools, and payments of $4,017,948 made directly to private and parochial schools. In addition the school-lunch program is a recipient of some of the commodities shown under the appropriation "Removal of surplus commodities," and under "Commodity Credit Corporation, value of commodities donated."

Footnotes for Table 87—Continued

[4] Consists of $26,975,307, "Payments to States and Territories from the National forests fund"; $105,474, "Payments to school funds, Arizona and New Mexico, act June 10, 1910 (receipt limitation)"; and $47,951, "Payment to Minnesota (Cook, Lake, and Saint Louis Counties) from the national forests fund."

[5] Consists of $500,000, "State experiment stations, Agricultural Research Service"; $1,199,830, "Cooperative extension work, payment and expenses, Extension Service"; and $1,160,000 "Payments to States, Territories, and possessions, Agricultural Marketing Service."

[6] Consists of $10,361,176, "Forest protection and utilization, Forest Service"; $1,462,717, "State and private forestry cooperation, Forest Service"; and $51,174, "Assistance to States for tree planting, Forest Service."

[7] Includes: American Samoa, Canal Zone, Guam, Trust Territory of the Pacific, and certain foreign countries.

[8] Represents penalty mail costs for which a breakdown by States is unavailable.

[9] Consists of $2,549,500, penalty mail costs, and $4,621,015, retirement costs of extension agents.

[10] Consists of $7,572,794 for "Watershed protection, Soil Conservation Service," and $9,208,543 for "Flood prevention, Soil Conservation Service."

[11] Estimated cost of perishable food commodities acquired through price support operations.

[12] Cash payments to States to increase consumption of milk by children in schools. Net of refunds.

[13] Consists of $22,217,326, forest highways; $2,754,863, public lands highways; $200,000, reimbursement to District of Columbia highway fund; and $130,142, elimination of grade crossings.

[14] Consists of $9,102,945, grants-in-aid for airports; and $33,767,442, grants-in-aid for airports (liquidation cash).

[15] See also under Part B.

[16] Consists of $2,501,500, "Colleges for agriculture and the mechanic arts, Office of Education," and $2,550,000, "Further endowment of colleges of agriculture and the mechanic arts, Office of Education."

[17] Consists of $32,059,137, "Promotion and further development of vocational education, Office of Education," and $7,133,231, "Promotion of vocational education, act of Feb. 23, 1917, Office of Education."

[18] Payments for west coast, northeast, and Pennsylvania floods. Breakdown by States unavailable.

[19] Includes $638,000 for disease and sanitation investigations, paid from "Grants and special studies, Territory of Alaska, Public Health Service."

[20] Includes $1,000,000 for mental health program, paid from "Grants and special studies, Territory of Alaska, Public Health Service."

[21] Includes $1,241,143 for treatment of leprosy patients, Hawaii, paid from "Hospital and medical care Public Health Service."

[22] Does not include $4,917,083, payments to the departments of Army, Navy, and Air Force.

[23] Includes $440,491, supplies and services furnished in lieu of cash.

[24] Includes $13,352, "Defense community facilities and services, Office of the Secretary," as follows: Illinois, $5,102; and Maryland, $8,250.

[25] Excludes $248,613, paid to water pollution interstate agencies.

[26] Consists of $13,329,591, "Federal aid in wildlife restoration, Bureau of Sport Fisheries and Wildlife," and $5,224,351, "Federal aid in fish restoration and management, Bureau of Sport Fisheries and Wildlife (receipt limitation)."

[27] Consists of $610,601, "Payments to counties from receipts under Migratory Bird Conservation Act, Bureau of Sport Fisheries and Wildlife," and $99,872, "Payment to Alaska, Alaska game law, Bureau of Sport Fisheries and Wildlife."

[28] Consists of $175,788, "Payments to States from grazing receipts, etc., public lands within grazing districts, Bureau of Land Management"; $198,082, "Payments to States (proceeds of sales), Bureau of Land Management (receipt limitation)"; $9,433, "Payments to Oklahoma (royalties), Bureau of Land Management (receipt limitation)"; $10,105,664, "Payments to counties, Oregon and California grant lands"; $21,916, "Payments to Territory of Alaska, income and proceeds, Alaska school lands"; $23,682, "Payment to Coos and Douglas counties, Oregon, from receipts, Coos Bay wagon road grant lands"; $19,643, "Operation and maintenance, Bureau of Reclamation"; $610, "Payments to States (grazing fees), Bureau of Land Management"; $3,287, "Payments to States from grazing receipts, etc., public lands within grazing districts, miscellaneous, Bureau of Land Management"; $178,677, "Payments to States from grazing receipts, etc., public lands outside grazing districts, Bureau of Land Management"; $300,000 each to Arizona and Nevada, "Colorado River Dam Fund, Boulder Canyon Project"; $43,068, "Payments to Alaska, coal leases, Bureau of Land Management"; and $27,210, "Payment for tax losses on land acquired for Grand Teton National Park, National Park Service" (Wyoming).

[29] Consists of $7,337,034, education and welfare services and $474,794, resources management.

[30] Includes $3,660,156 for penalty mail costs; breakdown by States unavailable.

[31] Reimbursements from procurement fund for advances of prior years.

[32] Represents payments in lieu of taxes.

[33] Paid from "Inpatient care, Veterans Administration."

[34] Paid from "General operating expenses, Veterans Administration."

[35] Construction and rehabilitation, Bureau of Reclamation, Interior Department.

[36] Consists of $20,000,000, "Federal payment to District of Columbia," and $936,255, "Hospital facilities in the District of Columbia, General Services Administration."

[37] Acquisition of land, National Capital Planning Commission.

[38] Drainage of anthracite mines, Bureau of Mines, Interior Department.

[39] Disposal of Coulee Dam community, Bureau of Reclamation, Interior Department.

[40] Consists of $3,460,551, "Alaska public works, Office of Territories," and $71,040, "Care and custody of Alaska insane, Governor of Alaska."

[41] Internal revenue collections for Puerto Rico (shared revenues).

[42] Consists of $3,379,133, "Internal revenue collections for Virgin Islands, Office of Territories" (shared revenues), and $13,776, "Virgin Islands, public works, Office of Territories."

[43] Consists of $11,493, "Coconut oil tax collections for American Samoa (Internal Revenue)" (shared revenues); $1,169,400, Grants to American Samoa from "Administration of Territories, Office of Territories"; $6,035,500, "Trust Territory of the Pacific Islands, Office of Territories"; and $105, "Coconut oil tax collections for Guam (Internal Revenue)" (shared revenues).

[44] On obligation basis.

[45] Accounted for by the National Guard Bureau; breakdown by States unavailable.

[46] Consists of $460,870, fellowships, and $7,015,753, assistance to schools.

[47] By State of the recipient institution.

[48] Based on State of permanent residence of recipient.

[49] Consists of $22,014,362 for research grants and $4,059,735 for International Geophysical Year.

[50] Payments are on an approved voucher basis.

Customs Statistics [1]

TABLE 88.—*Summary of Customs collections and expenditures, fiscal year 1958*

[On basis of Bureau of Customs accounts]

Collections	Amount	Appropriations and expenditures	Amount
Customs collections:		Appropriation for salaries and expenses, Bureau of Customs	$49,940,000
Duties on imports	$799,504,809	Transferred from Department of Commerce for export control	1,040,200
Miscellaneous collections (fines, penalties, etc.) [2]	6,443,570	Transferred from Department of Agriculture for quarantine purposes	935,500
Total	805,948,379	Total	51,915,700
Collections for other departments, bureaus, etc.:		Expenditures, obligations incurred by:	
Internal revenue taxes	316,005,557	Collectors of customs	38,507,467
Other Government agencies	12,965	Appraisers of merchandise	6,863,103
Total for others	316,018,522	Comptrollers of customs	816,903
Total collections	1,121,966,901	Customs agency service (investigations)	2,806,562
		Chief chemists	999,496
		Executive direction	1,885,430
		Total obligations incurred	51,878,961
		Balance of appropriations	36,739
		Expenditures for refunds, drawbacks, and other minor payments of a similar nature	17,837,948

[1] The tables showing collections by tariff schedules and countries and values of dutiable imports which are usually included in this report (tables 86 through 90 in the 1957 report) are omitted this year because of technical difficulties. It is expected that they will be published in the next Annual Report.
[2] Includes miscellaneous customs collections of Puerto Rico.

TABLE 89.—*Customs collections and payments by districts, fiscal year 1958*

District	Collections				Payments			
	Duties and miscellaneous customs collections	Internal Revenue Service	Collections for others	Total	Excessive duties and other refunds	Drawback	Expenses (net obligations)	Cost to collect $100
Alaska	$83, 873	$1, 759		$85, 632	$401		$181, 866	$212. 38
Arizona	6, 457, 057	1, 207		6, 458, 264	118, 654		409, 490	6. 34
Buffalo	10, 369, 720	2, 390, 679	$335	12, 760, 734	158, 469	$35, 571	1, 399, 686	10. 97
Chicago	20, 694, 519	24, 555, 323	352	45, 250, 194	487, 515	509, 014	1, 186, 841	2. 62
Colorado	415, 777	972, 186		1, 387, 963	7, 662	3, 444	60, 331	4. 35
Connecticut	3, 062, 795	2, 524, 764		5, 537, 559	16, 728	63, 809	149, 539	2. 68
Dakota	7, 064, 208	1, 160		7, 065, 368	22, 777		522, 626	7. 40
Duluth and Superior	3, 718, 853	2, 683		3, 721, 536	18, 665	66	292, 912	7. 87
El Paso	5, 370, 128	5, 611		5, 375, 739	41, 504	116	543, 480	10. 11
Florida	18, 908, 523	9, 281, 551	206	28, 190, 280	102, 671	9, 252	1, 656, 287	5. 87
Galveston	15, 136, 472	7, 248, 925	707	22, 386, 104	218, 011	133, 838	728, 164	3. 25
Georgia	4, 077, 718	503, 280	246	4, 581, 244	13, 543	8, 321	280, 638	6. 12
Hawaii	2, 867, 634	707, 579		3, 575, 213	52, 193		661, 575	18. 50
Indiana	975, 275	5, 179, 217		6, 154, 492	5, 741		101, 118	1. 64
Kentucky	2, 109, 666	4, 234, 615		6, 344, 281	6, 012	141, 772	65, 776	1. 04
Laredo	9, 901, 091	174, 293	1, 025	10, 076, 409	103, 321		1, 797, 749	17. 84
Los Angeles	40, 485, 322	18, 378, 778	310	58, 864, 440	421, 466	162, 993	2, 067, 896	3. 51
Maine and New Hampshire	2, 776, 509	6, 213		2, 782, 722	59, 892	204	986, 852	35. 46
Maryland	23, 540, 318	6, 122, 029	619	29, 662, 966	170, 658	212, 350	1, 543, 490	5. 20
Massachusetts	38, 262, 390	7, 800, 135	46	46, 062, 571	452, 115	156, 546	2, 649, 810	5. 75
Michigan	21, 269, 278	56, 395, 556	627	77, 665, 461	240, 043	1, 418, 554	1, 846, 794	2. 38
Minnesota	2, 374, 361	1, 959, 434		4, 333, 795	25, 756	767	224, 619	5. 18
Mobile	1, 690, 296	317, 609	109	2, 008, 014	21, 299		208, 836	10. 40
Montana and Idaho	6, 113, 288	889		6, 114, 177	27, 406	31, 529	251, 027	4. 10
New Mexico	105, 201	302		105, 503	10		31, 325	29. 69
New Orleans	24, 230, 153	3, 242, 894	516	27, 473, 563	82, 083	154, 442	1, 603, 196	5. 83
New York	368, 780, 681	97, 918, 988	1, 285	466, 700, 954	5, 022, 136	3, 869, 512	16, 852, 027	3. 61
North Carolina	9, 694, 544	241, 344		9, 935, 888	50, 596	111, 410	143, 589	1. 44
Ohio	6, 875, 359	4, 287, 259		11, 162, 618	116, 031	289, 448	556, 112	4. 98
Oregon	6, 171, 866	1, 471, 832	153	7, 643, 851	44, 191	566	359, 958	4. 70
Philadelphia	48, 827, 809	5, 337, 565	501	54, 165, 875	204, 165	574, 323	1, 955, 091	3. 61
Pittsburgh	1, 838, 023	1, 898, 443		3, 736, 466	78, 554	777	136, 964	3. 66
Rhode Island	1, 873, 766	711, 781		2, 585, 547	15, 295	3, 985	139, 995	5. 41
Rochester	1, 754, 564	1, 914, 741		3, 669, 305	18, 992	86, 511	180, 061	4. 91
Sabine	238, 757	540	1, 059	240, 356	94		110, 159	45. 83
St. Lawrence	7, 774, 406	21, 479, 867		29, 254, 273	43, 985	6, 613	1, 020, 917	3. 49
St. Louis	7, 460, 225	3, 296, 352		10, 756, 577	75, 883	33, 683	250, 976	2. 33
San Diego	2, 033, 720	163, 223	3, 916	2, 200, 859	41, 057		646, 834	29. 39
San Francisco	28, 994, 583	12, 453, 737	537	41, 448, 857	316, 377	132, 174	1, 730, 221	4. 17

South Carolina	4,592,928	297,601		4,890,529	18,778	359	140,297	2.87
Tennessee	1,362,392	457,575		1,819,967	6,455	16,851	62,910	3.46
Vermont	3,179,328	1,073,879		4,253,207	35,271	5,586	1,029,477	24.20
Virginia	14,027,655	55,932	221	14,083,808	55,259	40,703	613,210	4.35
Washington	15,482,575	9,821,369	51	25,303,995	101,381	30,348	1,495,020	5.91
Wisconsin	2,650,731	1,114,858		3,765.589	27,442	444,817	163,221	4.33
Puerto Rico [1]	109,562		114	109,676	549			
Items not assigned to districts	164,480			164,480	475		[2] 2,839,999	
Total	805,948,379	316,005,557	12,965	1,121,966,901	9,147,694	8,690,254	51,878,961	4.62

[1] Collections of $7,311,527 deposited to the trust fund: Refunds, transfers, and expenses of operations, Puerto Rico, Bureau of Customs.

[2] Washington headquarters and foreign offices.

TABLE 90.—*Merchandise entries by number, fiscal years 1957 and 1958*

Type	1957	1958	Percentage increase, or decrease (−)
Entries:			
Consumption	1,043,026	1,100,474	5.5
Warehouse and rewarehouse	73,185	74,797	2.2
Warehouse withdrawals	349,844	367,475	5.0
Mail	706,633	804,799	13.9
Baggage	2,492,637	2,499,206	0.3
Informal	461,468	472,935	2.5
Appraisement	4,995	5,157	3.2
All other	892,448	927,086	3.9
Total	6,024,236	6,251,929	3.8

TABLE 91.—*Vehicles and persons entering the United States by number, fiscal years 1957 and 1958*

Kind of entrant	1957	1958	Percentage increase, or decrease (−)
Vehicles:			
Automobiles and buses	34,855,293	36,313,174	4.2
Documented vessels	54,423	51,822	−4.8
Undocumented vessels	28,545	30,825	8.0
Ferries	127,059	131,207	3.3
Passenger trains	19,154	18,000	−6.0
Freight cars	2,579,141	2,236,886	−13.3
Aircraft	145,074	161,921	11.6
Other vehicles	755,754	522,833	−30.8
Passengers by:			
Automobiles and buses	95,439,781	99,171,354	3.9
Documented vessels	847,652	780,905	−7.9
Undocumented vessels	255,859	212,179	−17.1
Ferries	2,033,004	1,911,434	−6.0
Passenger trains	1,182,013	1,055,551	−10.7
Aircraft	2,785,083	3,143,191	12.9
Other vehicles	4,991,738	5,071,040	1.6
Pedestrians	24,786,057	26,327,390	6.2
Total passengers and pedestrians [1]	132,321,187	137,673,041	4.0

[1] Excludes Puerto Rico and the Virgin Islands.

TABLE 92.—*Aircraft and aircraft passengers entering the United States by number, fiscal years 1957 and 1958*

District	Aircraft		Aircraft passengers		Percentage increase, or decrease (−)	
	1957	1958	1957	1958	Aircraft	Passengers
Maine and New Hampshire	1, 291	1, 634	6, 587	6, 619	26. 6	0. 5
Vermont	2, 300	2, 134	24, 229	24, 239	−7. 2	0. 1
Massachusetts	7, 116	7, 741	75, 931	67, 994	8. 8	−10. 5
St. Lawrence	1, 403	1, 384	4, 681	6, 124	−1. 4	30. 8
Rochester	516	884	4, 201	9, 268	71. 3	120. 6
Buffalo	3, 191	3, 763	248, 207	279, 204	17. 9	12. 5
New York	27, 027	31, 427	879, 787	1, 119, 224	16. 3	27. 2
Philadelphia	8, 320	7, 795	211, 799	182, 256	−6. 3	−14. 0
Maryland	1, 765	1, 620	21, 031	26, 385	−8. 2	25. 5
Virginia	791	920	20, 047	16, 894	16. 3	−15. 7
South Carolina	1, 751	1, 852	25, 970	50, 173	5. 8	93. 2
Georgia	429	664	6, 938	7, 154	54. 8	3. 1
Florida	36, 539	38, 027	595, 528	588, 482	4. 1	−1. 2
New Orleans	1, 729	2, 406	41, 369	56, 321	39. 2	36. 1
Galveston	1, 005	979	27, 830	22, 092	−2. 6	−20. 6
Laredo	5, 576	5, 978	93, 961	81, 671	7. 2	−13. 1
El Paso	1, 199	1, 305	2, 672	3, 240	8. 8	21. 3
San Diego	2, 984	2, 949	8, 329	8, 184	−1. 2	−1. 8
Arizona	2, 718	3, 369	4, 881	5, 551	24. 0	13. 7
Los Angeles	2, 893	3, 594	47, 137	59, 018	24. 2	25. 2
San Francisco	(1)	[1] 2, 011		8, 842		
Washington	5, 813	6, 517	95, 976	112, 961	12. 1	17. 7
Alaska	1, 481	2, 047	17, 975	31, 960	38. 2	77. 8
Hawaii	7, 887	8, 145	214, 928	227, 333	3. 3	5. 8
Montana and Idaho	2, 149	1, 885	12, 843	11, 171	−12. 3	−13. 0
Dakota	1, 793	2, 037	20, 097	21, 760	13. 6	8. 3
Minnesota	436	416	7, 704	9, 544	−4. 6	23. 9
Duluth and Superior	2, 496	3, 480	5, 966	8, 303	39. 4	39. 2
Michigan	4, 069	4, 534	16, 280	26, 454	11. 4	62. 5
Chicago	2, 691	3, 871	8, 240	24, 018	43. 8	191. 5
Ohio	4, 056	4, 298	20, 139	25, 326	6. 0	25. 8
St. Louis	286	415	3, 974	5, 202	45. 1	30. 9
Other	1, 374	1, 840	9, 846	10, 224	33. 9	3. 8
Total	145, 074	161, 921	2, 785, 083	3, 143, 191	11. 6	12. 9

[1] Prior to June 1958 aircraft and aircraft passengers were cleared at Honolulu.

TABLE 93.—*Drawback transactions, fiscal years 1957 and 1958*

Transactions	1957	1958	Percentage increase, or decrease (−)
	Number	*Number*	
Drawback entries received	18,082	21,610	19.5
Notices of exportation received	207,289	191,247	−7.7
Notices of lading received	8,365	5,147	−38.5
Certificates of manufacture received	11,593	11,640	0.4
Import entries used in drawback liquidation	26,030	30,575	17.5
Certificates of importation issued	4,581	5,015	9.5
Drawback allowed:	*Amount*	*Amount*	
Manufactured from imported or substituted merchandise	r $11,058,261	$8,690,254	−21.4
Duty paid on merchandise exported from continuous customs custody	7,994	4,923	−38.4
Merchandise which did not conform to sample specifications and returned to customs custody and exported	563,171	685,959	21.8
Imported materials used in construction and equipment of vessels built for foreigners		3,324	
Total drawback allowed	r 11,629,426	9,384,460	−19.3
Internal revenue refund on account of domestic alcohol	258,386	265,311	2.7
Total	r 11,887,812	9,649,771	−18.8

r Revised.

TABLE 94.—*Principal commodities on which drawback was paid, fiscal years 1957 and 1958*

Commodity	1957	1958	Percentage increase, or decrease (−)
Iron and steel semimanufactures	$2,008,301	$1,894,766	−5.7
Tobacco, unmanufactured	518,152	688,840	32.9
Watch movements	483,160	572,651	18.5
Petroleum and products	1,179,353	534,911	−54.7
Aluminum	372,489	507,470	36.2
Sugar	426,788	433,287	1.5
Paper and manufactures	158,039	290,995	84.1
Cotton cloth	368,196	278,708	−24.3
Lead ore, matte, pigs, and bars	524,636	251,781	−52.0
Tungsten ore	188,253	244,304	29.8
Electrical machinery	136,532	232,199	70.1
Tires and tubes, rubber and synthetic	209,448	222,498	6.2
Coal-tar products	231,114	155,038	−32.9
Manganese ore	89,199	150,426	68.7
Chemicals	95,824	139,843	45.9
Nonmetallic minerals and manufactures	80,108	128,807	60.8
Zinc ore and manufactures	135,183	122,972	−9.0
Rayon and other synthetic textiles	297,513	107,179	−64.0
Railway car parts	336,020	91,684	−72.7
Wool and semimanufactures	99,802	89,786	−10.0
Nickel	23,467	89,197	280.1
Bauxite ore	33,852	83,714	147.3
Citrus fruit juices	56,393	64,505	14.4
Barley	86,087	64,326	−25.3
Copper	52,449	57,521	9.7
Quicksilver and mercury	41,315	50,693	22.7
Burlap	31,670	49,738	57.1
Machinery and parts	45,681	46,063	0.8
Animal fats and oils	40,212	41,821	11.5
Motor vehicle and aircraft parts	1,435,663	42,007	−97.1
Steel mill products	32,308	40,442	25.2
Spices	303,734	33,153	−89.1
Other	937,320	885,929	−5.5
Total	11,058,261	8,690,254	−21.4

Table 95.—*Seizures for violations of customs laws, fiscal years 1957 and 1958*

	1957 total	1958			
		Seizures by Customs	Seizures by other agencies	Joint seizures by Customs and other agencies	Total
Automobiles:					
Number	394	399	52	45	496
Value	$336, 442	$402, 591	$66, 842	$36, 868	$506, 301
Trucks:					
Number	133	108	19	7	134
Value	$397, 659	$202, 034	$84, 820	$6, 555	$293, 409
Aircraft:					
Number	16	5			5
Value	$730, 150	$40, 000			$40, 000
Boats:					
Number	41	25		4	29
Value	$7, 359, 863	$4, 848, 962		$28, 244	$4, 877, 206
Narcotics:					
Number	927	1, 077	38	56	1, 171
Value	$117, 178	$124, 112	$3, 896	$8, 665	$136, 673
Liquors:					
Number	5, 680	5, 468	13	35	5, 516
Gallons	10, 047	11, 410	17	56	11, 732
Value	$129, 911	$138, 358	$295	$818	$139, 471
Prohibited articles (obscene, lottery, etc.):					
Number	3, 021	2, 148	12	7	2, 167
Value	$60, 768	$49, 304	$33	$117	$49, 454
Other seizures:					
Number	5, 184	9, 576	311	66	9, 953
Value:					
Cameras	$34, 863	$53, 285	$75	$48	$53, 408
Edibles and farm products	343, 815	37, 541	1, 456	271	39, 268
Furs—skins and manufactures	7, 890	4, 867			4, 867
Guns and ammunition	27, 979	59, 642	2, 151	32, 831	94, 624
Jewelry, including gems	167, 626	597, 569	131	3, 326	601, 026
Livestock	46, 074	8, 423	2, 993	409	11, 825
Tobacco and manufactures	22, 006	3, 785			3, 785
Watches and parts	331, 023	112, 958			112, 958
Wearing apparel	52, 432	109, 872	1, 622	2, 793	114, 287
Miscellaneous	1, 431, 027	1, 331, 166	27, 695	6, 146	1, 365, 007
Total value of other seizures	2, 464, 735	2, 319, 108	36, 123	45, 824	2, 401, 055
Grand total:					
Number [1]	14, 812	18, 269	374	164	18, 807
Value	$11, 596, 706	$8, 124, 469	$192, 009	$127, 091	$8, 443, 569

[1] Excludes number of vehicles seized in connection with seizures of liquor, narcotics, etc.

TABLE 96.—*Investigative activities, fiscal years 1957 and 1958*

Activity	1957	1958	Percentage increase, or decrease (−)
Investigations of violations of customs laws:			
Undervaluations and false invoicing	2, 295	1, 921	−16. 3
Marking of merchandise	107	114	6. 5
Baggage declaration violations	560	427	−23. 8
Smuggling, diamonds or jewelry	353	354	0. 3
Smuggling, narcotics	4, 087	4, 624	13. 1
Smuggling, other	1, 313	1, 181	−10. 1
Touring permit violations	32	12	−62. 5
Navigation, aircraft, and vehicle violations	1, 380	1, 363	−1. 2
Prohibited importations (19 U. S. C. 1305)	136	101	−25. 7
Other investigations:			
Customs procedures	110	123	11. 8
Drawback	972	970	−0. 2
Classification and market value	811	700	−13. 7
Customs brokers, license applications	212	93	−56. 1
Petitions for relief from additional duties	566	696	23. 0
Character investigations of applicants	700	636	−9. 2
Pilferages and shortages	323	362	12. 1
Export control violations	549	704	28. 2
Examination of customs brokers' records	322	189	−41. 3
Miscellaneous	1, 645	1, 712	4. 1
Total	16, 473	16, 282	−1. 2

Engraving and Printing Production

TABLE 97.—*Postage stamps dies engraved by the Bureau of Engraving and Printing, fiscal year 1958*

Issue	Denomination (cents)
Virginia of Sagadahock, Commemorative, Series 1957	3
200th Anniversary of the Birth of Marquis de LaFayette, Commemorative, Series 1957	3
Wildlife Conservation, Commemorative (Whooping Cranes), Series 1957	3
Champion of Liberty, Ramon Magsaysay, Commemorative, Series 1957	8
Champion of Liberty, Lajos Kossuth, Commemorative, Series 1958	8
Religious Freedom in America, Commemorative, Series 1957	3
Gardening and Horticulture, Commemorative, Series 1958	3
Opening of the Brussels Universal and International Exhibition, Commemorative, Series 1958	3
International Geophysical Year, Commemorative, Series 1958	3
200th Anniversary of the Birth of President James Monroe, Commemorative, Series 1958	3
100th Anniversary of Minnesota Statehood, Commemorative, Series 1958	3
Mackinac Straits Bridge, Commemorative, Series 1958	3
200th Anniversary of Gunston Hall, Home of George Mason, Commemorative, Series 1958	3
Champion of Liberty, Simon Bolivar, Commemorative, Series 1958	4
Champion of Liberty, Simon Bolivar, Commemorative, Series 1958	8
Atlantic Cable Centennial, Commemorative, Series 1958	3
Air Mail, Series 1958	7
Air Mail, Series 1958	5
Ordinary, Series 1954	8
Ordinary, Series 1954	25
Special Delivery, Series 1954	30
Canal Zone, Air Mail, Series 1951	5
Canal Zone, Air Mail, Series 1951	7
Canal Zone, Air Mail, Series 1951	15
Canal Zone, Air Mail, Series 1951	25
Canal Zone, Air Mail, Series 1951	35
Canal Zone, 75th Anniversary of the Opening of Gorgas Hospital, Commemorative, Series 1957	3

TABLE 98.—*Deliveries of finished work by the Bureau of Engraving and Printing, fiscal years 1957 and 1958*

Class	Quantities in units [1]		Face value 1958
	1957	1958	
Currency:			
United States notes	39, 160, 000	34, 560, 000	$144, 720, 000. 00
Silver certificates	1, 025, 704, 000	1, 204, 712, 000	1, 540, 992, 000. 00
Federal Reserve notes	576, 624, 000	446, 944, 000	5, 601, 000, 000. 00
Total	1, 641, 488, 000	1, 686, 216, 000	7, 286, 712, 000. 00
Bonds, notes, bills, certificates, and debentures:			
Bonds:			
Panama Canal, registered	915	600	6, 000, 000. 00
Treasury	138, 985	1, 094, 700	49, 645, 225, 000. 00
Stars [2]	989	8, 762	427, 867, 500. 00
Specimens		14	14, 000. 00
United States savings	95, 361, 500	22, 720, 000	2, 571, 025, 000. 00
Specimens	17	36	240, 625. 00
Federal disability insurance trust fund		100	
Federal old-age and survivors insurance trust fund		100	
Civil service retirement and disability fund		100	
Specimens		3	
Consolidated obligations of the Federal home loan banks, specimen		1	1, 000. 00
Consolidated Federal Home Loan Bank		24, 000	460, 000, 000. 00
Stars [2]		270	4, 900, 000. 00
Specimens		4	400, 000. 00
Consolidated Federal farm loan for the twelve Federal intermediate credit banks	119, 025	275, 050	2, 605, 550, 000. 00
Stars [2]	1, 136	494	6, 045, 700. 00
Specimens	35	34	34, 000. 00
Depositary, act of Sept. 24, 1917, as amended		500	
Notes:			
Treasury, modified new design	86, 800	3, 100	15, 500, 000. 00
Stars [2]	478	20	100, 000. 00
Specimens	1		
Treasury, 1955 design	290, 119	552, 650	25, 256, 100, 000. 00
Stars [2]	1, 473	2, 510	175, 330, 000. 00
Specimens	4	5	5, 000. 00
Treasury, registered special series	200	400	
Specimen		1	
Consolidated, Federal home loan banks, bearer	90, 000	36, 000	810, 000, 000. 00
Stars [2]	153		
Federal National Mortgage Association		146, 500	4, 960, 000, 000. 00
Stars [2]		779	37, 624, 000. 00
Specimens		6	6, 000. 00
Special, of the United States International Monetary Fund series	200		
Bills:			
Treasury, 1953 design	1, 815, 000	2, 117, 000	129, 570, 000, 000. 00
Certificates:			
Of indebtedness	458, 930	675, 067	67, 729, 500, 000. 00
Specimens	9	13	2, 400, 005, 000. 00
Federal disability insurance trust fund		50	
Special series	550	800	
Specimens	2	1	1, 000, 000. 00
Common stock of the Federal National Mortgage Association	8, 100		
Specimens	6		
Postal savings	17, 150		
Debentures:			
Consolidated collateral trust for the twelve Federal intermediate credit banks	70, 000	112, 700	2, 065, 000, 000. 00
Specimens	2		
Of the thirteen banks for cooperatives, bearer	17, 640	33, 600	538, 750, 000. 00
Specimens	3	1	5, 000. 00
Federal National Mortgage Association, secondary market operations	48, 700	98, 500	2, 355, 000, 000. 00
Stars [2]		617	14, 550, 000. 00
Specimens	2	15	75, 000. 00
Federal Housing Administration:			
War housing insurance fund	8, 000	4, 000	21, 550, 000. 00
Mutual mortgage insurance fund	3, 000	6, 500	7, 900, 000. 00
Housing insurance fund	250	1, 150	7, 012, 500. 00
Title 1, housing insurance fund	200	1, 350	700, 000. 00
Sec. 220, housing insurance fund		2, 000	9, 495, 000. 00

Footnotes at end of table.

TABLE 98.—*Deliveries of finished work by the Bureau of Engraving and Printing, fiscal years 1957 and 1958*—Continued

Class	Quantities in units [1] 1957	Quantities in units [1] 1958	Face value 1958
Bonds, notes, bills, certificates, etc.—Continued			
Debentures—Continued			
Federal Housing Administration—Con.			
Sec. 221, housing insurance fund		2,000	$7,077,500.00
National defense housing insurance fund	4,000	2,000	20,000,000.00
Specimens		6	6,000.00
Total	98,543,574	27,924,109	291,729,593,825.00
Stock declared obsolete by the Commissioner of the Public Debt and delivered for destruction	676	542	
Total	98,544,250	27,924,651	291,729,593,825.00
Stamps:			
Customs	17,750,000	17,320,000	
Internal Revenue:			
To offices of issue	22,908,730,439	24,076,970,053	3,294,251,612.47
Specimen	1		
Puerto Rican revenue	119,865,800	132,419,075	
Virgin Islands revenue	126,000		
Postage, United States			
Ordinary	22,043,333,880	20,544,585,400	740,505,144.50
Specimens	754	377	
Fifth International Philatelic Exhibition souvenir sheet	480,000	13,552	1,490.72
Air mail	755,846,800	649,548,784	48,248,684.88
Specimens		377	
Commemoratives	1,458,198,850	1,684,934,764	54,929,021.62
Specimens	2,639	6,080	
Special delivery	54,185,000	76,050,000	22,400,000.00
Specimens		759	
Special handling	400,000	940,000	138,000.00
Certified mail		175,000	26,250.00
Specimens		377	
Postage due	163,020,000	144,210,000	16,466,500.00
Postage, Canal Zone:			
Ordinary	2,770,000	1,660,000	150,400.00
Air mail	2,297,200	3,640,000	416,700.00
Commemoratives		1,010,000	30,300.00
Postage due	130,000		
War savings	3,076,400	3,000	1,500.00
United States savings	110,431,900	120,697,000	21,581,000.00
Specimens	5,400		
District of Columbia beverage tax paid	60,155,000	38,935,000	4,454,509.00
Federal migratory bird hunting	4,396,000	5,205,312	10,410,624.00
Slaight lock seals		400,000	
Total	47,705,202,063	47,498,724,910	4,214,011,737.19
Revenue items authorized by Internal Revenue Service and delivered to the Smithsonian Institute	5,680,879	119,040	5,290,000.00
Stock declared obsolete by the requisitioning agencies and delivered for destruction	130,292,966	7,640,858	
Total	47,841,175,908	47,506,484,808	4,219,301,737.19
Miscellaneous:			
Checks	3,186,850	441,500	
Certificates	2,025,396	1,213,396	
Commissions	62,751	447,134	
Diplomas	4,168	12,464	
Book labels	31,600		
Other miscellaneous	19,999,008	8,168,319	
Total	25,309,773	10,282,813	
Stock declared obsolete by the requisitioning agencies and delivered for destruction		229,056	
Total	25,309,773	10,511,869	
Grand total	49,606,517,931	49,231,137,328	303,235,607,562.19

[1] Shown in sheets in reports of previous years.
[2] A note inserted in place of a defective note.

International Claims

TABLE 99.—*Awards of the Mixed Claims Commission, United States and Germany, certified to the Secretary of the Treasury by the Secretary of State, through June 30, 1958*

Description	Total		Class I		Class II		Class III [1]		Private Law No. 509 approved July 19, 1940		United States Government	
	Number of awards	Amount	Number of awards	Awards on account of death and personal injury	Number of awards	Awards of $100,000 and less	Number of awards	Awards over $100,000	Number of awards	Amount	Number of awards	Amount
AWARDS												
Principal of awards:												
Agreement of Aug. 10, 1922	4, 734	$175, 955, 880. 92	424	$3, 549, 437. 75	3, 996	$15, 562, 321. 98	310	$114, 809, 326. 78			4	$42, 034, 794. 41
Agreement of Dec. 31, 1928	2, 291	5, 582, 354. 38	115	556, 625. 00	2, 169	2, 447, 803. 92	7	2, 577, 925. 46				
Private Law No. 509	1	160, 000. 00							1	$160, 000. 00		
Total principal		181, 698, 235. 30		4, 106, 062. 75		18, 010, 125. 90		117, 387, 252. 24		160, 000. 00		42, 034, 794. 41
Less amounts paid by Alien Property Custodian and others		259, 225. 36				48, 012. 50		211, 212. 86				
Balance of principal		181, 439, 009. 94		4, 106, 062. 75		17, 962, 113. 40		117, 176, 039. 38		160, 000. 00		42, 034, 794. 41
Interest to Jan. 1, 1928, at rates specified in awards:												
Agreement of Aug. 10, 1922		78, 751, 456. 32		745, 302. 98		7, 113, 930. 76		51, 682, 897. 36				19, 209, 325. 22
Agreement of Dec. 31, 1928		2, 649, 630. 04		115, 976. 22		971, 159. 15		1, 562, 491. 67				
Private Law No. 509		64, 000. 00								64, 000. 00		
Total payable to Jan. 1, 1928		262, 904, 096. 30		4, 967, 341. 95		26, 047, 203. 31		170, 421, 131. 41		224, 000. 00		61, 244, 119. 63
Interest thereon to date of payment or, if unpaid, to June 30, 1958, at 5 percent per annum, as specified in the Settlement of War Claims Act of 1928		175, 529, 197. 47		236, 195. 75		2, 061, 598. 87		79, 668, 512. 82		178, 192. 02		93, 384, 698. 01
Total due claimants	7, 026	438, 433, 293. 77	539	5, 203, 537. 70	6, 165	28, 108, 802. 18	317	250, 089, 944. 23	1	402, 192. 02	4	154, 628, 817. 64
PAYMENTS												
Principal of awards:												
Agreement of Aug. 10, 1922	4, 717	94, 423, 795. 94	424	3, 549, 437. 75	3, 983	15, 497, 158. 79	310	75, 377, 199. 40				
Agreement of Dec. 31, 1928	2, 271	4, 580, 299. 35	115	556, 625. 00	2, 149	2, 445, 886. 69	7	1, 577, 787. 66				
Private Law No. 509	1	101, 053. 06							1	101, 053. 06		

Interest to Jan. 1, 1928:												
Agreement of Aug. 10, 1922		59, 535, 361. 32		745, 302. 98		7, 107, 160. 98		51, 682, 897. 36				
Agreement of Dec. 31, 1928		2, 648, 855. 68		115, 976. 22		970, 384. 79		1, 562, 494. 67				
Private Law No. 509		64, 000. 00								64, 000. 00		
Interest at 5 percent from Jan. 1, 1928, to date of payment		31, 164, 686. 36		236, 195. 75		2, 045, 380. 09		[2] 28, 814, 626. 88		68, 483. 64		
Total payments [3]	[4] 6, 989	192, 518, 051. 71	539	5, 203, 537. 70	6, 132	28, 065, 971. 34	317	159, 015, 005. 97	1	233, 536. 70		
BALANCE DUE												
Principal of awards:												
Agreement of Aug. 10, 1922	327	81, 272, 859. 62			13	17, 150. 69	310	39, 220, 914. 52			4	42, 034, 794. 41
Agreement of Dec. 31, 1928	27	1, 002, 055. 03			20	1, 917. 23	7	1, 000, 137. 80				
Private Law No. 509	1	58, 946. 94							1	58, 946. 94		
Interest to Jan. 1, 1928:												
Agreement of Aug. 10, 1922		19, 216, 095. 00				6, 769. 78						19, 209, 325. 22
Agreement of Dec. 31, 1928		774. 36				774. 36						
Accrued interest from Jan. 1, 1928, through June 30, 1958		144, 364, 511. 11				[5] 16, 218. 78		50, 853, 885. 94		109, 708. 38		93, 384, 698. 01
Balance due claimants	355	245, 915, 242. 06			33	42, 830. 84	317	91, 074, 938. 26	1	168, 655. 32	4	154, 628, 817. 64
Reimbursement for administrative expenses: [6]												
Agreement of Aug. 10, 1922		917, 314. 74		22, 249. 66		121, 173. 14		773, 891. 94				
Agreement of Dec. 31, 1928		[7] 44, 108. 42		3, 767. 97		19, 156. 68		21, 183. 77				
Private Law No. 509		1, 167. 67								1, 167. 67		
Total reimbursements		962, 590. 83		26, 017. 63		140, 329. 82		795, 075. 71		1, 167. 67		

[1] Under the Settlement of War Claims Act of 1928 payment of Class III awards was limited to $100,000 until all Class I and Class II awards had been authorized for payment. Additional Class III awards payments were then to be made up to 80% of the total amount due for all 3 classes as of Jan. 1, 1928. On Feb. 27, 1953, the German Government agreed to pay $97,500,000 (U. S. dollars) over a period of 25 years in full settlement of Germany's obligations on account of Class III awards and the award under Private Law 509. Through June 30, 1958, $18,700,000 has been paid under the agreement.

[2] Payments made in accordance with Public Law 375, approved Aug. 6, 1947.

[3] Amounts shown are gross, deductions for administrative expenses are shown below (see note 6).

[4] Includes 317 partial payments for Class III awards and 1 partial payment under Private Law 509.

[5] Interest accrued from Jan. 1, 1928, to Mar. 11, 1940, on $26,612.06, representing awards plus interest to Jan. 1, 1928. No applications filed by claimants. Time for filing applications expired Mar. 11, 1940.

[6] Deductions of ½ of 1 percent are made from each payment to cover administrative expenses. These amounts are covered into the Treasury as miscellaneous receipts.

[7] Payable to the Government of Germany in connection with the adjudication of late claims. Through June 30, 1958, $24,150,09 has been paid.

TABLE 100.—*Mexican claims fund as of June 30, 1958*

This special fund was established in accordance with the provisions of the act of Dec. 18, 1942, as amended (22 U. S. C. 667). For further details, see annual report of the Secretary for 1943, p. 189]

Status of the fund	Amount
Receipts:	
Payments from the Government of Mexico:	
Agrarian claims agreement of 1938	$3,000,000.00
Expropriation agreement of 1941:	
Initial payment on ratification of agreement	3,000,000.00
Annual installments through November 1955	34,000,000.00
Appropriation by the United States Government covering amount of awards and appraisals on behalf of Mexican nationals	533,658.95
Total receipts	40,533,658.95
Expenditures:	
Amounts paid to American nationals, by fiscal years:	
1943	637,036.24
1944	6,333,636.13
1945	1,443,226.94
1946	4,993,915.36
1947	3,076,040.35
1948	4,354,144.31
1949	2,821,873.65
1950	2,586,320.53
1951	2,628,951.89
1952	2,425,573.61
1953	2,518,796.66
1954	2,482,539.56
1955	2,461,365.72
1956	1,582,850.47
1957	21,440.50
1958	10,374.60
Total expenditures	40,378,086.52
Undisbursed balance June 30, 1958	155,572.43
Claims certified for payment:	
By the Secretary of State in accordance with:	
Decisions rendered by the General Claims Commission	201,461.08
Appraisals agreed upon by the commissioners designated by the Governments of the United States and Mexico, pursuant to the general claims protocol between the United States and Mexico, signed April 24, 1934	2,599,166.10
By the American Mexican Claims Commission:	
Decisions under the provisions of the Settlement of Mexican Claims Act of 1942	37,948,200.05
Total claims certified	40,748,827.23

TABLE 101.—*Yugoslav claims fund as of June 30, 1958*

[This special fund was established in accordance with the provisions of the act of Mar. 10, 1950, as amended (22 U. S. C. 1627). For further details see annual report of the Secretary for 1954, p. 111]

Status of the fund	Amount
Receipts:	
Payment received from the Government of Yugoslavia under agreement of July 19, 1948	$17,000,000.00
Expenditures:	
Amounts paid to American nationals, by fiscal years:	
1953	62,432.71
1954	55,261.07
1955	9,097,955.34
1956	5,581,866.40
1957	94,515.95
1958	1,718,003.43
Total expenditures	16,610,034.90
Undisbursed balance June 30, 1958	389,965.10
Claims certified for payment:	
By the International Claims Commission of the United States [1]	793,596.69
By the Foreign Claims Settlement Commission of the United States	18,024,308.20
Total claims certified	18,817,904.89

[1] By Reorganization Plan No. 1 of 1954, the name of this Commission was changed to the Foreign Claims Settlement Commission of the United States, effective July 1, 1954.

Gold and Currency Transactions and Foreign Gold and Dollar Holdings

TABLE 102.—*United States net gold transactions with foreign countries and international institutions, fiscal years 1952–58*

[In millions of dollars at $35 per ounce. Negative figures represent net sales by the United States; positive figures, net purchases]

Country, etc.	1952	1953	1954	1955	1956	1957	1958
Afghanistan	−2.5					−.6	−.2
Argentina		−94.8	−10.0		20.1	115.3	55.2
Austria				−6.2			
Bank for International Settlements	5.8	−34.5	−71.0	−11.0			−89.5
Belgium	20.2	−63.9	−45.0			6.8	−157.7
Belgian Congo		−2.0	−9.9				
Bolivia			15.3	5.5			
Canada	6.9	.3				19.8	
Chile	2.0					2.8	
Colombia	−19.2	−3.5				28.1	
Cuba	−20.0						
Denmark	−4.2	−20.2				7.0	−17.0
Dominican Republic	−4.0						
Egypt	−31.0						
Finland	−4.8						
France	71.6			−67.5	−33.8		
Germany, Federal Republic of		−50.0	−145.6	−180.0			
Greece	−16.4						
Indonesia	−25.0						−2.0
International Monetary Fund				−2.7	100.0	699.9	−7.3
Iran					−.3	−.3	−.3
Israel				−1.1			
Italy							−168.8
Korea					−1.9		
Lebanon	−6.7	−2.8	−11.2				
Mexico	112.7	−53.1	80.3				
Netherlands		−125.0	−40.0			25.0	−104.8
Norway		−5.0					
Peru							3.5
Philippines							21.9
Portugal	−10.0	−34.9	−54.9	−34.9			−20.0
Salvador	−4.0					−3.5	
South Africa	51.0						
Spain							31.5
Sweden	−17.0	−10.0	−10.0	−15.0		15.2	
Switzerland	22.5	−45.0	−20.0	−15.5		−8.0	−140.1
Syria	−3.3	−1.0	−.5				
Turkey		−1.2					
United Kingdom	1,469.9	−440.0	−170.0			100.3	−750.0
Uruguay	68.0	−10.2	−5.0		11.0	29.1	3.1
Vatican City	5.0		9.5	5.8	2.5	3.0	−1.5
Venezuela			−30.0			−200.0	
All other	2.6		−1.5		[1] 12.6	.1	−2.9
Total	1,670.1	−996.6	−519.5	−322.6	110.2	840.0	−1,346.9

[1] Includes purchase from the Attorney General of the United States of $13.1 million of gold, representing Rumanian-owned gold blocked under Executive Order No. 10644 and pursuant to the act approved August 9, 1955 (22 U. S. C. 1631), among assets vested and liquidated, whose proceeds are to be distributed to American claimants against Rumania.

TABLE 103.—*Estimated gold reserves [1] and dollar holdings of foreign countries as of June 30, 1957 and 1958*

[In millions of dollars]

Area and country	June 30, 1957		June 30, 1958			
	Total gold and short-term dollars	U. S. Government bonds and notes	Gold	Short-term dollar holdings	Total gold and short-term dollars	U. S. Government bonds and notes
Continental Western Europe and dependencies:						
Austria	r 382	8	103	363	466	7
Belgium, Luxembourg, and Belgian Congo	1,133	11	1,235	159	1,394	7
Denmark	92	6	31	114	145	6
Finland	94	5	35	47	82	5
France and dependencies [2]	996	9	581	312	893	16
Germany, Federal Republic of	3,719	14	2,575	1,465	4,040	10
Greece	177	(*)	13	122	135	(*)
Italy	r 1,323	2	603	1,071	1,674	4
Netherlands, N. W. I., and Surinam	r 1,004	r 10	934	355	1,289	13
Norway	133	r 86	43	108	151	86
Portugal and dependencies	622	(*)	516	162	678	(*)
Spain and dependencies	142	3	89	31	120	3
Sweden	499	(*)	204	254	458	4
Switzerland	r 2,442	132	1,857	833	2,690	83
Trieste	1	(3)	-------	1	1	---------
Turkey	158	(*)	144	12	156	(*)
Yugoslavia	29	(*)	14	6	20	(*)
Other [4]	r 1,174	r 12	535	573	1,108	4
Total continental Western Europe	r 14,120	r 298	9,512	5,988	15,500	248
Sterling area and dependencies:						
United Kingdom	r 2,894	r 264	2,750	1,060	3,810	226
United Kingdom dependencies	96	4	(3)	99	99	4
Australia	r 191	(*)	126	75	201	(*)
Ceylon	41	7	(3)	34	34	7
India	323	1	247	84	331	1
Iraq	31	(3)	25	20	45	(3)
New Zealand	35	(3)	33	2	35	(3)
Pakistan	69	(3)	49	13	62	(3)
Union of South Africa	294	1	159	24	183	1
Other	r 50	r 22	19	34	53	30
Total sterling area	r 4,024	r 299	3,408	1,445	4,853	269
Canada	r 2,712	r 457	1,086	2,001	3,087	341
Latin America:						
Argentina	r 345	(*)	126	140	266	(*)
Bolivia	r 26	(*)	1	23	24	(*)
Brazil	467	1	325	125	450	1
Chile	r 131	1	40	86	126	1
Colombia	r 263	(*)	64	125	189	(*)
Costa Rica	17	(3)	2	16	18	(3)
Cuba	393	167	136	281	417	98
Dominican Republic	98	(*)	11	53	64	(*)
Ecuador	40	(3)	22	23	45	(*)
El Salvador	81	(*)	31	33	64	(*)
Guatemala	97	(*)	27	64	91	(*)
Haiti	10	(3)	1	11	12	(3)
Honduras	10	(3)	(*)	13	13	(3)
Mexico	504	4	153	332	485	3
Nicaragua	13	(3)	1	13	14	(3)
Panama	135	1	(*)	134	134	1
Paraguay	4	(3)	(*)	5	5	(*)
Peru	110	(*)	20	73	93	(*)
Uruguay	248	1	180	77	257	1
Venezuela	r 1,450	2	720	740	1,460	2
Unidentified	r 46	11	--------	45	45	13
Total Latin America [5]	r 4,488	188	1,860	2,412	4,272	120

Footnotes at end of table.

TABLE 103.—*Estimated gold reserves* [1] *and dollar holdings of foreign countries as of June 30, 1957 and 1958*—Continued

[In millions of dollars]

Area and country	June 30, 1957		June 30, 1958			
	Total gold and short-term dollars	U. S. Government bonds and notes	Gold	Short-term dollar holdings	Total gold and short-term dollars	U. S. Government bonds and notes
Asia:						
Indonesia	168	(*)	38	84	122	(*)
Iran	173	(*)	138	64	202	(*)
Israel	r 39	(*)	2	48	50	(*)
Japan	754	2	129	803	932	1
Korea	108	----------	2	117	119	----------
Lebanon	106	(3)	91	28	119	(3)
Philippines	243	6	11	164	175	5
Syria	36	(3)	24	4	28	(3)
Thailand	279	1	112	148	260	1
Other and unidentified	r 477	r 7	83	365	448	8
Total Asia [5]	r 2,383	r 16	630	1,825	2,455	15
Other countries:						
Egypt [6]	246	(*)	174	18	192	(*)
Other [1]	r 175	r 7	27	124	151	8
Total other countries [1] [5]	r 421	r 7	201	142	343	8
Total foreign countries [1]	r 28,148	r 1,265	16,697	13,813	30,510	1,001
International institutions [7]	2,720	366	1,242	1,447	2,689	446

NOTE.—"Gold and short-term dollars" consist of reported and estimated official gold reserves, and official and private short-term dollar holdings (principally deposits and U. S. Government securities with an original maturity of one year of less) as reported by banks in the United States. "U. S. Government bonds and notes" consist of estimated official and private holdings of U. S. Government securities with an original maturity of more than one year.

r Revised.
*Less than $500,000.
[1] Excludes gold reserves of the U. S. S. R. and other Eastern European countries. Because of the unavailability of reliable data, estimates of the gold reserves of Eastern European countries other than the U. S. S. R., which previously had been included in this series, are no longer included. The estimate of these gold reserves as of June 30, 1957, was $276 million.
[2] Excludes gold holdings of French Exchange Stabilization Fund.
[3] No estimate made.
[4] Includes gold and dollar holdings of the Bank for International Settlements, the Tripartite Commission for the Restitution of Monetary Gold, other Western European countries, and unpublished gold reserves of certain Western European countries.
[5] Excludes sterling area countries and dependencies of European countries.
[6] Part of United Arab Republic (Egypt and Syria) since February 1958. Data on Syria are included in "Other and unidentified Asia."
[7] Principally the International Monetary Fund and the International Bank for Reconstruction and Development.

TABLE 104.—*Assets and liabilities of the exchange stabilization fund as of June 30, 1957 and 1958*

Assets and liabilities	Cumulative through June 30, 1957	Fiscal year 1958, increase, or decrease (—)	Cumulative through June 30, 1958
ASSETS			
Cash:			
Treasurer of the United States, checking account	$4,346,850.48	—$931,329.37	$3,415,521.11
Federal Reserve Bank of New York, special account	109,993,277.53	117,143,889.37	227,137,166.90
Total cash	114,340,128.01	116,212,560.00	230,552,688.01
Special account of Secretary of the Treasury with Federal Reserve Bank of New York—Gold (schedule 1)	108,789,866.30	—52,968,521.88	55,821,344.42
United States Government securities (schedule 2)	95,000,000.00	—60,000,000.00	35,000,000.00
Accrued interest receivable (schedule 2)	337,366.85	—179,210.67	158,156.18
Accounts receivable	55,565.20	9,931.37	65,496.57
Interest purchased	215,276.23	—215,276.23	
Unamortized premium on Treasury obligations	14,952.27	—14,952.27	
Total assets	318,753,154.86	2,844,530.32	321,597,685.18
LIABILITIES AND CAPITAL			
Liabilities:			
Vouchers payable	7,693.55	—2,538.78	5,154.77
Employees' payroll allotment account, United States savings bonds	2,683.58	23.53	2,707.11
Accounts payable	1,035,893.65	—887,212.80	148,680.85
Unamortized discount on Treasury obligations	27,587.13	—27,587.13	
Total liabilities	1,073,857.91	—917,315.18	156,542.73
Capital:			
Capital account	200,000,000.00		200,000,000.00
Cumulative net income (schedule 3)	117,679,296.95	3,761,845.50	121,441,142.45
Total capital	317,679,296.95	3,761,845.50	321,441,142.45
Total liabilities and capital	318,753,154.86	2,844,530.32	321,597,685.18

SCHEDULE 1.—SPECIAL ACCOUNT OF THE SECRETARY OF THE TREASURY IN THE FEDERAL RESERVE BANK OF NEW YORK

Location of gold	June 30, 1957		June 30, 1958	
	Ounces	Dollars	Ounces	Dollars
Federal Reserve Bank of New York	1,948,089.509	68,183,132.83	1,148,495.765	40,197,351.73
U. S. Assay Office, New York	1,160,192.385	40,606,733.47	446,399.769	15,623,992.69
Total gold	3,108,281.894	108,789,866.30	1,594,895.534	55,821,344.42

TABLE 104.—*Assets and liabilities of the exchange stabilization fund as of June 30 1957 and 1958*—Continued

SCHEDULE 2.—INVESTMENTS IN UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT SECURITIES JUNE 30, 1958

Securities	Face value	Cost	Average price	Accrued interest
Public issues:				
Treasury notes, 2⅝%, Series A-1963	$10,000,000	$10,000,000.00	$100.00000	$55,110.49
Treasury bonds:				
2½% of 1964-69 (dated Apr. 15, 1943)	2,200,000	2,199,625.00	99.98295	2,254.10
2½% of 1964-69 (dated Sept. 15, 1943)	400,000	399,875.00	99.96875	409.83
2½% of 1965-1970	10,000,000	10,000,000.00	100.00000	72,690.21
2½% of 1966-1971	2,400,000	2,398,843.75	99.95182	17,445.65
2½% of 1967-72 (dated Nov. 15, 1945)	10,000,000	10,000,000.00	100.00000	10,245.90
Total investments	35,000,000	34,998,343.75		158,156.18

SCHEDULE 3.—INCOME AND EXPENSE

Source	Jan. 31, 1934, through—	
	June 30, 1957	June 30, 1958
Earnings:		
Profits on British sterling transactions	$310,638.09	$310,638.09
Profits on French franc transactions	351,527.60	351,527.60
Profits on gold bullion (including profits from handling charges on gold)	60,769,146.87	64,703,918.68
Profits on gold and exchange transactions	50,531,831.06	50,817,839.88
Profits on silver transactions	102,735.27	102,735.27
Profits on sale of silver bullion to Treasury	3,473,362.29	3,473,362.29
Profits on investments	1,979,938.16	1,649,712.79
Interest on investments	13,726,522.94	15,212,991.65
Miscellaneous profits	865,209.51	863,546.27
Interest earned on foreign balances	2,849,683.19	2,849,683.19
Interest earned on Chinese yuan	1,975,317.07	1,975,317.07
Total earnings	136,935,912.05	142,311,272.78
Expenses:		
Personal services	15,186,691.86	16,508,393.33
Travel	725,240.44	804,159.98
Transportation of things	768,476.53	779,663.45
Communications	642,524.99	658,215.24
Supplies and materials	132,848.79	140,159.84
Other	1,800,832.49	1,979,538.49
Total expenses	19,256,615.10	20,870,130.33
Cumulative net income	117,679,296.95	121,441,142.45

TABLE 105.—*Summary of receipts, withdrawals, and balances of foreign currencies acquired by the United States, without purchase with dollars, July 1, 1957, to June 30, 1958*

[In U. S. dollar equivalent [1]]

Balance held by Treasury Department, July 1, 1957		$1,128,125,246.09
Collections from:		
Sale of surplus agricultural commodities pursuant to:		
Section 402, Mutual Security Act of 1954 as amended (22 U. S. C. 1922)	$288,376,241.46	
Section 502 (a), Mutual Security Act of 1954 (22 U. S. C. 1754)	−168.00	
Title I, Public Law 480, Agricultural Trade Development and Assistance Act of 1954, as amended (7 U. S. C. 1704–5)	686,101,063.99	
Commodity Credit Corporation Charter Act (15 U. S. C. 714c)	24,905.90	
Informational media guaranties pursuant to Section 1011 of the United States Information and Education Act of 1948 (22 U. S. C. 1442)	7,063,852.76	
Foreign governments (to be held in trust)	14,232,185.33	
Lend-lease and surplus property agreements (50 App. U. S. C. 1641b2)	61,108,690.11	
Intergovernmental defense agreements (5 U. S. C. 171m-1)	74,583,333.32	
Bilateral agreements 5% and 10% counterpart funds, Economic Cooperation Act of 1948, as amended (22 U. S. C. 1852)	16,873,306.64	
All other sources	48,242,138.53	
Total collections		1,196,605,559.04
Total available		2,324,730,805.13
Withdrawals:		
Sold for dollars, proceeds credited to: [2]		
Treasury receipt accounts and miscellaneous	192,577,684.03	
Commodity Credit Corporation capital fund as reimbursement for commodities sold for foreign currencies (7 U. S. C. 1703)	70,699,089.71	
United States Information Agency to reimburse the informational media guaranty fund (22 U. S. C. 1442)	5,340,713.33	
Total sold for dollars	268,617,487.07	
Requisitioned for use without reimbursement to the Treasury pursuant to: [3]		
Section 402, Mutual Security Act of 1954 (22 U. S. C. 1922)	286,126,241.46	
Section 502 (a), Mutual Security Act of 1954 (22 U. S. C. 1754)	−168.00	
Section 101, Public Law 480 (7 U. S. C. 1704)	262,997,080.34	
Trust agreements	14,232,185.33	
Other authority	145,266.27	
Total requisitioned without reimbursement	563,500,605.40	
Total withdrawals		832,118,092.47
Adjustment for rate differences		−38,040,957.67
Balance held by Treasury Department, June 30, 1958		[4] 1,454,571,754.99

Footnotes at end of table.

TABLE 105.—*Summary of receipts, withdrawals and balances of foreign currencies acquired by the United States, without purchase with dollars, July 1, 1957, to June 1958*—Continued

[In U. S. dollar equivalent [1]]

Analysis of balance held by Treasury Department, June 30, 1958:	
Proceeds for credit to miscellaneous receipts	$43, 830, 806. 85
Proceeds for credit to agency accounts:	
Informational media guaranty funds	7, 002, 141. 54
Commodity Credit Corporation capital funds	44, 851, 364. 90
Held in trust	30, 587, 132. 61
For program allocations under Sec. 104, Title I of Public Law 480	1, 326, 050, 309. 09
For program use under Sec. 402, Mutual Security Act of 1954	2, 250, 000. 00
Total	[4] 1, 454, 571, 754. 99
Balances held by other executive agencies, June 30, 1958, for purpose of:	
Economic and technical assistance under Mutual Security Act	316, 457, 450. 00
Programmed uses under Agricultural Trade Development and Assistance Act	22, 773, 075. 00
Military family housing in foreign countries	18, 731, 898. 00
Liquidation of obligations incurred prior to July 1, 1953.[5]	149, 730. 00
Trust agreements with foreign countries	6, 905, 576. 00
Other	932, 537. 00
Total	365, 950, 266. 00

NOTE.—For detailed data on collections and withdrawals by country and program, see Part V of the Combined Statement, fiscal year 1958, compiled by the Treasury Department, Bureau of Accounts.

[1] For the purpose of providing a common denominator, the currencies of 74 foreign countries are herein stated in U. S. dollar equivalents. It should not be assumed that dollars in amounts equal to the balances shown are actually available. The dollar equivalents were calculated at varying rates of exchange. Foreign currencies generated under the Public Law 480 program, comprising more than 57 percent of the total, and currencies generated under certain provisions of the Mutual Security Acts were converted at deposit rates provided for in the international agreements with the respective countries. The bulk of these currencies are available to agencies without reimbursement pursuant to legislative authority and, when disbursed to the foreign governments, will generally be accepted by them at the deposit or collection rates. Currencies available for sale for dollars and certain other United States uses were converted at market rates of exchange in effect on June 30, 1958, for most official disbursements. If all currencies were converted at current market rates, the U. S. dollar value of currencies held on June 30, 1958, in the Treasury and agency accounts would amount to the aggregate of $1,512.6 millions as compared with $1,820.5 millions shown in this table.

[2] Dollars acquired from the sale of foreign currencies are derived from charges against the dollar appropriations of the Federal agencies which use the currencies. These dollar proceeds are credited to miscellaneous receipts or other appropriate accounts on the books of the Treasury.

[3] Includes advances pursuant to the cited provisions of the Agricultural Trade Development and Assistance Act of 1954, as amended; the Mutual Security Acts, as amended; withdrawal of foreign currency held in trust; and advances for liquidation of obligations incurred prior to July 1, 1953.

[4] Represents the dollar value of currencies held in the accounts of the Treasury Department only. Currencies transferred to agency accounts pursuant to requisitions submitted to the Treasury Department, or as otherwise authorized, are accounted for by the agencies. Balances held by executive departments and agencies as of June 30, 1958, are stated at end of summary.

[5] Section 103 of the Mutual Security Appropriation Acts, 1957 and 1958, continued available until expended, the equivalent of $2,300,000 of foreign currencies for liquidation of obligations incurred prior to July 1, 1953, without reimbursement to the Treasury. Pursuant to this limitation, the equivalent of $296, 773.07 (net) has been made available to agencies during the period July 1, 1957, to June 30, 1958.

TABLE 106.—*Foreign currency balances held by the United States, June 30, 1958*

Country	Currency	In Treasury accounts		In agency accounts	
		Foreign currency	Dollar equivalent	Foreign currency	Dollar equivalent
Afghanistan	Afghani	31,397,991.00	$550,842.00	24,611,716.00	$1,171,986.00
Argentina	Peso	372,687,157.00	21,423,322.00	1,741,413.00	44,210.00
Australia	Pound	55,000.00	124,527.00	117.00	261.00
Austria	Schilling	519,199,537.00	19,911,003.00	144,297,166.00	5,549,447.00
Belgian Congo	Franc			72,491.00	1,449.00
Belgium	Franc	9,625,308.00	193,201.00	48,636,380.00	976,348.00
Bolivia	Boliviano	387,124,291.00	43,743.00	1,268,133,665.00	149,208.00
Brazil	Cruzeiro	1,893,356,768.00	29,180,926.00	23,137,110.00	321,352.00
Burma	Kyat	96,036,830.00	20,034,024.00	854,797.00	179,117.00
Cambodia	Riel	1,866,635.00	53,682.00	29,555,236.00	848,784.00
Ceylon	Rupee			2,270,802.00	473,713.00
Chile	Peso	10,703,360,479.00	18,810,185.00	89,342,333.00	120,368.00
China	N. T. dollar	31,734,045.00	1,238,456.00	545,987,681.00	22,030,499.00
Colombia	Peso	27,208,461.00	5,216,827.00	3,368,625.00	439,100.00
Costa Rica	Colon			366,823.00	55,328.00
Cuba	Peso			1,798.00	1,798.00
Cyprus	C. Pound			353.00	989.00
Denmark	Krone	305,743.00	44,303.00	4,186,148.00	605,957.00
Dominican Republic	R. D. dollar	12,475.00	12,475.00		
Ecuador	Sucre	24,240,425.00	1,600,025.00	5,068,708.00	303,922.00
Egypt	Pound	5,325,870.00	15,218,483.00	865,216.00	2,486,625.00
Ethiopia	Eth. dollar			6,959.00	2,806.00
Finland	Markka	1,049,315,560.00	3,401,016.00	45,808,695.00	179,179.00
France	Franc	1,581,088,198.00	3,899,334.00	826,924,020.00	2,038,658.00
French West Africa	C. F. A. franc			315,000.00	1,500.00
Germany	W. D. mark	170,970,907.00	40,707,359.00	135,606,107.00	32,247,685.00
Germany	E. D. mark	32,043.00	1,941.00		
Ghana	B. W. A. pound			634.00	1,814.00
Greece	Drachma	367,454,235.00	12,216,509.00	390,741,289.00	13,018,315.00
Guatemala	Quetzal			2,916,728.00	2,917,013.00
Honduras	Lempira	35,750.00	17,875.00		
Hong Kong	H. K. dollar			121,402.00	20,710.00
Hungary	Forint	145,380.00	3,029.00		
Iceland	Krona	18,405,406.00	1,026,519.00	15,806.00	970.00
India	Rupee	1,472,950,237.00	307,086,703.00	211,738,922.00	44,180,220.00
Indonesia	Rupiah	1,007,010,383.00	84,559,732.00	4,844,853.00	167,697.00
Iran	Rial	385,948,748.00	5,045,082.00	1,339,470.00	17,624.00
Iraq	Dinar	12,052.00	33,820.00	32,569.00	91,191.00
Ireland	Pound			464.00	1,297.00
Israel	Pound	71,511,042.00	39,728,356.00	1,168,691.00	649,272.00
Italy	Lira	32,365,766,157.00	51,785,225.00	19,814,570,443.00	31,703,314.00
Japan	Yen	5,315,096,692.00	14,764,157.00	3,144,615,110.00	8,735,048.00
Jordan	Dinar			760.00	2,129.00
Kenya	E. A. shilling			16,104.00	2,257.00
Korea	Hwan	10,702,111,295.00	21,404,222.00	18,962,088,932.00	37,924,178.00
Laos	Kip	27,503.00	786.00	8,937,174.00	255,348.00
Lebanon	Pound			20,515.00	6,606.00
Libya	Lib. pound			289.00	812.00
Mexico	Peso	172,861,420.00	13,838,672.00	1,270,358.00	101,710.00
Morocco	Franc (FR)			1,890,788,080.00	4,501,751.00
Netherlands	Guilder	1,144,777.00	300,380.00	9,637,059.00	2,539,378.00
New Zealand	Pound			994.00	2,767.00
Nicaragua	Cordoba	209,315.00	28,286.00		
Nigeria	W. A. pound			715.00	2,011.00
Norway	Krone	1,722,550.00	241,932.00	90,898.00	12,684.00
Pakistan	Rupee	564,495,461.00	118,073,311.00	61,874,438.00	12,939,304.00
Paraguay	Guarani	15,162,042.00	201,462.00		
Peru	Sole	70,406,811.00	3,256,536.00	7,638,499.00	334,089.00
Philippines	Peso	16,622,253.00	8,253,808.00	17,931,500.00	8,979,789.00
Poland	Zloty	1,745,681,364.00	72,732,320.00	4,229,275.00	76,896.00
Portugal	Escudo	61,744,618.00	2,133,601.00	829,091.00	28,990.00
Singapore	M. dollar			5,170.00	1,676.00
Spain	Peseta	5,803,612,629.00	136,182,594.00	978,588,554.00	23,926,409.00
Sudan	Pound			537.00	1,545.00
Sweden	Krona			59,278.00	11,439.00
Switzerland	Franc			913,299.00	212,486.00
Syria	Pound			6,248.00	1,735.00
Thailand	Baht	53,338,336.00	2,524,766.00	12,061,791.00	583,437.00
Tunisia	Franc	945,000,000.00	2,250,000.00	11,098,018.00	26,424.00
Turkey	Lira	359,428,289.00	81,529,591.00	11,002,650.00	1,627,003.00
Union of South Africa	Pound			102.00	285.00
United Kingdom	Pound	10,092,462.00	28,224,196.00	13,863,252.00	38,727,367.00
Vietnam	Piastre	1,287,727.00	18,449.00	204,145,337.00	5,413,812.00
Yugoslavia	Dinar	106,786,422,154.00	265,444,162.00	19,162,429,393.00	55,971,175.00
Total			[1] 1,454,571,755.00		[1] 365,950,266.00

[1] See footnote 1 in preceding table.

Indebtedness of Foreign Governments

TABLE 107.—*Indebtedness of foreign governments to the United States arising from World War I, and payments thereon as of June 30, 1958*

	Indebtedness as of June 30, 1958				Cumulative payments since inception				
	Principal		Interest due and unpaid	Total	Principal		Interest		Total
	Due and unpaid [1]	Unmatured			Funded debts	Unfunded debts	Funded debts	Unfunded debts	
Armenia	$11,959,917.49		$23,205,108.15	$35,165,025.64					
Austria [2]	17,154,217.56	$8,826,263.10	44,058.93	26,024,539.59	$862,668.00				$862,668.00
Belgium	139,800,000.00	260,880,000.00	211,007,077.60	611,687,077.60	17,100,000.00	$2,057,630.37	$14,490,000.00	$18,543,642.87	52,191,273.24
Cuba						10,000,000.00		2,286,751.58	12,286,751.58
Czechoslovakia	59,156,108.90	106,085,000.00	69,468,542.75	234,709,651.65	19,829,914.17			304,178.09	20,134,092.26
Estonia	4,663,012.87	11,803,000.00	15,468,577.94	31,934,590.81			1,246,990.19	1,441.88	1,248,432.07
Finland		6,228,086.90	[3] 213,631.48	6,441,718.38	[4] 2,771,913.10		9,130,815.08	407,914.41	[5] 12,310,642.59
France	1,546,126,627.46	2,317,523,372.54	1,898,671,614.32	5,762,321,614.32	161,356,000.00	64,689,588.18	38,650,000.00	221,386,302.82	486,075,891.00
Great Britain	1,210,000,000.00	3,158,000,000.00	4,022,359,301.93	8,390,359,301.93	232,000,000.00	202,181,641.56	1,232,775,999.07	357,896,657.11	2,024,854,297.74
Greece	20,316,000.00	11,200,000.00	11,023,455.10	42,539,455.10	981,000.00	2,922.67	1,983,980.00	1,159,153.34	4,127,056.01
Hungary [6]	504,975.00	1,403,585.00	1,695,190.20	3,603,750.20	73,995.50		482,171.22	753.04	556,919.76
Italy	524,000,000.00	1,480,900,000.00	151,930,159.34	2,156,830,159.34	37,100,000.00	364,319.28	5,766,708.26	57,598,852.62	100,829,880.16
Latvia	1,918,464.20	4,961,000.00	6,345,349.84	13,224,814.04	9,200.00		621,520.12	130,828.95	761,549.07
Liberia						26,000.00		10,471.56	36,471.56
Lithuania	1,696,470.00	4,501,212.00	5,668,834.46	11,866,516.46	234,783.00		1,001,626.61	1,546.97	1,237,956.58
Nicaragua [7]						141,950.36		26,625.48	168,575.84
Poland	55,621,000.00	150,436,000.00	193,593,884.20	399,650,884.20	[8] 1,287,297.37		19,310,775.90	2,048,224.28	22,646,297.55
Rumania	23,352,560.43	40,508,000.00	34,633,212.92	98,493,773.35	2,700,000.00	1,798,632.02	29,061.46	263,313.74	[9] 4,791,007.22
Russia	192,601,297.37		380,668,783.86	573,270,081.23				8,750,311.88	[10] 8,750,311.88
Yugoslavia [11]	16,685,000.00	44,940,000.00	7,626,093.78	69,251,093.78	1,225,000.00	727,712.55		636,059.14	2,588,771.69
Total	3,825,555,651.28	7,608,195,519.54	7,033,622,876.80	18,467,374,047.62	477,525,771.14	281,990,396.99	1,325,489,647.91	671,453,029.76	2,756,458,845.80

[1] Includes amounts postponed under moratorium agreements.

[2] By exchange of letters between the United States and Germany, and pursuant to Article 28 (1) of the Austrian State Treaty, dated May 15, 1955, it is recognized that these charges constitute a claim on Germany.

[3] Represents payments deferred.

[4] Includes semiannual payments under agreement of October 14, 1943, for details see annual report of the Secretary for 1944, p. 514.

[5] Includes payments through June 30, 1958, totaling $3,607,661.92 made available for education and training of Finnish citizens in the United States, and of United States citizens in Finland, pursuant to the act of August 24, 1949 (20 U. S. C. 222–224).

[6] Although agreements provide for payment in U. S. dollars, interest payments due from December 15, 1932 to June 15, 1937, were deposited in pengo equivalent, with the Hungarian National Bank.

[7] Obligations held by the United States, and interest thereon, were canceled pursuant to the agreement of April 14, 1938, between the United States and Nicaragua.

[8] Excludes claim allowance of $1,813,428.69, dated December 15, 1929,

[9] Excludes payment of $100,000.00 on June 15, 1940, as a token of good faith pending negotiation of a new agreement.

[10] Consists principally of proceeds from liquidation of Russian assets in the United States.

[11] This Government has not accepted the moratorium provisions.

TABLE 108.—*World War I indebtedness, payments and balances due under agreements between the United States and Germany as of June 30, 1958*

Agreements of June 23, 1930 and May 26, 1932	Army costs (reichsmarks)	Mixed claims (reichsmarks)	Total (reichsmarks)	Total in U.S. dollars
Indebtedness as funded	1,048,100,000.00	[1] 1,632,000,000.00	2,680,100,000.00	[2] $1,080,884,330.00
Payments:				
Principal	50,600,000.00	81,600,000.00	132,200,000.00	31,539,595.84
Interest	856,406.25	5,610,000.00	6,466,406.25	2,048,213.85
Total	51,456,406.25	87,210,000.00	138,666,406.25	33,587,809.69
Balance:				
Principal	997,500,000.00	1,550,400,000.00	2,547,900,000.00	1,027,568,070.00
Interest	[3] 292,606,645.25	221,850,000.00	514,456,645.25	207,480,365.03
Total	1,290,106,645.25	1,772,250,000.00	[4] 3,062,356,645.25	1,235,048,435.03

Agreement of Feb. 27, 1953 [5]	Indebtedness as funded in U. S. dollars	Total payments through June 30, 1958	Balance due
Mixed claims (U. S. dollars)	$97,500,000.00	$18,700,000.00	$78,800,000.00

[1] Excludes 489,600,000 reichsmarks canceled under agreement of Feb. 27, 1953 (see note 4).
[2] The amount of indebtedness as funded was converted to United States dollars at the rate of 40.33 cents to the reichsmark.
[3] Represents interest accrued under unpaid moratorium agreement annuities.
[4] Includes 4,027,611.95 reichsmarks deposited by the German Government in the Konversionskasse für Deutsche Auslandsschulden and not paid to the United States in dollars as required by the agreement.
[5] Under the agreement of Feb. 27, 1953, the United States agreed to cancel and deliver to the German Government 24 reichsmarks bonds of 20,400,000 reichsmarks each, issued under the agreement of June 23, 1930, and receive 26 dollar bonds amounting to $97,500,000. These bonds mature serially over a period of 25 years beginning Apr. 1, 1953. The first 5 bonds are in amounts of $3,000,000 each, the next 5 in amounts of $3,700,000 each, and the remaining 16 in amounts of $4,000,000 each.

TABLE 109.—*Outstanding indebtedness of foreign countries on United States Government credits (exclusive of indebtedness arising from World War I) as of June 30, 1958, by area, country, and major program*

[In millions of dollars]

Area and country	Export-Import Bank	Mutual security [1]	Lend-lease, surplus property, and grant settlements [2]	Other credits	Total
Western Europe:					
Austria	7	11	2		19
Belgium and Luxembourg	57	64	10		131
Denmark	11	35			46
Finland	72	14	14		99
France	825	227	559		1,611
Germany, Federal Republic of	3	18	1,086		1,107
Greece	12	52	46	(*)	110
Iceland		12	(*)		12
Ireland		127			127
Italy	39	123	102		264
Netherlands	55	146	43		244
Norway	24	44	3		71
Portugal	12	39			51
Spain	12	87			99
Sweden		19			19
Turkey	5	155	2		162
United Kingdom	250	387	550	3,470	4,657
Yugoslavia	44		(*)		44
European Coal and Steel Community		97			97
Total Western Europe	1,426	1,656	2,417	3,470	8,969
Other Europe:					
Czechoslovakia			5		5
Hungary			11		11
Poland	29	20	24		74
U. S. S. R.			222		222
Total other Europe	29	20	263		312
Asia:					
Afghanistan	39	5			44
Burma		(*)	2		2
Ceylon		1			1
China-Taiwan	31	52	121		204
India	(*)	260	3		263
Indonesia	79	17	49		145
Iran	28	52	24		104
Israel	102	91			193
Japan	100	105	(*)		206
Korea (southern)			21		21
Pakistan	3	77	13		93
Philippines	26	19	(*)	44	89
Saudi Arabia	3		15		18
Thailand	2	13			14
Vietnam		35			35
Other Asia	(*)			(*)	1
Total Asia	414	727	249	45	1,435

Footnotes at end of table.

TABLE 109.—*Outstanding indebtedness of foreign countries on United States Government credits (exclusive of indebtedness arising from World War I) as of June 30, 1958, by area, country, and major program*—Continued

[In millions of dollars]

Area and country	Export-Import Bank	Mutual security [1]	Lend-lease, surplus property, and grant settlements [2]	Other credits	Total
Latin America:					
Argentina	83				83
Bolivia	34				34
Brazil	390	30	8	16	445
Chile	83	16			99
Colombia	82	13			95
Costa Rica	14				14
Cuba	24				24
Ecuador	25	4		(*)	29
Guatemala	2				2
Haiti	28		(*)	(*)	28
Honduras	1	(*)			1
Jamaica		9			9
Mexico	147				147
Panama	2				2
Paraguay	7	2			9
Peru	83	22	2		106
Uruguay	6		(*)		7
Venezuela	4				4
Other Latin America	(*)	(*)			1
Unspecified Latin America	14		8		22
Total Latin America	1,030	96	18	16	1,161
Africa:					
British East Africa		2			2
Egypt [3]	(*)	8			8
Ethiopia-Eritrea	5		4	(*)	9
French Equatorial Africa		2			2
Liberia	9		19		29
Morocco		20			20
Rhodesia and Nyasaland		29		16	45
Tunisia		2			3
Union of South Africa	113				112
Other Africa	(*)	1			1
Total Africa	128	63	23	16	230
Oceania:					
Australia	4		3		6
New Zealand	10		2		12
Total Oceania	14		5		19
Canada	(*)				(*)
United Nations				54	54
Total all areas	3,040	2,563	2,975	3,602	12,179

SOURCE.—U. S. Department of Commerce, Office of Business Economics.

*Less than $500,000.

[1] Does not include an estimated $50,000,000 representing loans of less than 3 years duration extended under authority of Section 106 (b) of the Mutual Security Act of 1954, as amended, for sale of military equipment by Government agencies, and loans of less than 10 years duration under Section 103 (c) of the act, as amended, for which detailed data are not available pending revision of security classification. Includes approximately $321,000,000 loaned under the authority of the Agricultural Trade Development and Assistance Act (7 U. S. C. 1704) and $1,500,000 loaned by the Development Loan Fund.

[2] Data on lend-lease, surplus property, and settlements for grants include approximately $1,190,000,000 for surplus property and other credits outstanding and administered by Federal agencies other than the Treasury Department, and exclude about $65,000,000 in defaulted short-term "cash" credits and deferred and otherwise past due interest. They also exclude the value of silver received by the United States Government ($66,000,000), but not completely recorded in the accounts of the Treasury Department as of June 30, 1958.

[3] Part of United Arab Republic (Egypt and Syria) since February 1958.

TABLE 110.—*Status of accounts under lend-lease and surplus property agreements (World War II) as of June 30, 1958*

PART I.—SUMMARY OF AMOUNTS BILLED, COLLECTED, AND BALANCES DUE THE UNITED STATES

Country, etc.	Amount billed net [1]	Credits			Amounts payable to foreign governments [2]	Balances due United States			
		Collections		Other credits		Balance due	Past due [3]	Due this year	To be repaid over a period of years by agreement
		United States dollars (less refunds)	Foreign currency (In U. S. dollar equivalent)						
Australia	$42,420,061.26	$34,170,930.90	$4,747,169.69	$863,517.18		$2,638,443.49			$2,638,443.49
Austria	10,469,893.58	2,520,654.34	5,875,000.00	556,807.01		1,517,432.23			1,517,432.23
Belgium and Belgian Congo	115,344,211.14	33,479,021.00	10,628,228.53	61,342,111.56		9,894,850.05			9,894,850.05
Burma	6,530,625.56		4,760,577.14	142,077.32		1,627,971.10			1,627,971.10
Canada	388,765,007.77	388,765,007.77							
China	90,759,053.83	16,062,109.14			$3,584,435.73	78,281,380.42	$42,486,107.69	$2,794,145.76	33,001,126.97
Czechoslovakia	9,333,354.82	596,730.50	1,062,961.45	1,990,965.94		5,682,696.93	1,555,483.87	310,454.08	3,816,758.98
Denmark	5,240,272.66	4,266,935.24	931,000.00	42,337.42					
Ethiopia	4,558,958.37	41,745.49		623,626.53		3,893,586.35	35,808.57		[4] 3,857,777.78
Finland	23,045,570.80	8,080,368.67	2,200,724.46	697,805.34		12,066,672.33			12,066,672.33
France	1,170,953,896.25	502,073,569.50	49,719,088.03	51,402,738.29		567,758,500.43			[5] 567,758,500.43
Germany, Federal Republic of	219,682,936.64	2,084,508.75	133,005,344.92			84,593,082.97			84,593,082.97
Greece	67,915,788.72	23,421,542.57	5,170,791.00	1,156,763.08	1,766.62	38,168,458.69			38,168,458.69
Greenland	8,351.28	8,351.28							
Hungary	19,569,666.10		6,182,500.10	1,818,002.31		11,569,163.69	2,259,321.15	451,864.23	8,857,978.31
Iceland	4,855,981.42	4,496,553.29	166,915.40			192,512.73			192,512.73
India	200,606,711.25	132,696,361.68	6,943,404.63	85,426.76		60,881,518.18	4,501,533.12		[6] 56,379,985.06
Iran	11,842,707.95	1,111,249.61	7,829,287.39			2,902,170.95	2,902,170.95		
Iraq	54.00	54.00							
Italy	257,193,897.93	121,101,560.05	47,322,732.70	3,541,571.44		85,228,033.74			[7] 85,228,033.74
Japan	14,034,716.93		12,971,483.00	756,926.82		306,307.11			306,307.11
Korea	29,939,718.30		2,524,307.70	3,977,576.38		23,437,834.22	1,492,688.88	497,562.96	21,447,582.38
Lebanon	1,656,638.01		521,818.51	1,134,819.50					
Liberia	19,440,619.66	317,937.27				19,122,682.39			19,122,682.39
Luxembourg	120.00	120.00							

Footnotes at end of table.

TABLE 110.—*Status of accounts under lend-lease and surplus property agreements (World War II) as of June 30, 1958*—Continued

PART I.—SUMMARY OF AMOUNTS BILLED, COLLECTED, AND BALANCES DUE THE UNITED STATES—Continued

Country, etc.	Amount billed net [1]	Credits: Collections: United States dollars (less refunds)	Credits: Collections: Foreign currency (In U. S. dollar equivalent)	Credits: Other credits	Amounts payable to foreign governments [2]	Balances due United States: Balance due	Balances due United States: Past due [3]	Balances due United States: Due this year	Balances due United States: To be repaid over a period of years by agreement
Middle East, other	$50,377,089.88	$11,126,866.72	$39,234,823.16			$15,400.00	$15,400.00		
Netherlands	174,813,016.45	91,594,002.55	10,998,000.00	$28,383,412.29		43,837,601.61			[8] $43,837,601.61
New Zealand	4,935,288.23	1,322,556.05	1,132,459.28	572,695.84		1,907,577.06			1,907,577.06
Norway	21,253,563.19	11,113,922.20	7,336,023.97	180,637.90		2,622,979.12			2,622,979.12
Pakistan	38,014,433.42	10,666,666.66				27,347,766.76			[9] 27,347,766.76
Philippines	5,000,000.00		2,005,855.29	2,949,559.67		44,585.04			44,585.04
Poland	46,762,377.19	11,318,388.92	10,378,869.17			25,065,119.10	1,651,286.21	$1,141,610.18	22,272,222.71
Saudi Arabia	15,158,129.77					15,158,129.77			[4] 15,158,129.77
Southern Rhodesia	1,415,510.78	1,371,931.69				43,579.09	43,579.09		
Sweden	2,115,455.91	240,689.98	1,824,653.33	50,112.60					
Thailand	7,064,989.28	2,235,736.09	4,178,321.72	650,931.47					
Turkey	14,471,220.90	11,064,231.77	2,110,714.28	1,281,136.93		15,137.92	15,137.92		
Union of South Africa	117,774,297.35	116,608,622.69	242,487.98	923,186.68					
Union of Soviet Socialist Republics	296,136,858.87	63,804,539.54				232,332,319.33	16,882,506.63	9,920,449.96	205,529,362.74
United Kingdom and colonies	1,016,555,748.95	265,012,833.14	24,762,734.24	154,635,335.62		572,144,845.95			[10] 572,144,845.95
Yugoslavia	963,376.50	63,376.50	16,300.00	623,065.20		260,634.80			260,634.80
American Republics	136,676,660.05	112,774,362.92	11,921,129.75	3,154,183.21		8,826,984.17	494,399.35	354,655.00	7,977,929.82
American Red Cross	2,023,386.90	2,023,386.90							
Federal agencies	243,022,461.20	242,988,314.21				34,146.99	21,930.43	12,216.56	
Military withdrawals	187,629.76	649.00	186,980.76						
United Nations Relief and Rehabilitation Administration	7,226,762.25	7,226,762.25							
Miscellaneous items	1,472,077.38	1,136,573.15	335,504.23						
Totals	4,917,589,148.44	2,238,989,723.98	419,228,191.81	323,537,330.29	$3,586,202.35	1,939,420,104.71	74,357,353.86	15,482,958.73	1,849,579,792.12

Footnotes at end of table.

TABLE 110.—*Status of accounts under lend-lease and surplus property agreements (World War II) as of June 30, 1958*—Continued

PART II.—BALANCES DUE BY TYPE OF AGREEMENT

Country, etc.	Lend-lease settlement agreements	Other lend-lease accounts	Surplus property agreements	Total
Australia			$2,638,443.49	$2,638,443.49
Austria			1,517,432.23	1,517,432.23
Belgium and Belgian Congo			9,894,850.05	9,894,850.05
Burma			1,627,971.10	1,627,971.10
China		$78,281,380.42		78,281,380.42
Czechoslovakia			5,682,696.93	5,682,696.93
Ethiopia	$35,808.57	3,857,777.78		3,893,586.35
Finland			12,066,672.33	12,066,672.33
France	292,202,383.76		275,556,116.67	[5] 567,758,500.43
Germany, Federal Republic of			84,593,082.97	84,593,082.97
Greece			38,168,458.69	38,168,458.69
Hungary			11,569,163.69	11,569,163.69
Iceland			192,512.73	192,512.73
India		56,582,498.57	4,299,019.61	[6] 60,881,518.18
Iran	711,753.36	90,000.00	2,100,417.59	2,902,170.95
Italy			85,228,033.74	[7] 85,228,033.74
Japan			306,307.11	306,307.11
Korea			23,437,834.22	23,437,834.22
Liberia	19,122,682.39			19,122,682.39
Middle East, other		15,400.00		15,400.00
Netherlands	37,073,797.43	3,080,125.66	3,683,678.52	[8] 43,837,601.61
New Zealand			1,907,577.06	1,907,577.06
Norway	1,400,000.00		1,222,979.12	2,622,979.12
Pakistan		27,347,766.76		[9] 27,347,766.76
Philippines			44,585.04	44,585.04
Poland			25,065,119.10	25,065,119.10
Saudi Arabia		15,158,129.77		[4] 15,158,129.77
Southern Rhodesia		43,579.09		43,579.09
Turkey			15,137.92	15,137.92
U. S. S. R.		232,332,319.33		232,332,319.33
United Kingdom and colonies	530,732,870.46		41,411,975.49	[10] 572,144,845.95
Yugoslavia	260,634.80			260,634.80
American Republics	7,950,000.00	876,984.17		8,826,984.17
Federal agencies			34,146.99	34,146.99
Total	889,489,930.77	417,665,961.55	632,264,212.39	1,939,420,104.71

PART III.—LEND-LEASE SILVER ACCOUNTS AS OF JUNE 30, 1958

Country	Silver loaned		Silver repaid		Balance outstanding
	(In ounces)	(U. S. dollars)	(In ounces)	(U. S. dollars)	(U. S. dollars)
Australia	11,772,730.21	$8,371,719.26	11,772,730.21	$8,371,719.26	
Belgium	261,333.33	185,837.03	261,333.33	185,837.03	
Ethiopia	5,425,000.00	3,857,777.78			[4] $3,857,777.78
India	r 172,542,107.00	r 122,696,609.42	99,303,249.34	70,615,643.97	[6] 52,080,965.45
Netherlands	56,737,341.25	40,346,553.70	52,405,914.44	37,266,428.04	[8] 3,080,125.66
Pakistan	53,457,797.00	38,014,433.42	15,000,000.00	10,666,666.66	[9] 27,347,766.76
Saudi Arabia	21,316,120.01	15,158,129.77			[4] 15,158,129.77
United Kingdom	88,270,241.84	62,769,949.72	88,270,241.84	62,769,949.72	
Total	r 409,782,670.64	r 291,401,010.10	267,013,469.16	189,876,244.68	101,524,765.42

r Revised.
[1] Includes accrued interest through July 1, 1958.
[2] Represents cash payments by foreign governments in excess of billings under advance payment agreements. These amounts are being held pending settlement under lend-lease program.
[3] Principally billings considered past due as of June 30, 1957, and items subject to negotiation.
[4] Value of silver whose return is under negotiation.
[5] Includes principal and interest due July 1, 1958, in the amount of $29,112,102.65 postponed pursuant to agreement.
[6] Includes silver valued at $52,080,965.45, in possession of the United States in transit or being assayed.
[7] Includes $9,952,159.38, principal and interest installments due and unpaid as of Jan. 1, 1957, to be repaid over a 2-year period by special agreement.
[8] Includes silver valued at $3,080,125.66, under negotiation for return.
[9] Value of silver, formerly shown under India, in process of return.
[10] Includes $11,230,808.61 for interest due Dec. 31, 1956, and $17,417,038.29 for principal and interest due Dec. 31, 1957, postponed by agreement of Mar. 6, 1957.

Corporations and Certain Other Business-Type Activities of the United States Government

TABLE 111.—*Capital stock, notes, and bonds of Government agencies held by the Treasury or other Government agencies, June 30, 1957 and 1958, and changes during 1958*

Class of security and issuing agent	Date of authorizing act or reorganization plan	Amount owned June 30, 1957	Advances [1]	Repayments and other reductions [1]	Amount owned June 30, 1958
Capital stock of Government corporations:					
Held by the Secretary of the Treasury:					
Export-Import Bank of Washington	June 16, 1933, as amended	$1,000,000,000.00			$1,000,000,000.00
Federal Crop Insurance Corporation	Feb. 16, 1938, as amended	40,000,000.00			40,000,000.00
Federal National Mortgage Association, secondary market operations.	Aug. 2, 1954	142,820,304.97			142,820,304.97
Federal Savings and Loan Insurance Corporation	June 27, 1934, as amended	40,971,000.00		$16,170,000.00	24,801,000.00
Inland Waterways Corporation	June 3, 1924, as amended	15,000,000.00			15,000,000.00
Public Housing Administration	Sept. 1, 1937, as amended	1,000,000.00			1,000,000.00
Reconstruction Finance Corporation liquidation fund.[2]	Jan. 22, 1932, as amended	35,000,000.00		[3] 35,000,000.00	
Held by the Secretary of Agriculture, Commodity Credit Corporation.	June 16, 1933, as amended	100,000,000.00			100,000,000.00
Held by the Governor of the Farm Credit Administration:					
Banks for cooperatives	do	147,313,500.00		5,726,000.00	141,587,500.00
Federal Farm Mortgage Corporation	Jan. 31, 1934, as amended	10,000.00		10,000.00	
Federal intermediate credit banks	July 26, 1956	83,365,680.00	$600,000.00	4,832,490.00	79,133,190.00
Total capital stock		r 1,605,480,484.97	600,000.00	61,738,490.00	1,544,341,994.97
Bonds and notes of Government corporations and other agencies held by the Treasury: [4]					
Commodity Credit Corporation	Mar. 8, 1938, as amended	13,383,000,000.00	3,523,000,000.00	5,378,000,000.00	11,528,000,000.00
Export-Import Bank of Washington:					
Regular activities	July 31, 1945, as amended	1,178,000,000.00	640,600,000.00	310,600,000.00	1,508,000,000.00
Liability transferred from the Reconstruction Finance Corporation.	Reorganization Plan No. 2 of 1954.	26,535,559.79		6,134,744.81	20,400,814.98
Federal National Mortgage Association:					
Management and liquidating functions	Reorganization Plans No. 22 of 1950, and No. 2 of 1954, and act of Aug. 2, 1954.	1,716,188,477.42	899,502,145.28	1,267,400,000.00	1,348,290,622.70
Secondary market operations	Aug. 2, 1954	3,233,814.33	703,444,012.55	706,677,826.88	
Special assistance functions	do	21,876,891.78	139,145,317.15	7,271,634.20	153,750,574.73
Housing and Home Finance Administrator:					
College housing loans	Apr. 20, 1950, as amended	227,856,549.44	161,000,000.00		388,856,549.44
Public facility loans	Aug. 11, 1955	1,400,000.00	12,300,000.00		13,700,000.00
Urban renewal fund	July 15, 1949, as amended	53,000,000.00	20,000,000.00		73,000,000.00
International Cooperation Administration, foreign loan program.	Apr. 3, 1948, as amended, and June 15, 1951.	1,198,057,521.15	1,057,375.25	11,379,402.29	1,187,735,494.11
Public Housing Administration	Sept. 1, 1937, as amended	41,000,000.00	135,000,000.00	141,000,000.00	35,000,000.00
Rural Electrification Administration	May 20, 1936, as amended	2,518,950,882.93	300,236,718.00	91,435,950.95	2,727,751,649.98

Saint Lawrence Seaway Development Corporation	May 13, 1954	48,300,000.00	48,400,000.00		96,700,000.00
Secretary of Agriculture:					
Farmers' Home Administration:					
Farm housing loan program	Aug. 7, 1956	41,255,751.41		10,464,978.34	30,790,773.07
Regular loan programs	June 21, and July 1, 1957	211,948,958.28	209,500,000.00	[5] 198,378,482.57	223,070,475.71
Farm tenant mortgage insurance fund	Aug. 14, 1946	7,725,000.00	12,425,000.00	17,665,000.00	2,485,000.00
Secretary of the Treasury (Federal Civil Defense Act of 1950, as amended).	Jan. 12, 1951, as amended	1,065,000.00		195,000.00	870,000.00
Small Business Administration, liability transferred from the Reconstruction Finance Corporation.	Reorganization Plan No. 2 of 1954.	7,150,000.00		7,150,000.00	
United States Information Agency, informational media guaranty fund.	Apr. 3, 1948, as amended, and July 18, 1956.	12,975,000.00	3,825,000.00		16,800,000.00
Veterans' Administration (veterans' direct loan program)	Apr. 20, 1950, as amended	733,484,399.00	49,571,200.00	2,977,603.00	780,077,996.00
Defense Production Act of 1950, as amended:					
Export-Import Bank of Washington	Sept. 8, 1950, as amended	34,504,141.45	967,446.53	5,902,562.28	29,569,025.70
General Services Administration	do	1,018,700,000.00	420,000,000.00		1,438,700,000.00
Secretary of Agriculture	do	47,336,000.00	11,297,000.00		58,633,000.00
Secretary of the Interior (Defense Minerals Exploration Administration).	do	26,000,000.00	4,000,000.00		30,000,000.00
Secretary of the Treasury	do	167,890,000.00	6,425,000.00	7,805,000.00	166,510,000.00
Total bonds and notes		22,727,433,946.98	7,301,696,214.76	[5] 8,170,438,185.32	21,858,691,976.42
Obligations of Government agencies held by Government corporations and other agencies:					
Housing and Home Finance Agency:					
Federal Housing Administration	June 27, 1934, as amended	14,165,350.00		2,427,950.00	11,737,400.00
Federal National Mortgage Association:					
Management and liquidating functions	Aug. 2, 1954	36,246,300.00	57,976,950.00	51,925,800.00	42,297,450.00
Secondary market operations	do	6,250.00	125,400.00	103,250.00	28,400.00
Special assistance functions	do		7,550.00		7,550.00
Office of the Administrator, liquidating programs	June 24, 1954	16,650.00	7,850.00	24,500.00	
Total obligations		50,434,550.00	58,117,750.00	54,481,500.00	[6] 54,070,800.00

NOTE.—See table 116, Parts C and D, for data on other securities held by agencies representing loans made or purchase of stock of international organizations, etc.

[r] Revised to exclude the outstanding balance of $38,200,000 capital stock of the Smaller War Plants Corporation which was abolished on June 30, 1947, in accordance with the act approved June 30, 1947 (50 U. S. C. App. 1101, note). Its assets have been transferred to other Government agencies for liquidation. As of June 30, 1958, the General Services Administration was holding unliquidated assets having a book value of $570,931.05.

[1] Excludes refundings.

[2] The Corporation was abolished, effective at the close of business June 30, 1957, in accordance with Reorganization Plan No. 1 of 1957. Its assets were transferred for liquidation to the Housing and Home Finance Administrator, the Administrator of General Services, the Administrator of the Small Business Administration, and the Secretary of the Treasury.

[3] Capital stock cancellations against which recoveries of $12,125,000 were made during the year.

[4] For description of securities held as of June 30, 1958, see table 114.

[5] Excludes uncommitted funds amounting to $5,209,865.68 returned to the Treasury. These amounts were not received in time for inclusion in the daily Treasury statement published for June 30, 1958.

[6] Consists of guaranteed Federal Housing Administration debentures.

TABLE 112.—*Borrowing authority and outstanding issues of Government corporations and certain other business-type activities whose obligations are issued to the Secretary of the Treasury, June 30, 1958* [1]

[In millions of dollars. On basis of daily Treasury statements]

Corporation or activity	Borrowing authority	Outstanding obligations held by Treasury	Unused borrowing authority
Commodity Credit Corporation	14,500	11,528	[2] 2,972
Export-Import Bank of Washington:			
Regular activities	6,000	1,508	[3] 4,492
Liability transferred from the Reconstruction Finance Corporation	20	20	
Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation	3,000		3,000
Federal home loan banks	1,000		1,000
Federal National Mortgage Association:			
Management and liquidating functions	1,348	1,348	
Secondary market operations	2,250		[4] 2,250
Special assistance functions	2,640	154	2,486
Federal Savings and Loan Insurance Corporation	750		750
Housing and Home Finance Administrator:			
College housing loans	925	389	536
Flood insurance	500		500
Public facility loans	100	14	86
Urban renewal fund	1,000	73	927
International Cooperation Administration:			
India emergency food aid	24	24	
Loan to Spain	54	53	1
Mutual defense assistance program	1,111	1,110	(*)
Foreign investment guaranty fund	199		199
Public Housing Administration	1,500	35	1,465
Rural Electrification Administration	3,576	2,728	848
Saint Lawrence Seaway Development Corporation	140	97	43
Secretary of Agriculture:			
Farmers' Home Administration:			
Farm housing loan program	431	31	400
Regular loan programs	[5] 223	[5] 223	
Farm tenant mortgage insurance fund	2	2	
Secretary of the Treasury (Federal Civil Defense Act of 1950, as amended)	250	1	249
United States Information Agency, informational media guaranty fund	28	17	11
Veterans' Administration (veterans' direct loan program)	780	780	
Defense Production Act of 1950, as amended:			
Export-Import Bank of Washington	35	30	5
General Services Administration	1,755	1,439	316
Secretary of Agriculture	66	59	8
Secretary of the Interior (Defense Minerals Exploration Administration)	39	30	9
Secretary of the Treasury	198	167	31
Unallocated	7		7
Total	44,451	21,859	22,592

*Less than $500,000.

[1] Excludes authorizations to borrow from the public and also authorizations to expend from public debt receipts for subscriptions to capital stock of the following agencies: International Bank for Reconstruction and Development, $3,175 million; International Monetary Fund, $950 million; International Finance Corporation, $35 million; and certain Government corporations, $1,135 million. In addition, the authorized credit to the United Kingdom, of which $3,470 million is outstanding, has been excluded.

[2] Obligations for the purchase or the guarantee of loans held by lending agencies, amounting to $428 million as of June 30, 1958, are applicable against the statutory borrowing authority. The unused authority to borrow from the Treasury has not been reduced thereby, since the Corporation may borrow from the Treasury to liquidate these obligations.

[3] Obligations for guaranteed letters of credit and loans disbursed by commercial banks, amounting to $251 million as of June 30, 1958, are applicable against the statutory borrowing authority. The unused authority to borrow from the Treasury has not been reduced thereby, since the Corporation may borrow from the Treasury to liquidate these obligations.

[4] The balance shown represents unused portion of authorization to expend from public debt receipts, available for loans to the secondary market operations fund without further action by Congress. Because of borrowing and the capital structure of the fund, the maximum it could borrow from the Treasury without adjusting its other borrowing or its capital structure as of June 30, 1958, would be as follows:

Borrowing authorized (10 times capital plus surplus)	$1,896,009,730
Borrowing outstanding	−1,165,185,000
Unused balance of borrowing authorized	730,824,730

[5] Uncommitted funds of $5 million returned to the Treasury were not received in time for inclusion in the June 30, 1958, daily Treasury statement.

TABLE 113.—*Comparative statement of obligations of Government corporations and certain other business-type activities held by the Treasury, June 30, 1948–58*

[Face amount, in thousands of dollars. On basis of daily Treasury statements, see "Bases of Tables"]

Agency	1948	1949	1950	1951	1952	1953	1954	1955	1956	1957	1958
Commodity Credit Corporation	440,000	1,669,000	3,193,000	2,555,000	1,970,000	3,612,000	4,180,000	7,608,000	11,190,000	13,383,000	11,528,000
Export-Import Bank of Washington	970,600	913,900	964,500	1,039,600	1,088,100	1,227,100	1,347,000	1,309,891	1,239,201	1,204,536	1,528,401
Federal Farm Mortgage Corporation		500									
Federal National Mortgage Association:											
Management and liquidating functions								1,965,509	1,859,538	1,716,188	1,348,291
Secondary market operations				1,519,003	2,037,893	2,446,097	2,233,210		94,481	3,234	
Special assistance functions								5	246	21,877	153,751
Home Owners' Loan Corporation	244,000	125,000									
Housing and Home Finance Administrator:											
College housing loans					2,000	20,000	51,500	81,500	116,112	227,857	388,857
Prefabricated housing loans program				26,670	32,170	18,787	12,801				
Public facility loans									500	1,400	13,700
Urban renewal fund			500	3,000	10,000	28,000	38,000	48,000	48,000	53,000	73,000
International Cooperation Administration		782,007	964,411	1,096,796	1,149,963	1,188,999	1,202,813	1,208,988	1,213,424	1,198,058	1,187,735
Public Housing Administration	362,000	337,000	349,000	489,000	655,000	655,000	215,000	61,000	38,000	41,000	35,000
Reconstruction Finance Corporation		1,856,213	1,456,246	274,051	197,173	159,000	154,000				
Rural Electrification Administration	718,074	1,015,193	1,281,136	1,526,715	1,731,326	1,932,722	2,091,132	2,206,524	2,343,228	2,518,951	2,727,752
Saint Lawrence Seaway Development Corporation								2,700	16,000	48,300	96,700
Secretary of Agriculture:											
Farmers' Home Administration:											
Farm housing loan program			15,000						5,000	41,256	30,791
Regular loan programs			49,963	57,836	78,369	116,795	172,377	162,453	145,798	[1] 211,949	223,070
Farm tenant mortgage insurance fund									100	7,725	2,485
Secretary of the Army (natural fibers revolving fund)		100,000	100,000	100,000							
Secretary of the Treasury (Federal Civil Defense Act of 1950)							2,139	2,300	1,930	1,065	870
Small Business Administration								11,300	9,125	7,150	
Tennessee Valley Authority	54,000	51,500	49,000	41,000	39,000	34,000	29,000	14,000			
United States Information Agency										12,975	16,800
Veterans' Administration (veterans' direct loan program)				107,110	177,978	270,068	366,719	491,143	584,141	733,484	780,078
Virgin Islands Corporation (The)	250	750									
Defense Production Act of 1950, as amended:											
Defense Materials Procurement Agency					333,700	283,700					
Export-Import Bank of Washington					61	368	13,068	21,788	29,123	34,504	29,569
General Services Administration				150,000			593,700	793,700	868,700	1,018,700	1,438,700
Reconstruction Finance Corporation				7,400	57,200	122,200					
Secretary of Agriculture							2,084	2,084	47,336	47,336	58,633
Secretary of the Interior (Defense Minerals Exploration Administration)				500	4,500	10,000	15,000	18,000	22,000	26,000	30,000
Secretary of the Treasury							149,500	166,440	176,570	167,890	166,510
Total	2,788,924	6,851,062	8,422,756	9,026,681	9,564,433	12,124,836	12,869,043	16,175,325	20,048,553	[1] 22,727,434	21,858,692

[1] Does not agree with the daily Treasury statement because the amount has been reduced by $3,702 thousand representing return of uncommitted funds to the Treasury.

TABLE 114.—*Description of obligations of Government corporations and certain other business-type activities held by the Treasury, June 30, 1958*

[On basis of daily Treasury statements, see "Bases of Tables"]

Title and authorizing act	Date of issue	Date payable [1]	Rate of interest	Principal amount
Commodity Credit Corporation, act of Mar. 8, 1938, as amended:			*Percent*	
Note, Series Eleven—1959	June 30, 1958	June 30, 1959	1¼	$11,528,000,000.00
Export-Import Bank of Washington:				
Act of July 31, 1945, as amended:				
Notes, Series 1959	Various dates	June 30, 1959	1⅞	512,600,000.00
Notes, Series 1959 and 1961	do	Various dates	2	626,000,000.00
Notes, Series 1959	do	June 30, 1959	2⅛	39,400,000.00
Notes, Series 1964	do	Dec. 31, 1964	3½	52,400,000.00
Notes, Series 1965	do	June 30, 1965	2⅝	92,200,000.00
Notes, Series 1965	do	do	2¾	48,900,000.00
Notes, Series 1965	do	do	2⅞	84,200,000.00
Notes, Series 1965	do	do	3⅛	52,300,000.00
Reorganization Plan No. 2 of 1954:				
Note, Series DD	July 1, 1954	June 15, 1959	2	20,400,814.98
Subtotal				1,528,400,814.98
Federal National Mortgage Association:				
Management and liquidating functions:				
Reorganization Plan No. 22 of 1950:				
Notes, Series B	Various dates	Various dates	2	64,865,000.00
Act of Aug. 2, 1954:				
Note, Series C	Aug. 12, 1954	July 1, 1959	2	30,910,000.00
Notes, Series C	Various dates	do	2⅛	146,045,304.97
Notes, Series C	do	Various dates	2¼	1,014,702,145.28
Reorganization Plan No. 2 of 1954:				
Note, Series DD	July 1, 1954	June 15, 1959	2	91,768,172.45
Special assistance functions, act of Aug. 2, 1954:				
Notes, Series D	Various dates	Various dates	2¾	15,964,929.90
Notes, Series D	do	do	2⅞	190,973.68
Notes, Series D	do	do	3	13,700,115.63
Notes, Series D	do	July 1, 1961	3¼	6,106,288.14
Note, Series D	Dec. 3, 1956	do	3½	842,586.52
Notes, Series D	Various dates	do	3¾	9,952,831.88
Notes, Series D	do	Various dates	3⅝	18,604,384.06
Note, Series D	July 1, 1957	July 1, 1962	3¾	2,392,434.25
Note, Series D	Mar. 3, 1958	do	2⅝	16,507,793.30
Note, Series D	Apr. 1, 1958	do	2½	16,199,624.25
Note, Series D	May 1, 1958	do	2⅜	17,796,482.89
Notes, Series D	Various dates	do	3⅞	24,472,957.00
Note, Series D	June 2, 1958	do	2¼	11,019,173.23
Subtotal				1,502,041,197.43
Housing and Home Finance Administrator:				
College housing loans, act of Apr. 20, 1950, as amended:				
Notes, Series B and D	Various dates	Various dates	2½	263,244,872.73
Notes, Series CH, C, and E	do	do	2⅝	111,000,000.00
Notes, Series C and F	do	do	2¾	14,611,676.71
Public facility loans, act of Aug. 11, 1955:				
Notes, Series PF	do	do	2⅞	2,400,000.00
Note, Series PF	June 28, 1957	Sept. 1, 1971	3	300,000.00
Notes, Series PF	do	Various dates	3¼	4,300,000.00
Notes, Series PF	do	do	3⅜	2,200,000.00
Notes, Series PF	Various dates	do	3½	3,600,000.00
Notes, Series PF	do	July 1, 1972	3¾	900,000.00
Urban renewal fund, act of July 15, 1949, as amended:				
Notes	do	June 30, 1960	2⅝	48,000,000.00
Note	Feb. 12, 1957	Feb. 1, 1962	3⅜	5,000,000.00
Note	July 16, 1957	July 1, 1962	3¾	5,000,000.00
Note	Sept. 10, 1957	Sept. 1, 1962	3⅞	10,000,000.00
Note	May 13, 1958	May 1, 1963	2⅜	5,000,000.00
Subtotal				475,556,549.44

[1] Obligations may be redeemed at any time.

TABLE 114.—*Description of obligations of Government corporations and certain other business-type activities held by the Treasury, June 30, 1958*—Continued

Title and authorizing act	Date of issue	Date payable [1]	Rate of interest	Principal amount
International Cooperation Administration:				
Act of Apr. 3, 1948, as amended:				
Notes of Administrator (E. C. A.)	Various dates	June 30, 1977	*Percent* 1⅞	$53,038,525.84
Notes of Administrator (E. C. A.)	do	June 30, 1984	1⅞	1,110,478,032.58
Act of June 15, 1951:				
Note of Director (M. S. A.)	Feb. 6, 1952	Dec. 31, 1986	2	24,218,935.69
Subtotal				1,187,735,494.11
Public Housing Administration, act of Sept. 1, 1937, as amended:				
Note	Nov. 9, 1956	On demand	1¼	35,000,000.00
Rural Electrification Administration, act of May 20, 1936, as amended:				
Notes of Administrator	Various dates	Various dates	2	2,727,751,649.98
Saint Lawrence Seaway Development Corporation, act of May 13, 1954:				
Revenue bond	Nov. 26, 1954	Dec. 31, 1963	2⅜	1,000,000.00
Revenue bonds	Various dates	Dec. 31, 1964	2½	800,000.00
Revenue bonds	do	Various dates	2⅝	700,000.00
Revenue bonds	do	Dec. 13, 1966	2¾	900,000.00
Revenue bonds	do	Various dates	2⅞	5,100,000.00
Revenue bonds	do	do	3	7,800,000.00
Revenue bonds	do	do	3⅛	8,200,000.00
Revenue bonds	do	do	3¼	21,100,000.00
Revenue bonds	do	do	3⅜	10,900,000.00
Revenue bonds	do	do	3½	9,100,000.00
Revenue bonds	do	do	3⅝	31,100,000.00
Subtotal				96,700,000.00
Secretary of Agriculture:				
Farmers' Home Administration:				
Farm housing loan program, act of Aug. 7, 1956:				
Note	Aug. 28, 1956	June 30, 1989	3	30,790,773.07
Regular loan programs, acts of June 21, and July 1, 1957:				
Notes	Various dates	Various dates	3	223,070,475.71
Farm tenant mortgage insurance fund, act of Aug. 14, 1946:				
Note	May 31, 1956	June 30, 1960	2.537	100,000.00
Notes	Various dates	June 30, 1961	2.576	285,000.00
Notes	do	do	2.605	50,000.00
Notes	do	do	2.607	225,000.00
Notes	do	do	2.642	600,000.00
Notes	do	June 30, 1962	2.658	325,000.00
Notes	do	do	2.679	900,000.00
Subtotal				256,346,248.78
Secretary of the Treasury, Federal Civil Defense Act of 1950 (Jan. 12, 1951), as amended:				
Notes, Series FCD	Various dates	Various dates	2	225,000.00
Note, Series FCD	Jan. 1, 1955	July 1, 1959	2¼	645,000.00
Subtotal				870,000.00

[1] Obligations may be redeemed at any time.

TABLE 114.—*Description of obligations of Government corporations and certain other business-type activities held by the Treasury, June 30, 1958*—Continued

Title and authorizing act	Date of issue	Date payable [1]	Rate of interest	Principal amount
United States Information Agency:				
Informational media guaranty fund, act of Apr. 3, 1948, as amended:			*Percent*	
Note of Administrator (E. C. A.)	Oct. 27, 1948	June 30, 1986	1 7/8	$1,410,000.00
Note of Administrator (E. C. A.)	do	do	2	1,305,000.00
Note of Administrator (E. C. A.)	do	do	2 1/8	2,272,610.67
Note of Administrator (E. C. A.)	Jan. 24, 1949	do	2 1/2	775,000.00
Note of Administrator (E. C. A.)	do	do	2 5/8	75,000.00
Note of Administrator (E. C. A.)	do	do	2 3/4	302,389.33
Note of Administrator (E. C. A.)	do	do	2 7/8	1,865,000.00
Note of Administrator (E. C. A.)	do	do	3	1,100,000.00
Note of Administrator (E. C. A.)	do	do	3 1/8	510,000.00
Note of Administrator (E. C. A.)	do	do	3 1/4	4,060,000.00
Note of Administrator (E. C. A.)	do	do	3 3/8	1,075,000.00
Note of Administrator (E. C. A.)	do	do	3 1/2	425,000.00
Note of Administrator (E. C. A.)	do	do	3 5/8	1,125,000.00
Note of Administrator (E. C. A.)	do	do	3 3/4	500,000.00
Subtotal				16,800,000.00
Veterans' Administration (veterans' direct loan program), act of Apr. 20, 1950, as amended:				
Agreements	Various dates	Indefinite	2 5/8	$267,090,023.00
Agreements	do	do	2 1/2	88,342,741.00
Agreements	do	do	2 3/4	53,032,393.00
Agreements	do	do	2 7/8	102,845,334.00
Agreements	do	do	3	69,852,823.00
Agreement	Dec. 31, 1956	do	3 3/8	49,736,333.00
Agreement	Mar. 29, 1957	do	3 1/4	49,768,442.00
Agreement	June 28, 1957	do	3 1/2	49,838,707.00
Agreement	Apr. 7, 1958	do	3 1/8	49,571,200.00
Subtotal				780,077,996.00
Defense Production Act of 1950 (Sept. 8, 1950), as amended:				
Export-Import Bank of Washington:				
Notes, Series DP	Various dates	June 30, 1959	2	2,964,108.36
Notes, Series DP	do	do	2 1/8	912,432.50
Notes, Series DP	do	June 30, 1960	2 1/4	1,221,725.91
Notes, Series DP	do	Various dates	2 5/8	2,743,378.48
Notes, Series DP	do	do	2 3/4	5,007,994.11
Notes, Series DP	do	do	2 7/8	3,760,422.21
Notes, Series DP	do	do	3	2,863,520.64
Note, Series DP	June 30, 1958	June 30, 1963	2 3/8	6,695,443.49
Notes, Series DP	Various dates	Dec. 31, 1965	2 1/2	3,400,000.00
Subtotal				29,569,025.70
General Services Administration:				
Notes of Administrator, Series D	Various dates	Various dates	2	583,700,000.00
Notes of Administrator, Series D	do	do	2 1/8	60,000,000.00
Notes of Administrator, Series D	do	do	2 3/4	95,000,000.00
Note of Administrator, Series D	do	do	2 5/8	45,000,000.00
Note of Administrator, Series D	Dec. 3, 1953	Dec. 3, 1958	2 1/2	80,000,000.00
Note of Administrator, Series D	Mar. 1, 1954	Mar. 1, 1959	2 1/4	40,000,000.00
Notes of Administrator, Series D	Various dates	Various dates	2 7/8	135,000,000.00
Notes of Administrator, Series D	do	do	3	110,000,000.00
Note of Administrator, Series D	May 4, 1956	July 1, 1960	3 1/8	25,000,000.00
Note of Administrator, Series D	Jan. 7, 1957	Jan. 7, 1962	3 5/8	25,000,000.00
Note of Administrator, Series D	Mar. 26, 1957	Mar. 26, 1962	3 1/4	25,000,000.00
Notes of Administrator, Series D	Various dates	Various dates	3 3/8	50,000,000.00
Notes of Administrator, Series D	do	do	3 7/8	125,000,000.00
Note of Administrator, Series D	June 3, 1958	June 3, 1963	2 3/8	40,000,000.00
Subtotal				1,438,700,000.00

[1] Obligations may be redeemed at any time.

TABLE 114.—*Description of obligations of Government corporations and certain other business-type activities held by the Treasury, June 30, 1958*—Continued

Title and authorizing act	Date of issue	Date payable [1]	Rate of interest	Principal amount
Defense Production Act of 1950 (Sept. 8, 1950), as amended—Continued				
Secretary of Agriculture:			*Percent*	
Note	June 23, 1954	July 1, 1958	2	$2,084,000.00
Notes	Various dates	July 1, 1959	$2\frac{5}{8}$	45,197,000.00
Note	Feb. 24, 1956	July 1, 1960	$2\frac{3}{4}$	55,000.00
Note	July 8, 1957	July 1, 1962	$3\frac{3}{4}$	3,097,000.00
Note	May 2, 1958	do	$2\frac{3}{8}$	8,200,000.00
Subtotal				58,633,000.00
Secretary of the Interior (Defense Minerals Exploration Administration):				
Notes	Various dates	July 1, 1962	$2\frac{5}{8}$	16,000,000.00
Note	Apr. 29, 1955	July 1, 1964	$2\frac{1}{2}$	1,000,000.00
Note	Feb. 18, 1955	do	$2\frac{3}{8}$	1,000,000.00
Notes	Various dates	Various dates	$2\frac{7}{8}$	5,000,000.00
Note	Aug. 31, 1956	July 1, 1966	3	1,000,000.00
Note	Nov. 19, 1956	do	$3\frac{1}{4}$	1,000,000.00
Note	Jan. 30, 1957	do	$3\frac{1}{2}$	1,000,000.00
Note	Apr. 22, 1957	do	$3\frac{3}{8}$	1,000,000.00
Note	Aug. 12, 1957	July 1, 1967	$3\frac{7}{8}$	1,000,000.00
Note	Oct. 11, 1957	do	$3\frac{3}{4}$	1,000,000.00
Note	Jan. 17, 1958	do	$3\frac{1}{8}$	1,000,000.00
Subtotal				30,000,000.00
Secretary of the Treasury:				
Notes, Series TDP	Various dates	Various dates	2	13,900,000.00
Notes, Series TDP	do	do	$2\frac{1}{8}$	9,950,000.00
Notes, Series TDP	do	do	$2\frac{1}{4}$	17,005,000.00
Notes, Series TDP	do	July 1, 1959	$2\frac{3}{8}$	6,485,000.00
Note, Series TDP	June 9, 1955	do	$2\frac{1}{2}$	3,000,000.00
Notes, Series TDP	Various dates	July 1, 1960	$2\frac{5}{8}$	2,300,000.00
Notes, Series TDP	do	Various dates	$2\frac{3}{4}$	113,870,000.00
Subtotal				166,510,000.00
Total Defense Production Act of 1950, as amended.				1,723,412,025.70
Total obligations				21,858,691,976.42

[1] Obligations may be redeemed at any time.

TABLE 115.—*Comparative statement of the assets, liabilities, and net investment of Government corporations and certain other business-type activities, June 30, 1949–58* [1]

[In thousands of dollars. On basis of reports received from the corporations and activities]

	1949	1950	1951	1952	1953	1954	1955	1956	1957	1958
ASSETS [2]										
Cash in banks, on hand, and in transit	101, 556	95, 076	77, 859	102, 364	128, 193	99, 027	120, 127	206, 816	327, 593	293, 724
Fund balances with the U. S. Treasury [3]	412, 281	378, 491	571, 160	705, 698	934, 980	1, 132, 691	1, 123, 585	5, 616, 503	9, 173, 106	10, 618, 704
Deposits with Government corporations and agencies	117, 756	184, 364	159, 238	44, 864	92, 744	26, 735	1, 292			
Loans receivable:										
Interagency [4]	7, 363, 749	9, 472, 354	9, 091, 310	9, 635, 063	14, 567, 813	15, 134, 300	16, 187, 898	14, 950	1, 000	22, 500
Others, less reserves	11, 769, 928	12, 501, 690	13, 503, 585	15, 912, 908	17, 637, 107	18, 489, 131	18, 926, 881	18, 098, 179	17, 136, 557	18, 492, 422
Accounts and other receivables:										
Interagency	1, 224, 344	170, 394	174, 409	323, 382	305, 485	383, 923	267, 822	2, 044, 482	4, 321, 144	2, 507, 822
Others, less reserves	243, 886	322, 488	517, 555	657, 314	1, 008, 315	1, 737, 795	2, 153, 872	4, 077, 562	6, 314, 358	6, 108, 708
Commodities, supplies, and materials, less reserves	1, 139, 795	2, 185, 643	1, 718, 857	1, 350, 256	2, 200, 910	3, 368, 816	3, 475, 511	21, 811, 498	23, 466, 539	24, 122, 360
Investments:										
Public debt securities	2, 003, 643	2, 101, 389	2, 184, 658	2, 363, 908	2, 587, 587	2, 911, 291	3, 107, 974	780, 239	796, 711	884, 321
Capital stock and paid-in surplus of certain Government corporations [5]	200, 500	200, 500	179, 500	179, 500	200, 500	172, 000	151, 000	242, 820	373, 499	363, 541
Other interagency			69	198	154	8, 112	5, 204	25, 225	50, 428	51, 042
International Bank for Reconstruction and Development—stock	635, 000	635, 000	635, 000	635, 000	635, 000	635, 000	635, 000	635, 000	635, 000	635, 000
International Finance Corporation—stock									35, 168	35, 168
International Monetary Fund—subscription	2, 750, 000	2, 750, 000	2, 750, 000	2, 750, 000	2, 750, 000	2, 750, 000	2, 750, 000	2, 750, 000	2, 750, 000	2, 750, 000
Others, less reserves	123, 160	97, 528	88, 920	52, 640	44, 642	54, 316	41, 498	3, 824	4, 310	5, 785
Land, structures, and equipment, less reserves	2, 945, 585	2, 923, 604	2, 999, 236	3, 185, 540	7, 867, 142	8, 076, 630	7, 821, 251	17, 599, 850	21, 809, 280	29, 705, 524
Acquired security or collateral, less reserves	52, 516	85, 772	116, 991	120, 930	140, 992	126, 694	159, 879	170, 383	212, 499	223, 015
All other assets, less reserves	54, 424	41, 786	24, 300	96, 217	217, 774	220, 496	320, 308	1, 505, 006	2, 105, 143	4, 440, 695
Total assets [6]	31, 138, 124	34, 146, 079	34, 792, 648	38, 115, 784	51, 319, 337	55, 326, 957	57, 252, 103	75, 582, 337	89, 812, 339	101, 563, 272
LIABILITIES										
Accounts and other payables:										
Interagency	30, 301	37, 915	73, 823	191, 881	297, 310	266, 198	321, 230	458, 349	390, 793	689, 578
Others	303, 753	322, 111	196, 278	250, 284	641, 912	652, 353	631, 038	1, 257, 065	2, 009, 695	2, 578, 841
Trust and deposit liabilities:										
Interagency	232, 119	303, 476	264, 751	222, 981	277, 445	203, 661	115, 743	33, 107	135, 552	503, 915
Others	288, 685	380, 484	284, 547	450, 890	550, 324	861, 546	928, 681	213, 285	358, 813	311, 867
Bonds, debentures, and notes payable:										
To Secretary of the Treasury [7]	6, 069, 055	7, 458, 345	6, 380, 882	7, 523, 562	12, 121, 859	12, 866, 065	16, 172, 348			
Other interagency	505, 687	1, 034, 598	1, 568, 951	2, 054, 698	2, 431, 698	2, 237, 972	13, 307	25, 225	51, 435	76, 571
Others	890, 372	791, 913	1, 407, 290	1, 271, 702	1, 182, 502	1, 052, 217	1, 880, 858	1, 476, 075	627, 120	850, 977
All other liabilities	894, 528	743, 279	451, 590	499, 008	787, 185	2, 516, 470	1, 459, 324	1, 203, 533	1, 743, 173	1, 638, 307
Total liabilities [6]	9, 214, 501	11, 072, 120	10, 628, 111	12, 465, 007	18, 290, 236	20, 659, 481	21, 522, 527	4, 666, 635	5, 316, 580	6, 680, 056

NET INVESTMENT										
United States interest:										
Borrowings from the U. S. Treasury [7]								19, 951, 094	22, 721, 223	21, 853, 482
Interagency	200, 500	200, 500	179, 500	179, 500	200, 500	172, 000	151, 000	1, 567, 977	3, 794, 793	1, 314, 300
Other [6] [8]	21, 550, 871	22, 672, 117	23, 670, 019	25, 114, 339	32, 413. 945	34, 009, 255	35, 010, 589	49, 396, 632	57, 979, 743	71, 715, 434
Total United States interest	21, 751, 371	22, 872, 617	23, 849, 519	25, 293, 839	32, 614, 445	34, 181, 255	35, 161, 589	70, 915, 703	84, 495, 759	94, 883, 216
Private interest [9]	172, 253	201, 341	315, 019	356, 937	414, 656	486, 221	567, 987			
Total net investment	21, 923, 624	23, 073, 959	24, 164, 537	25, 650, 776	33, 029, 101	34, 667, 477	35, 729. 576	70, 915, 703	84, 495, 759	94, 883, 216
Total liabilities and net investment	31, 138, 124	34, 146, 079	34, 792, 648	38, 115, 784	51, 319, 337	55, 326, 957	57, 252, 103	75, 582, 337	89, 812, 339	101, 563, 272

NOTE.—Beginning with 1956, figures reflect the expanded reporting coverage under Department Circular No. 966, issued Jan. 30, 1956, and Supplement No. 1, issued June 1, 1956. The circular requires submission of specified financial statements by all wholly owned and mixed-ownership Government corporations specifically included in the Government Corporation Control Act, as amended (31 U. S. C. 846, 856), and all other activities of the Government operating as revolving funds for which business-type public enterprise or intragovernmental fund budgets are required by the Bureau of the Budget. It provides also that other activities and agencies whose operations, services, or functions are largely self-liquidating or primarily of a revenue-producing nature, and activities and agencies whose operations result in the accumulation of substantial inventories, investments, and other recoverable assets may be brought under the regulations as agency accounting systems are developed to the point where they are capable of furnishing the financial statements required. The statements required are financial condition, income and expense, source and application of funds, and certain commitments and contingencies. Supplement No. 1 added to the reporting coverage by requiring all executive agencies not reporting under the circular itself to submit an annual statement of financial condition as of June 30. Such of these activities and agencies as have not yet developed formal accounting procedures to provide complete balance sheet statements are authorized temporarily to report only the asset side. These assets are not included in the totals in this table. Summary statements for 1958 by types of funds are presented in table 116. The detail of activities reporting in 1958 will be found in the *Treasury Bulletin* for December 1958, and of those reporting in prior years will be found in the respective Annual Reports of the Secretary of the Treasury as well as appropriate issues of the *Treasury Bulletin.*

1 The expanded reporting coverage referred to above accounts for the increase in figures for the past three fiscal years. For 1956 the number of reporting agencies increased by 169, including such agencies as Postal Service, Reclamation Service, Maritime Activities, Atomic Energy Commission, and nonrevolving fund asset reports; in 1957 the reporting activities increased by 9, including additional annual Federal asset reports; and in 1958 the increase of reports was 8, including the Corps of Engineers and the National Park Service. Exclusions consist primarily of certain trust and deposit fund activities that are reported separately, and reclassification of several items explained in footnotes 4, 5, and 7.

2 Does not include the cash balance in the account of the Treasurer of the United States.

3 These amounts consist in the main of unexpended balances of general, special, and revolving fund accounts against which checks may be drawn to pay proper charges under these funds. The funds are considered as assets of the agencies, but are not assets of the U. S. Government since funds must be provided out of future receipts to take care of checks to be issued against the balances.

4 Beginning with 1956 excludes Treasury loans to Government corporations and certain other business-type activities which formerly were included as interagency assets but now are treated as part of the United States investment in these activities (see footnote 7).

5 Beginning 1956 includes capital stock of mixed-ownership corporations treated in prior years as an interagency item.

6 Figures for 1953 and subsequent years include data on certain maritime activities of a nonrevolving fund nature in the Commerce Department.

7 Beginning with 1956, pursuant to Department Circular No. 966, borrowings from the Secretary of the Treasury formerly shown as liabilities under "Bonds, debentures, and notes payable" are treated as part of the United States investment in the activities (see also footnote 4).

8 See footnote 1.

9 This table excludes the deposit and trust revolving funds, summaries of which are shown in table 116, part B. All of the private interest investment is shown in table 116, part B.

TABLE 116.—*Statement of financial condition of Government corporations and certain other business-type activities, June 30, 1958*

[In thousands of dollars]

PART A. SUMMARY OF SPECIFIED CLASSES OF ACTIVITIES

Account	Total, all activities reporting [1]	Activities reporting on a quarterly basis [2]			Activities reporting on an annual basis [3]
		Public enterprise revolving funds	Intragovernmental revolving funds	Certain other activities	
ASSETS					
Cash in banks, on hand, and in transit	293,724	163,576	2,734	12,144	115,271
Fund balances with the U. S. Treasury	[4] 10,618,704	1,481,121	2,053,271	746,891	6,337,419
Investments:					
Public debt securities (par value)	888,468	881,666	---	6,718	84
Securities of Government enterprises	54,042	54,042	---	---	---
Unamortized premium, or discount (−)	−4,148	−4,144	---	−4	(*)
Other securities (net)	3,789,494	143,311	2	3,563,054	83,126
Advances to contractors and agents:					
Government agencies	19,026	1,403	1,903	5,910	9,810
Other	87,614	28,153	3,231	241	55,989
Accounts and notes receivable:					
Government agencies	2,424,974	1,672,363	714,733	10,187	27,690
Other (net)	5,599,039	370,638	39,889	3,020,006	2,168,506
Inventories	26,582,486	6,699,117	10,477,554	6,510,401	2,895,415
Allowance for losses (−)	−2,160,126	−2,147,441	−32	---	−12,654
Accrued interest receivable:					
On public debt securities	2,749	2,705	---	43	---
On securities of Government enterprises	63,822	1,565	---	62,257	---
Other	419,306	62,394	---	356,903	9
Loans receivable:					
Government agencies	22,500	22,500	---	---	---
Other	18,907,780	8,975,702	---	9,907,155	24,923
Allowance for losses (−)	−415,357	−324,911	---	−90,447	---
Acquired security or collateral (net)	223,045	177,482	---	44,580	982
Land, structures, and equipment	32,745,912	4,609,968	376,270	6,655,816	21,103,859
Accumulated depreciation (−)	−3,040,389	−939,403	−147,573	−96,168	−1,857,245
Other assets (net)	4,440,605	744,322	47,877	277,673	3,370,732
Total assets	101,563,272	22,676,132	13,569,863	30,993,361	34,323,915
LIABILITIES					
Accounts payable:					
Government agencies	432,258	119,120	262,438	23,716	26,984
Other	1,636,362	663,060	280,896	53,089	639,316
Accrued liabilities:					
Government agencies	93,541	56,664	5,807	13,373	17,698
Other	769,182	204,429	81,157	107,561	376,035
Advances from:					
Government agencies	163,779	825	39,237	107,011	16,705
Other	173,298	1,094	3,027	85	169,091
Trust and deposit liabilities:					
Government agencies	503,915	45,658	2,422	19,313	436,523
Other	341,867	77,971	211	15,732	247,953
Bonds, debentures, and notes payable:					
Government agencies	76,571	54,071	---	---	22,500
Other:					
Guaranteed by the United States	47,150	47,150	---	---	---
Not guaranteed by the United States	803,827	803,827	---	---	---
Other liabilities (including reserves)	1,638,307	1,077,350	182,141	45,969	332,845
Total liabilities	6,680,056	3,151,218	857,337	385,850	2,285,651

Footnotes at end of table.

TABLE 116.—*Statement of financial condition of Government corporations and certain other business-type activities, June 30, 1958*—Continued

[In thousands of dollars]

PART A. SUMMARY OF SPECIFIED CLASSES OF ACTIVITIES—Continued

Account	Total, all activities reporting [1]	Activities reporting on a quarterly basis [2]			Activities reporting on an annual basis [3]
		Public enterprise revolving funds	Intragovernmental revolving funds	Certain other activities	
NET INVESTMENT					
United States interest:					
Interest-bearing investment:					
Capital stock	124, 801	124, 801			
Borrowings from the U. S. Treasury	21, 853, 482	17, 689, 344		4, 164, 139	
Other	577, 844	577, 844			
Noninterest-bearing investment:					
Capital stock	1, 056, 000	1, 056, 000			
Appropriations	62, 438, 839	6, 526, 175	1, 534, 132	16, 334, 905	38, 043, 627
Capitalization of assets (net)	14, 085, 082	1, 280, 557	3, 492, 635	5, 955, 381	3, 356, 509
Other	22, 213, 178	−296, 876	9, 196, 316	8, 639, 573	4, 674, 164
Accumulated net income, or deficit (−)	−24,711,976	−7, 432, 929	−1, 510, 558	−2, 944, 167	−12, 824, 322
Deposits of general and special fund revenues (−)	−2, 754, 033			−1, 542, 319	−1, 211, 714
Total United States interest	94, 883, 216	19, 524, 915	12, 712, 526	30, 607, 511	32, 038, 265
Total liabilities and investment	101, 563, 272	22, 676, 132	13, 569, 863	30, 993, 361	34, 323, 915
ANALYSIS OF UNITED STATES INVESTMENT					
United States investment	119, 595, 192	26, 957, 844	14, 223, 084	33, 551, 678	44, 862, 587
Accumulated net income, or deficit (−)	−24,711,976	−7, 432, 929	−1, 510, 558	−2, 944, 167	−12, 824, 322
Total United States investment including interagency items	94, 883, 216	19, 524, 915	12, 712, 526	30, 607, 511	32, 038, 265
Interagency items:					
Due from Government agencies (−)	−2, 584, 364	−1, 751, 874	−716, 637	−78, 354	−37, 500
Due to Government agencies	1, 270, 064	276, 337	309, 904	163, 413	520, 409
Total United States investment after exclusion of interagency items	93, 568, 916	18, 049, 378	12, 305, 794	30, 692, 570	32, 521, 175

Footnotes at end of table.

TABLE 116.—*Statement of financial condition of Government corporations and certain other business-type activities, June 30, 1958*—Continued

[In thousands of dollars]

PART B. SUMMARY OF CERTAIN DEPOSIT AND TRUST REVOLVING FUNDS

Account	Certain deposit funds	Certain trust revolving funds
ASSETS		
Cash in banks, on hand, and in transit	72,677	15,142
Fund balances with the U. S. Treasury	12,210	232,798
Investments:		
Public debt securities (par value)	3,441,621	143,652
Securities of wholly owned Government enterprises		28
Unamortized premium, or discount (−)	−2,376	−170
Other securities (net)	24,350	
Inventories	63	358
Accounts and other receivables:		
Government agencies	5	8,862
Other (net)	21,818	25,102
Loans receivable:		
Government agencies	2,000	500
Other	1,311,931	2,643,668
Allowance for losses (−)	−5,407	−65,286
Acquired security or collateral (net)	451	1,226
Land, structures, and equipment	457	1,620
Accumulated depreciation (−)	−383	−1,370
Other assets (net)	7,996	62,579
Total assets	4,917,414	3,068,709
LIABILITIES		
Accounts and other payables:		
Government agencies	8,224	2,411
Other	8,457	54,483
Advances from:		
Government agencies		
Other		8
Trust and deposit liabilities:		
Government agencies	253	6
Other	1,117,959	14,059
Bonds, debentures, and notes payable:		
Government agencies	500	2,000
Other:		
Not guaranteed by the United States	661,980	2,346,580
All other liabilities (including reserves)	144,854	15,101
Total liabilities	1,942,227	2,434,648
NET INVESTMENT		
Private interest:		
Capital stock	778,791	
Accumulated net income, or deficit (−)	75,587	
Total private interest	854,378	
Trust interest:		
Principal of fund		295,612
Capitalization of assets (net)		114
Accumulated net income, or deficit (−)		54,209
Total trust interest		349,936
United States interest:		
Noninterest-bearing investment:		
Capital stock	134,799	221,629
Accumulated net income, or deficit (−)	1,986,010	62,496
Total United States interest	2,120,809	284,125
Total liabilities and investment	4,917,414	3,068,709

NOTE.—For detailed statements of financial condition, see the *Treasury Bulletin* of December 1958.

TABLE 116.—*Statement of financial condition of Government corporations and certain other business-type activities, June 30, 1958*—Continued

[In thousands of dollars]

PART C. LOANS OUTSTANDING, EXCLUDING INTERAGENCY LOANS, CLASSIFIED BY TYPE OF LOAN

Type of loan and lending agency	Total	Public enterprise revolving funds	Certain other activities
To Aid Agriculture			
Loans to cooperative associations:			
Farmers' Home Administration	9,681		9,681
Rural Electrification Administration	2,773,632		2,773,632
Crop, livestock, and commodity loans:			
Commodity Credit Corporation	1,149,739	1,149,739	
Disaster loans, etc., revolving fund	106,321	106,321	
Farmers' Home Administration	7,148		7,148
Virgin Islands Corporation	1	1	
Storage facility and equipment loans:			
Commodity Credit Corporation	22,169	22,169	
Farm mortgage loans:			
Farmers' Home Administration	346,515		346,515
Farm tenant mortgage insurance fund	6,155	6,155	
Guaranteed loans held by lending agencies:			
Commodity Credit Corporation	428,047	428,047	
Other loans:			
Farmers' Home Administration	403,932		403,932
Total to aid agriculture	5,253,342	1,712,433	3,540,909
To Aid Home Owners			
Mortgage loans:			
Federal National Mortgage Association:			
Management and liquidating functions	2,218,476	2,218,476	
Special assistance functions	164,221	164,221	
Housing and Home Finance Administrator:			
Liquidating programs	952	952	
Veterans' Administration:			
Direct loans to veterans and reserves	692,246	692,246	
Loan guaranty program	3,996		3,996
Other loans:			
Veterans' Administration:			
Direct loans to veterans and reserves	1,899	1,899	
Loan guaranty program	152,813		152,813
Total to aid home owners	3,234,602	3,077,793	156,809
To Aid Industry			
Loans to railroads:			
Expansion of defense production:			
Treasury Department	1,535	1,535	
Other purposes:			
Treasury Department:			
Reconstruction Finance Corporation liquidation fund	6,458	6,458	
Ship mortgage loans:			
Commerce Department:			
Maritime activities	191,034		191,034
Other loans:			
Expansion of defense production:			
Interior Department	18,781	18,781	
Treasury Department	180,166	180,166	
Defense production guarantees:			
Air Force Department	3,037	3,037	
Army Department	2,897	2,897	
Navy Department	7,809	7,809	
Other purposes:			
Housing and Home Finance Administrator:			
Liquidating programs	4,717	4,717	
Inland Waterways Corporation	6,956	6,956	
Interior Department:			
Bureau of Commercial Fisheries:			
Fisheries loan fund	4,020	4,020	
Small Business Administration:			
Revolving fund (lending operations)	183,361	183,361	
Reconstruction Finance Corporation liquidation fund	8,752	8,752	
Smaller War Plants Corporation (in liquidation)	705	705	
Treasury Department:			
Civil defense loans	1,111	1,111	
Reconstruction Finance Corporation liquidation fund	32,675	32,675	
Virgin Islands Corporation	170	170	
Total to aid industry	654,183	463,149	191,034

TABLE 116.—*Statement of financial condition of Government corporations and certain other business-type activities, June 30, 1958*—Continued

[In thousands of dollars]

PART C. LOANS OUTSTANDING, EXCLUDING INTERAGENCY LOANS, CLASSIFIED BY TYPE OF LOAN—Continued

Type of loan and lending agency	Total	Public enterprise revolving funds	Certain other activities
TO AID STATES, TERRITORIES, ETC.			
General Services Administration:			
Public Works Administration (in liquidation)	81,123		81,123
Housing and Home Finance Administrator:			
Public facility loans	11,282	11,282	
Liquidating programs	8,435	8,435	
Urban renewal fund	68,855	68,855	
Inland Waterways Corporation	11	11	
Public Housing Administration	91,266	91,266	
Treasury Department:			
Miscellaneous loans and certain other assets	9,946		9,946
Total to aid States, Territories, etc	270,918	179,849	91,069
TO AID FINANCIAL INSTITUTIONS			
Loans to banks:			
Treasury Department:			
Reconstruction Finance Corporation liquidation fund	1,779	1,779	
FOREIGN LOANS			
Guaranteed loans held by lending agencies:			
Export-Import Bank of Washington	52,919	52,919	
Other loans:			
Expansion of defense production:			
Export-Import Bank of Washington	32,375	32,375	
Other purposes:			
Commerce Department:			
Maritime activities	43,974		43,974
Development loan fund	1,500	1,500	
Export-Import Bank of Washington:			
Regular lending activities	2,987,356	2,987,356	
Liquidation of certain Reconstruction Finance Corporation assets	21,025	21,025	
International Cooperation Administration	2,436,705		2,436,705
Treasury Department:			
Miscellaneous loans and certain other assets	3,470,322		3,470,322
Total foreign loans [5]	9,046,175	3,095,174	5,951,001
OTHER LOANS			
Health, Education, and Welfare Department:			
Office of Education:			
Loans to students	413		413
Housing and Home Finance Administrator:			
College housing loans	374,450	374,450	
Liquidating programs	8,543	8,543	
Interior Department:			
Bureau of Indian Affairs:			
Loans for Indian assistance	189		189
Revolving fund for loans	8,370	8,370	
Office of Territories:			
Loans to private trading enterprises	287	287	
Small Business Administration:			
Revolving fund (lending operations)	48,313	48,313	
Reconstruction Finance Corporation liquidation fund	5,076	5,076	
Treasury Department:			
Miscellaneous loans and certain other assets	201		201
Veterans' Administration:			
Insurance appropriations policy loans	452		452
Service-disabled veterans' insurance fund	337	337	
Soldiers' and sailors' civil relief	60	60	
Vocational rehabilitation revolving fund	87	87	
Total other loans	446,780	445,524	1,256
Total loans [5]	18,907,780	8,975,702	9,932,078

Footnote at end of table.

TABLE 116.—*Statement of financial condition of Government corporations and certain other business-type activities, June 30, 1958*—Continued

[In thousands of dollars]

PART D. STOCK OF INTERNATIONAL ORGANIZATIONS, PURCHASE MONEY MORTGAGES, AND OTHER SECURITIES HELD BY THE TREASURY OR OTHER GOVERNMENT AGENCIES

Agency and type of security	Amount of investment
Export-Import Bank of Washington:	
Reconstruction Finance Corporation assets in liquidation, other securities	3,000
General Services Administration:	
Federal Facilities Corporation, purchase money mortgages	9,833
Mortgages acquired from sales of surplus property	80,101
World War II assets of the Reconstruction Finance Corporation in liquidation, other securities	7
Other securities	66
Housing and Home Finance Agency:	
Federal Housing Administration:	
Mortgage notes and contracts on acquired real estate	126,887
Stock in rental and war housing corporations	467
Title I defaulted notes	47,534
Department of Commerce:	
National Bureau of Standards, other securities	2
Treasury Department:	
Office of the Secretary:	
Stock of the International Finance Corporation	35,168
Stock of the International Bank for Reconstruction and Development	635,000
Subscription to the International Monetary Fund	2,750,000
United States Coast Guard, other securities	83
Total investment in international organizations, purchase money mortgages, etc	3,688,148

NOTE.—For explanation of reporting coverage see note to table 115. For detailed statements of financial condition by agencies, see the *Treasury Bulletin* of December 1958.

*Less than $500.

[1] The amounts shown in this column include both those activities reporting on a quarterly basis and those reporting only on an annual basis (with the exceptions indicated in footnote 3).

[2] Business-type activities reporting pursuant to Department Circular No. 966.

[3] Activities reporting pursuant to Supplement No. 1 to Department Circular No. 966. These are mainly not business-type activities, but are included in the reporting coverage because they have significant assets and liabilities. The data in this column consist of 80 complete asset and liability reports. The major activities which were added in 1958 were the National Park Service in the Interior Department and the Corps of Engineers. Excluded are assets from those activities reporting assets only (see Note to Table 115), which aggregate $3,857,059 thousand, and also assets and liabilities of certain activities in the Department of Defense, which have not yet furnished data pursuant to Supplement No. 1. All assets reported have been furnished to the House Committee on Government Operations for use in its reports on assets of the Federal Government.

[4] Represents amounts available to various agencies in fund balances with the U. S. Treasury. In the main, they constitute unexpended balances of general, special, and revolving fund accounts against which checks may be drawn to pay proper charges under these funds. These funds are considered as assets of the agencies, but are not assets of the U. S. Government since cash must be provided out of future receipts to take care of checks to be issued against these balances.

[5] Excludes World War I funded and unfunded indebtedness of foreign governments, and World War II indebtedness of foreign governments involving lend-lease articles, surplus property sales agreements, and certain other credits shown in table 109.

TABLE 117.—*Income and expense of Government corporations and certain other business-type activities, fiscal year 1958* [1]

[In thousands of dollars]

PART A. SUMMARY OF SPECIFIED CLASSES OF ACTIVITIES

Account	Total	Public enterprise revolving funds	Intragovernmental revolving funds	Certain other activities
INCOME AND EXPENSE				
Income:				
Sales of goods and services	6, 586, 361	5, 455, 420	1, 033, 896	97, 045
Interest:				
On public debt securities	22, 295	22, 295		
Other interest income	1, 271, 898	387, 589		884, 309
Guaranty and insurance premiums	220, 069	220, 069		
Other major income items	31, 820	29, 874	1, 945	
Other income	63, 963,	51, 062	5, 383	7, 518
Total income	8, 196, 405	6, 166, 309	1, 041, 224	988, 872
Expense:				
Direct cost of goods and services sold:				
Cost of commodities sold	4, 346, 673	3, 993, 280	353, 393	
Materials applied	78, 036	7, 941	70, 095	
Wages and salaries applied	2, 542, 513	2, 454, 037	88, 476	
Other applied expenses	1, 597, 835	1, 126, 800	471, 035	
Increase (−), or decrease, in:				
Work-in-process	−1, 037	−328	−709	
Finished goods	−464, 653	−464, 511	−142	
Other operating expenses	155, 595	103, 922	17, 286	34, 387
Depreciation	90, 000	61, 055	16, 652	12, 292
Administrative expenses	236, 525	176, 203	12, 861	47, 462
Grants and contributions	276, 438	135, 288		141, 149
Interest expense:				
Interest on borrowings from the U. S. Treasury	621, 479	540, 733		80, 746
Other	73, 387	65, 288		8, 098
Other major expense items	201, 366	195, 068	2, 143	4, 155
Miscellaneous expense	35, 041	30, 477	−658	5, 222
Total expense	9, 789, 196	8, 425, 254	1, 030, 432	333, 510
Other gains, or losses (−):				
Charge-offs	−32, 947	−11, 151	−97	−21, 698
Gain, or loss (−), on sale of fixed assets	−23, 292	−24, 750	361	1, 096
Gain, or loss (−), on sale of other assets	−62, 837	−20, 657	−68	−42, 112
Other	−12, 755	−12, 830	76	−1
Total other gains, or losses (−)	−131, 832	−69, 389	272	−62, 715
Net income, or loss (−), before change in valuation allowances	−1, 724, 623	−2, 328, 334	11, 064	592, 647
Increase (−), or decrease, in allowance for losses:				
Allowance for losses on loans	211, 328	209, 193		2, 136
Allowance for losses on acquired security or collateral	3, 534	−173		3, 707
Allowance for losses on fixed assets	−3		−3	
Allowance for losses on inventories	73, 454	73, 437	16	
Other	2, 706	5, 027		−2, 320
Net increase (−), or decrease, in allowances for losses	291, 019	287, 484	13	3, 522
Net income, or loss (−), for the period	−1, 433, 604	−2, 040, 850	11, 077	596, 169
Charges (−), or credits, applicable to prior years	−64, 588	−20, 772	−80	−43, 737
Net income, or loss (−), transferred to accumulated net income, or deficit (−)	−1, 498, 193	−2, 061, 622	10, 997	552, 432
CHANGES IN ACCUMULATED NET INCOME OR DEFICIT				
Balance as of June 30, 1957	r −8,555,279	r −5,831,927	26, 833	r −2,750,186
Net income, or loss (−)	−1, 498, 193	−2, 061, 622	10, 997	552, 432
Capital transfers of earnings or profits to the U. S. Treasury (−)	−35, 693	−30, 788	−4, 905	
Other	−215, 022	478,103	−3	−693, 123
Balance as of June 30, 1958	−10,304,187	−7, 446, 233	32, 922	−2, 890, 876

Footnotes at end of table.

Table 117.—*Income and expense of Government corporations and certain other business-type activities, fiscal year 1958* [1]—Continued

[In thousands of dollars]

PART B. SUMMARY OF CERTAIN DEPOSIT AND TRUST REVOLVING FUNDS

Account	Certain deposit funds	Certain trust revolving funds
INCOME AND EXPENSE		
Income:		
Sales of goods and services	-----------	1,946
Interest:		
On public debt securities	83,988	3,389
Other interest income	56,141	115,675
Guaranty and insurance premiums	71,262	-----------
Other major income items	-----------	117,371
Other income	109	4,574
Total income	211,501	242,955
Expense:		
Direct cost of goods and services sold:		
Cost of commodities sold	-----------	1,555
Wages and salaries applied	-----------	238
Other applied expenses	-----------	20
Increase (−), or decrease, in:		
Work-in-process	-----------	-----------
Finished goods	-----------	−20
Other operating expenses	10,893	665
Depreciation	1	7
Administrative expenses	5,269	7,408
Grants and contributions	-----------	48
Interest expense:		
Interest on borrowings from the U. S. Treasury	-----------	3,117
Other	54,571	88,022
Other major expense items	612	82,973
Miscellaneous expense	326	9,219
Total expense	71,673	193,253
Other gains, or losses (−):		
Charge-offs	−355	−1,010
Gain, or loss (−), on sale of fixed assets	8	−12
Gain, or loss (−), on sale of other assets	787	-----------
Other	-----------	47
Total other gains, or losses (−)	441	−974
Net income, or loss (−), before change in valuation allowances	140,269	48,728
Increase (−), or decrease, in allowances for losses:		
Allowance for losses on loans	−140	343
Allowance for losses on acquired security or collateral	276	-----------
Allowance for losses on fixed assets	-----------	3
Other	−23	100
Net increase (−), or decrease, in allowances for losses	113	446
Net income, or loss (−), for the period	140,382	49,173
Charges (−), or credits, applicable to prior years	324	334
Net income, or loss (−), transferred to accumulated net income, or deficit (−)	140,706	49,507
CHANGES IN ACCUMULATED NET INCOME OR DEFICIT		
Balance as of June 30, 1957	1,942,229	73,555
Net income, or loss (−)	140,706	49,507
Other	−21,338	−6,357
Balance as of June 30, 1958	2,061,597	116,705

NOTE.—For explanation of reporting coverage see note to table 115. For detailed statements of income and expense by agencies, see the *Treasury Bulletin* of January 1959.

[r] Revised.

[1] This table includes only the activities for which statements of income and expense are submitted on a quarterly basis. Statements of income and expense are not required for activities included in table 116, Part A, for which statements of financial condition are submitted on an annual basis only, pursuant to Supplement No. 1 to Department Circular No. 966.

TABLE 118.—*Source and application of funds of Government corporations and certain other business-type activities, fiscal year 1958* [1]

[In thousands of dollars]

PART A. SUMMARY OF SPECIFIED CLASSES OF ACTIVITIES

Account	Total	Public enterprise revolving funds	Intragovernmental revolving funds	Certain other activities
FUNDS APPLIED TO OPERATIONS				
Acquisition of assets:				
Loans made	4,595,100	4,027,798		567,302
Cost of security or collateral acquired	194,199	194,099		101
Purchase, construction, or improvement of fixed assets	283,016	196,116	26,750	60,150
Purchase of securities other than public debt and issues of wholly owned Government enterprises	12	12		
Other	246,878	103,559	1,284	142,035
Total acquisition of assets	5,319,204	4,521,583	28,034	769,588
Operating and other expenses (excluding depreciation)	9,156,598	6,616,711	2,209,401	330,486
Increase in selected working capital	256,583	57,830	31,806	166,947
Total funds applied to operations	14,732,386	11,196,125	2,269,241	1,267,020
FUNDS PROVIDED BY OPERATIONS				
Realization of assets:				
Repayment of loans	1,810,876	1,455,764		355,112
Sale of acquired security or collateral	102,096	101,863		233
Sale of fixed assets	28,243	22,343	2,853	3,048
Sale of securities other than public debt and issues of wholly owned Government enterprises	16	16		
Other	473,986	131,790	21	342,175
Total realization of assets	2,415,217	1,711,776	2,874	700,567
Income	9,266,055	5,977,682	2,299,506	988,867
Decrease in selected working capital	2,197,081	2,153,834	38,153	5,093
Total funds provided by operations	13,878,354	9,843,293	2,340,533	1,694,528
Net effect of operations on expenditures (excess of funds applied, or provided (−))	854,032	1,352,832	−71,292	−427,507
FUNDS PROVIDED BY FINANCING				
Increase in investment of the U. S. Government:				
Appropriations enacted	3,014,533	2,719,362	87,500	207,671
Borrowings from the U. S. Treasury	6,604,651	6,093,857		510,794
Capital and surplus advances from the U. S. Treasury	35,142	35,142		
Other	134,285	6,551	356	127,379
Total increase in investment of the U. S. Government	9,788,612	8,854,912	87,856	845,844
Increase in other borrowings	1,652,368	1,652,368		
Decrease in investment holdings	54,378	54,378		
Decrease in selected cash and fund balances	401,540	291,966	3,394	106,181
Total funds provided by financing	11,896,898	10,853,624	91,250	952,024
FUNDS APPLIED TO FINANCING				
Decrease in investment of the U. S. Government:				
Appropriations lapsed, rescinded, or transferred	5,204	289		4,915
Repayment of borrowings from the U. S. Treasury	7,472,391	7,155,523		316,869
Repayment of capital and surplus advances from the U. S. Treasury	248,519	77,694		170,825
Distribution of earnings to the U. S. Treasury	754,858	30,788	4,905	719,165
General and special fund revenues deposited	123,326	−3		123,329
Other	33,994	33,668		326
Total decrease in investment of the U. S. Government	8,638,292	7,297,959	4,905	1,335,428
Decrease in borrowings from the public	1,424,875	1,424,875		
Increase in investment holdings	145,138	145,008		130
Increase in selected cash and fund balances	834,560	632,950	157,637	43,973
Total funds applied to financing	11,042,866	9,500,793	162,542	1,379,532
Net effect of financing (excess of funds applied (−), or provided)	854,032	1,352,832	−71,292	−427,507

Footnote at end of table.

TABLE 118.—*Source and application of funds of Government corporations and certain other business-type activities, fiscal year 1958* [1]—Continued

[In thousands of dollars]

PART B. SUMMARY OF CERTAIN DEPOSIT FUNDS AND TRUST REVOLVING FUNDS

Account	Certain deposit funds	Certain trust revolving funds
FUNDS APPLIED TO OPERATIONS		
Acquisition of assets:		
Loans made	1,800,936	3,305,849
Cost of security or collateral acquired	21	3
Purchase, construction, or improvement of fixed assets		98
Other	2,286	4,701
Total acquisition of assets	1,803,242	3,310,650
Operating and other expenses (excluding depreciation)	89,490	197,776
Total funds applied to operations	1,892,732	3,508,426
FUNDS PROVIDED BY OPERATIONS		
Realization of assets:		
Repayment of loans	1,928,094	2,948,722
Sale of acquired security or collateral	219	1
Sale of fixed assets	8	(*)
Other	83,453	12,330
Total realization of assets	2,011,774	2,961,054
Capital stock issued to the public	2,096	4,371
Income	212,207	243,336
Decrease in selected working capital	446,220	20,525
Total funds provided by operations	2,672,297	3,229,285
Net effect of operations on expenditures (excess of funds applied, or provided (−))	−779,565	279,141
FUNDS PROVIDED BY FINANCING		
Increase in investment of the U. S. Government:		
Borrowings from the U. S. Treasury		703,444
Other		1
Total increase in investment of the U. S. Government		703,445
Increase in other borrowings	1,652,380	2,975,115
Decrease in investment holdings	3,152,374	103
Decrease in selected cash and fund balances	3,961	114
Total funds provided by financing	4,808,716	3,678,777
FUNDS APPLIED TO FINANCING		
Decrease in investment of the U. S. Government:		
Repayment of borrowings from the U. S. Treasury		706,678
Repayment of capital and surplus advances from the U. S. Treasury	6,874	
Other		10
Total decrease in investment of the U. S. Government	6,874	706,688
Decrease in borrowings from the public	1,919,405	2,635,140
Increase in investment holdings	3,622,732	35,920
Increase in selected cash and fund balances	39,270	21,887
Total funds applied to financing	5,588,281	3,399,635
Net effect of financing (excess of funds applied (−), or provided)	−779,565	279,141

NOTE.—For explanation of reporting coverage see note to table 115. For detailed statements of source and application of funds, see the *Treasury Bulletin* of January 1959.

*Less than $500.

[1] This table includes only those activities for which statements of source and application of funds are submitted on a quarterly basis. Statements of source and application of funds are not required for activities included in table 116, Part A, for which statements of financial condition are submitted on an annual basis only, pursuant to Supplement No. 1 to Department Circular No. 966.

TABLE 119.—*Restoration of amounts of capital impairment of the Commodity Credit Corporation, pursuant to the act of March 8, 1938, as amended* [1]

Appraisal date	Restoration of amounts of capital impairment			Surplus returned to the Treasury
	Authorizing act	Appropriations	Obligations canceled	
March 31				
1938	June 25, 1938 (52 Stat. 1148)	$94,285,404.73		
1939	Aug. 9, 1939 (53 Stat. 1325)	119,599,918.05		
1940				$43,756,731.01
1941	July 3, 1941 (55 Stat. 563)	1,637,445.51		
1942				27,815,513.68
1943 1944	April 25, 1945 (59 Stat. 90)	256,764,881.04		
June 30				
1945	July 20, 1946 (60 Stat. 593)		$921,456,561.00	
1946	May 26, 1947 (61 Stat. 109)		641,832,080.64	
1947				17,693,492.14
1948				48,943,010.36
1949	Sept. 6, 1950 (64 Stat. 677)		66,698,457.00	
1950	Aug. 31, 1951 (65 Stat. 244)		421,462,507.00	
1951	July 5, 1952 (66 Stat. 354)	109,391,154.00		
1952	July 28, 1953 (67 Stat. 222)		96,205,161.00	
1953	Feb. 12, 1954 (68 Stat. 14)		550,151,848.00	
1954	May 23, 1955 (69 Stat. 60)	[1] 1,634,659.00		
1955	June 4, 1956 (70 Stat. 238)	929,287,178.00		
1956	Aug. 2, 1957 (71 Stat. 338)	1,239,788,671.00		
1957	June 13, 1958 (72 Stat. 198)	1,760,399,886.00		
	Total	4,512,789,197.33	2,697,806,614.64	138,208,747.19

Total restoration of amounts of capital impairment	$7,210,595,811.97
Less surplus returned to Treasury	138,208,747.19
Net charge to Treasury to restore amounts of capital impairment	7,072,387,064.78

[1] This table does not include reimbursements to the Corporation for losses under programs for which appropriations were authorized by specific legislation. The act of Mar. 8, 1938, as amended, provides for an annual appraisal of the assets and liabilities of the Corporation by the Secretary of the Treasury and the restoration of amounts of any capital impairment. Beginning with the fiscal year 1954, the appraisal basis was changed by an act approved Mar. 20, 1954, from the lower of cost or market for the month of June to a cost basis (15 U. S. C. 713 a-1).

TABLE 120.—*Dividends, interest, and similar earnings received by the Treasury from Government corporations and certain other business-type activities, fiscal years 1957 and 1958*

Agency and nature of earnings	Amounts	
	1957	1958
Civil Service Commission, investigations, earnings	$7,070.71	$9,442.19
Commerce Department:		
National Bureau of Standards working capital fund, earnings	137,223.84	123,816.52
Working capital fund, earnings	37,342.60	
Commodity Credit Corporation:		
Interest on capital stock	4,500,000.00	2,750,000.00
Interest on borrowings	335,234,526.09	418,138,876.15
Export-Import Bank of Washington:		
Dividends	22,500,000.00	22,500,000.00
Interest on borrowings	23,808,108.90	30,659,808.94
Farm Credit Administration:		
Banks for cooperatives, franchise tax	638,177.58	1,317,482.28
Federal Farm Mortgage Corporation, dividends	2,000,000.00	2,900,000.00
Federal intermediate credit banks, franchise tax	139,729.86	80,085.89
Farmers' Home Administration:		
Loan programs, interest on borrowings	4,431,187.07	6,177,432.80
Farm tenant mortgage insurance fund, interest on borrowings	81,429.98	298,625.62
Federal National Mortgage Association:		
Management and liquidating functions, interest on borrowings	41,492,561.08	35,152,268.26
Secondary market operations:		
Dividends	525,264.36	2,078,667.13
Interest on borrowings	[1] 5,523,930.70	3,118,152.22
Special assistance functions:		
Profits	188,822.12	2,444,738.85
Interest on borrowings	56,302.39	978,398.33
Federal Prison Industries, Inc., earnings	1,500,000.00	2,000,000.00
Federal Savings and Loan Insurance Corporation, interest in lieu of dividends	1,319,650.28	1,093,451.54
General Services Administration:		
Costs of maintenance, repairs, etc., public buildings, profits	564,588.58	543,393.94
Maintenance, etc., Lafayette Building, profits	39,100.48	35,261.47
General supply fund, earnings	1,515,010.23	1,080,301.47
Buildings management fund, earnings		232,419.16
Working capital fund, earnings	5.46	2,252.59
Government Printing Office, earnings	4,603,790.55	1,451,024.04
Housing and Home Finance Administrator:		
College housing loans, interest on borrowings	2,786,691.63	5,219,984.27
Public facility loans, interest on borrowings	2,938.95	47,949.60
Urban renewal fund, interest on borrowings	855,403.78	1,444,029.86
Interior Department, Bureau of Mines, development and operation of helium properties, profits		500,000.00
International Cooperation Administration, interest on borrowings	30,797,602.38	42,655,074.84
Panama Canal Company, interest on net direct investment of the Government	6,213,336.02	10,757,966.97
Public Housing Administration (U. S. Housing Act), interest on borrowings	1,763,177.29	1,838,875.44
Reconstruction Finance Corporation liquidation fund, profits	979,257.20	
Rural Electrification Administration, interest on borrowings	48,280,010.32	52,154,925.10
Secretary of the Treasury (Federal Civil Defense Act of 1950, as amended), interest on borrowings	40,211.63	23,627.46
Small Business Administration:		
Interest on appropriations	1,176,669.84	2,996,193.48
Interest on borrowings	182,548.31	135,450.35
Veterans' Administration:		
Canteen service revolving fund, profits		542,804.00
Rental, maintenance, and repair of quarters, profits	10.18	20.26
Supply fund, earnings	235,065.15	
Veterans' direct loan program, interest on borrowings	10,208,800.83	13,768,353.99
Virgin Islands Corporation, The, interest on appropriations and paid-in capital	127,367.58	148,502.54
Defense Production Act of 1950, as amended:		
Export-Import Bank of Washington, interest on borrowings	909,986.84	860,398.07
General Services Administration, interest on borrowings	18,436,840.36	23,689,565.49
Secretary of the Interior (Defense Minerals Exploration Administration), interest on borrowings	484,214.59	630,084.70
Secretary of the Treasury, interest on borrowings	4,600,386.18	4,326,621.59
Total	[2] 578,924,341.92	696,906,327.40

[1] Revised to exclude an interest payment of $625.20 in transit as of June 30, 1957.
[2] Revised to exclude interest (see footnote 1) and repayment of investment by the Tennessee Valley Authority from power operations and other receipts.

Government Losses in Shipment

TABLE 121.—*Government losses in shipment revolving fund*

[Established July 8, 1937, under authority of the Government Losses in Shipment Act, as amended (5 U. S. C. 134-134h)]

SECTION I.—STATUS OF FUND AS OF JUNE 30, 1958

Transactions	Cumulative through June 30, 1957	Fiscal year 1958	Cumulative through June 30, 1958
Receipts:			
Appropriation	$802,000.00		$802,000.00
Transferred (Sept. 21, 1939) from securities trust fund	91,803.13		91,803.13
Recoveries of payments for losses	466,222.71	$11,230.25	477,452.96
Repayments to the fund	3,924.32		3,924.32
Total receipts	1,363,950.16	11,230.25	1,375,180.41
Expenditures:			
Payment for losses	1,251,208.92	33,669.53	1,284,878.45
Other payments (refunds, etc.)	92.57		92.57
Total expenditures	1,251,301.49	33,669.53	1,284,971.02
Balance in fund	112,648.67	−22,439.28	90,209.39

SECTION II.—AGREEMENTS OF INDEMNITY ISSUED BY THE TREASURY DEPARTMENT THROUGH JUNE 30, 1958 [1]

Agreements of indemnity	Number	Amount
Issued through June 30, 1957	379	$2,664,180.24
Issued during the fiscal year 1958	16	16,301.34
Total issued	395	2,680,481.58
Canceled through June 30, 1958	29	1,027,879.87
In force as of June 30, 1958	366	1,652,601.71

SECTION III.—CLAIMS MADE AND SETTLED THROUGH JUNE 30, 1958

Claims	Number	Amount
Made through June 30, 1957	5,735	$6,788,101.78
Made during the fiscal year 1958:		
Processed by the Deposits Branch, Bureau of Accounts	103	105,082.00
Processed by the Bureau of the Public Debt	64	27,652.62
Total claims made through June 30, 1958	5,902	6,920,836.40
Settled through June 30, 1957	5,721	6,768,607.02
Settled during the fiscal year 1958:		
Processed by the Deposits Branch, Bureau of Accounts:		
Approved for payment out of the fund	35	2,794.69
Settled by credit in appropriate accounts	56	92,278.41
Settled without payment or credit	4	3,669.40
Processed by the Bureau of the Public Debt:		
Approved for payment out of the fund:		
United States savings bond redemption cases	64	29,795.60
Armed forces leave bond redemption cases	7	1,079.24
Total claims settled through June 30, 1958	5,887	6,898,224.36
Unadjusted as of June 30, 1958 [2]	15	22,612.04
Total	5,902	6,920,836.40

[1] The Government has not sustained any actual monetary loss in connection with its liability under these agreements of indemnity.
[2] Includes claims in process of adjustment by the Bureau of the Public Debt.

Federal Personal and Real Property

TABLE 122.—*Personal and real property inventory of the United States Government as of June 30, 1956, 1957, and 1958*

[In millions of dollars]

Classification	1956	1957	1958
PERSONAL PROPERTY			
Cash:			
Balance in account of the Treasurer of the United States	$6,546	$5,590	$9,749
On hand and in banks outside the Treasury	857	807	951
Investments (other than public debt securities) [1]	3,812	3,942	3,932
Accounts and notes receivable	6,574	6,555	5,866
Commodities for sale	6,136	5,505	5,573
Work in process	1,456	1,594	2,371
Materials and supplies	6,794	7,531	8,318
Loans receivable	18,796	17,680	18,484
Machinery and equipment	10,551	10,558	10,793
Other assets	6,539	9,731	9,371
Department of Defense equipment, supply and stock inventories, machine tools, etc	111,164	117,339	119,752
Corps of Engineers equipment, supplies, etc	185	184	188
Total personal property	179,410	187,018	195,348
REAL PROPERTY			
Executive agencies (other than Defense)	14,134	14,467	14,855
Department of Defense	26,318	28,567	30,802
Architect of the Capitol	317	335	345
Other, including construction in progress, etc	1,163	5,428	6,284
Public domain (at estimated evaluation)	14,160	14,215	14,422
Total real property	56,092	63,012	66,708
Total all properties	235,502	250,030	262,056

SOURCE.—"Federal Real and Personal Property Inventory Reports" compiled by the House Committee on Government Operations.

NOTE.—All properties reported are shown in gross amounts without deductions for allowances for losses and depreciation. Only wholly owned Government corporations and wholly owned assets are included. Assets held under trust arrangements and interagency assets including public debt securities owned are excluded. The properties have been valued at acquisition cost or estimated cost when the actual costs were not known. Public domain is shown at estimated current values. Properties acquired as gifts or without cost to the Government are recorded by the agencies at no value and therefore not reported.

[1] Includes United States quota in the International Monetary Fund and World Bank, and equity of United States in mixed-ownership Government corporations, etc.

TABLE 123.—*Federal personal and real property inventory by departments and agencies as of June 30, 1958*

[In thousands of dollars]

Department or agency	Personal property							Real property			Grand total
	Cash	Accounts and loans receivable and investments	Commodities, materials, and supplies	Machinery and equipment	Military supplies and equipment [1]	Other	Total	Public domain	Land, buildings, and facilities [2]	Total	
Legislative branch	2,255	310	22,052	30,778		2,313,118	2,368,513		354,195	354,195	2,722,708
The Judiciary	88		59	1,924		19,073	21,144				21,144
Executive Office of the President		8	18	1,384			1,410				1,410
Funds appropriated to the President	11,030	2,706,878	1,151,379	117,416		20,352	4,007,055		711	711	4,007,766
General Services Administration	1,728	176,167	6,549,488	125,449		25,792	6,878,624	3	1,294,314	1,294,317	8,172,941
Housing and Home Finance Agency	3,894	3,110,455	79	6,553		557,963	3,678,944		197,773	197,773	3,876,717
Independent offices:											
Atomic Energy Commission	114	45,735	2,545,674	3,430,176		41,741	6,063,440	6,645	3,479,791	3,486,436	9,549,876
Export-Import Bank	3,054	3,011,384	4	208		29,668	3,044,318				3,044,318
Farm Credit Administration	50	358,256		164		7,644	366,114				366,114
Federal Civil Defense Administration		2,454	206,534	2,209			211,197				211,197
Small Business Administration	696	245,920	15	610		3,848	251,089		509	509	251,598
Tennessee Valley Authority	358	11,490	49,650	488,905		1	550,404		1,806,407	1,806,407	2,356,811
U. S. Information Agency		1,694	860	53,175		2,942	58,671		16,293	16,293	74,964
Veterans Administration	3,069	892,954	38,313	224,585		2,073	1,160,994	1,643	1,242,343	1,243,986	2,404,980
Other independent offices	211	17,649	3,406	59,602		11,976	92,844		497,581	497,581	590,425
Departments:											
Agriculture	15,651	5,141,853	5,458,720	368,036		327,643	11,311,903	6,561,665	865,645	7,427,310	18,739,213
Commerce	2,379	286,918	92,036	4,579,164		314,814	5,275,311	6,073	511,056	517,129	5,792,440
Defense:											
Army	273,103	28,768			30,276,000	150,532	30,728,403	72,123	9,289,000	9,361,123	40,089,526
Navy	93,925	29,378			48,658,000	1,820,281	50,601,584	83,002	9,163,000	9,246,002	59,847,586
Air Force	60,939	25,742			40,818,000	1,371,121	42,275,802	39,358	11,261,000	11,300,358	53,576,160
Corps of Engineers	1,301	198			188,000	35,402	224,901	8,930	5,698,000	5,706,930	5,931,831
Panama Canal	4,018	2,649	9,090	59,160		6,447	81,364		630,454	630,454	711,818
Health, Education, and Welfare	42	1,429	3,811	61,234		204	66,720	453	236,079	236,532	303,252
Interior:											
Mineral resources								[3] 4,913,110		4,913,110	4,913,110
All other	17	145,106	38,239	185,459		123,933	492,754	2,721,590	4,760,983	7,482,573	7,975,327
Justice	3,352	425	12,679	52,505		142,552	211,513	434	74,241	74,675	286,188

Labor	----------	83	54	4,149	----------	31	4,317	----------	----------	----------	4,317
Post Office	131,753	25,661	16,432	259,821	----------	----------	433,667	827	479,880	480,707	914,374
State	15	176,038	2,122	48,334	----------	11,967	238,476	17	220,090	220,107	458,583
Treasury	10,087,303	11,836,019	61,527	631,424	----------	2,029,819	24,646,092	5,847	206,206	212,053	24,858,145
Total	10,700,345	28,281,621	16,262,241	10,792,424	119,940,000	9,370,937	195,347,568	14,421,720	52,285,550	66,707,270	262,054,838

SOURCE.—"Federal Real and Personal Property Inventory Reports" compiled by the House Committee on Government Operations.

NOTE.—All properties reported are shown in gross amounts without deductions for allowances for losses and depreciation. Only wholly owned Government corporations and wholly owned assets are included. Assets held under trust arrangements and interagency assets including public debt securities owned are excluded. The properties have been valued at acquisition cost or estimated cost when the actual costs were not known. Public domain is shown at estimated current values. Properties acquired as gifts or without cost to the Government are recorded by the agencies at no value and therefore not reported.

[1] Represents military, general, and production equipment as reported by Department of Defense.

[2] Includes construction in progress, etc., in the amount of $6,284.3 millions.

[3] Includes estimated value of minerals located on other than Interior Department lands.

Personnel

TABLE 124.—*Number of employees in the departmental and field services of the Treasury Department, quarterly from June 30, 1957, to June 30, 1958* [1]

	June 30, 1957	Sept. 30, 1957	Dec. 31, 1957	March 31, 1958	June 30, 1958	Increase, or decrease (−), since June 30, 1957
Office of the Secretary	470	467	471	482	479	9
Comptroller of the Currency, Bureau of	1,105	1,105	1,106	1,123	1,142	37
Customs, Bureau of	8,206	8,272	8,284	8,238	8,270	64
Defense Lending, Office of [2]		25	24	21	23	23
Engraving and Printing, Bureau of	3,590	3,532	3,499	3,510	3,479	−111
Fiscal Service:						
Accounts, Bureau of	2,267	2,455	2,489	[3] 2,412	2,246	−21
Public Debt, Bureau of	2,953	3,007	2,982	2,770	2,574	−379
Treasurer, Office of	924	907	913	921	936	12
Internal Revenue Service	51,380	51,317	50,683	[3] 53,871	50,832	−548
International Finance, Office of	138	132	133	134	134	−4
Mint, Bureau of	798	766	820	812	799	1
Narcotics, Bureau of	410	405	423	424	427	17
Production and Defense Lending: [4]						
Office of	31	14				−31
Defense Lending Division	11					−11
Federal Facilities Corporation (liquidating)	17					−17
Reconstruction Finance Corporation (liquidating)	77					−77
U. S. Coast Guard	4,805	4,889	4,819	4,965	4,970	165
U. S. Savings Bonds Division	560	555	547	552	546	−14
U. S. Secret Service	634	625	616	615	610	−24
Total civilian employees	78,376	78,503	77,809	80,853	77,467	−909
Military employees—U. S. Coast Guard	29,940	30,373	29,965	29,444	30,128	188
Grand total	108,316	108,876	107,774	110,297	107,595	−721

[1] Actual number of employees on the last day of the month and any intermittent employees who worked at any time during the month.
[2] Established July 1, 1957.
[3] Includes seasonal employees.
[4] Abolished October 31, 1957.

TABLE 125.—*Cash awards paid to employees and estimated savings under the incentive awards program, fiscal years 1957 and 1958*

Categories	1957	1958	Percentage increase, or decrease (-)
Employee suggestions:			
Number received	6,453	7,751	20
Number of awards	1,685	2,057	22
Amount paid	$51,325	$55,200	7
Estimated annual savings	$1,238,618	$765,224	−39
Awards for superior work performance:			
Number of awards	1,180	1,258	6
Amount paid	$111,142	$194,239	75
Estimated annual savings	$215,711	$230,711	6
Awards for special acts and services:			
Number of awards	140	149	6
Amount paid	$12,584	$24,740	97
Estimated annual savings	$340,575	$168,129	−51
Summary of awards:			
Number of awards	3,005	3,464	15
Amount paid	$175,051	$274,179	57
Estimated annual savings	$1,794,904	$1,164,064	−35

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